K. England Army 816. 2. 7 / 135

Several Reaſons for the Eſtabliſhment of a Standing Army, and Diſſolving the Militia.

1. BEcauſe the Lords Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, and the whole *Militia*, that is to ſay, the Lords, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of *England*, are not fit to be Truſted with their own Laws, Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates, and therefore ought to have Guardians and Keepers aſſigned to them.

2. Becauſe *Mercenary Souldiers*, who Fight for Twelve Pence a Day, will Fight Better, as having More to loſe, then either the Nobility or Gentry.

3. Becauſe there are no *Iriſh Papiſts* in the *Militia*, who are certainly the Beſt Souldiers in the World, for they have Slain Men, Women and Children, by Hundreds of Thouſands at Once.

4. Becauſe the *Dragooners* have made more Converts, than all the Biſhops and Clergy of *France*.

5. The Parliament ought to Eſtabliſh One Standing Army at the leaſt, becauſe indeed there will be need of Two, That One of them may Defend the People from the Other.

6. Beccauſe it is a Thouſand pitties that a brave *Popiſh Army* ſhould be a Riot.

7. Unleſs it be Eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, the Juſtices of the Peace will be forced to ſuppreſs it in their own Defence; for they will be loath to forfeit an Hundred Pounds, every Day they Riſe, out of Complement to a *Popiſh Rout*. 13. *H.* 4. *c.* 7. 2. *H.* 5. *c.* 8.

8. Becauſe a *Popiſh Army* is a *Nullity*. For all *Papiſts* are utterly Diſabled (and Puniſhable beſides) from bearing any Office in Camp, Troop, Band, or Company of Souldiers, and are ſo far Diſarmed by Law, that they cannot wear a Sword, ſo much as in their Defence, without the Allowance of Four Juſtices of the Peace of the County: And then upon the March they will be perfectly Inchanted, for they are not able to ſtir above Five Miles from their own Dwelling-Houſe. 3. *Jac.* 5. *Sect.* 8. 27, 28, 29. 35. *Eliz.* 2. 3. *Jac.* 5. *Sect.* 7.

9. Becauſe Perſons utterly Diſabled by Law, are utterly Unauthorized; and therefore the void Commiſſions of Killing and Slaying in the hands of *Papiſts*, can only enable them to Maſſacre and Murder.

K England 2
Army

The Deplorable Condition of the Reduced and Diſcharged Men out of his Majeſties ſeveral Regiments of Horſe, Foot and Dragoons, that have Served his Majeſty in the Reducing of *Ireland*, and in the Wars in the *Low Countries*.

Moſt Humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament Aſſembled.

Sheweth,

THAT with Hearts full of Thankfulneſs, they Acknowledg the great Care and Readineſs of this Honourable Houſe, in hearing the many Complaints have been made to your Honours on their behalf; And with what Zeal and Love of Juſtice to relieve the oppreſt, there was the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, an Act made which gave them great hopes that there would be no more need of troubling your Honours therein. ——But the United Reſolutions of the Officers, not to Comply with the ſame, or give any Account or Satisfaction to the oppreſt in any Matter whatſoever, unleſs compell'd by Severity of Law (which they are not able to proſecute) Neceſſitates them to become your dayly Supplicants for your further protection and relief, they having ſpent their little all on their attendance thereon already, and are become Objects of Pity Worthy your Honours Conſideration and Speedy Reſolution; therefore with all Submiſſion they humbly preſume to lay before your Honours:

1. That altho his Maſeſty by his moſt Gracious Orders on the Reducement of the Army, ſince the happy Concluſion of the Peace, directed that each Trooper and Dragoon, reduced out of his ſeveral Regiments, and Troops of Horſe and Dragoons, and had ſerved in the ſame a Twelve Month, as of his Majeſty's bounty, ſhould have his Horſe and Accoutrements, or value, yet their Reſpective Officers have detained many of their Horſes without giving them any Satisfaction for the ſame; Altho ſeveral brought their Horſes into the Service at their own charge.

2. That as it hath been the Wiſdom of the Government on the Eſtabliſhment of the Army, to ſettle the pay of each Member in the Army; It hath been the Care of the Parliament by Act of the 4*th* and 5*th* of his preſent Majeſty, and the late Queen *Mary* of happy Memory (which Act was yearly renewed during the Wars) to limit a certain part of the pay allowed all Private Centinells and Souldiers as their Immediate Subſiſtance, and that they ſhould have an Account of their pay without any Deduction or Abatements whatſoever, other then the uſual Deductions from the Souldiers for Cloathing, 12 *d. per l.* to be diſpoſed of as their Majeſty's ſhall direct, and one days pay in the Year to *Chelſey Colledg*: And with all Submiſſion they Preſume their faithful ſervices during the War hath given ſufficient Teſtimony of their Loyalty, and the juſt diſcharge of their duty to their Country, and may Juſtly Entitle them to their pay according to the Eſtabliſhment, and the ſeveral Acts of Parliament therein. But to their great grief they have found that their Officers have ſtopt out of their immediate Subſiſtance, by Unwarrantable Deductions, and contrary to Acts of Parliament, between 8 or 10 l. a Man *per Annum*, from all Troopers, 4 or 6 l. a Man from Dragoons, and 2 *l.* and 3 *l.* 10 s. from Foot Souldiers, Sergeants, Corporalls, and Drummers, proportionably according to their pay, during the Wars in *Flanders*. And that the Private Centinells were compelled to Subſcribe the Accounts, and admit of theſe Deductions under the Threats and Terrours of their Officers, to be ſent Priſoners to the Provoſt Marſhal, where many have been committed at the will of their Officers, and kept on Bread and Water till they Complied with their Peremptory Commands, others been diſcharg'd the ſervice for their NonComplyance, and ſome have been try'd by a Court Marſhal, and received Puniſhment becauſe they would not ſubmit and ſign general diſcharges.

3. That thoſe that ſerved in *Ireland*, have not had plenary Accounts of their Subſiſtance due there, or any Account of their off-Reckonings ſince they have been in the Army, altho it hath been directed by his Majeſty's Particular Orders therein. And that all Colonels and Commanding Officers of each Regiment, have long ſince had an Account of their Iriſh Arrears ſtated to the laſt of *March*, 1692. and clearance to a ſmall Summ, which they pretend lyes in the Kings Hand.—But it is to much to be feared, it is a deſign of the Officers on purpoſe to avoid a full Account with the Souldiers, who have Arrears yet due to them for their ſervice in *Ireland*.

4. That

4. That in the Year 1692. each Trooper that was in *Ireland* received 2 *l.* 5 *s.* Corporals and Trumpeters 2 *l* 10 *s. per* man, and Dragoons proportionably, as a Bounty from her late Majesty of happy Memory, which is since charged as so much paid in part of their Subsistance in *Ireland.*

5. That many of the Colonels and Officers concern'd in the *Irish* Arrears, and *Flanders* Stoppages, are now in *Ireland* and will not come into *England*, on purpose to defraud the Soldiers that were under their particular Commands, and are now discharged and reduced out of their respective Regiments.

That with all Submission, it is presumed it may not be unworthy the Consideration of this Honourable House, to observe how remiss and unwilling the Officers are to shew Obedience to Acts of Parliament already made, or comply with his Majesties Orders made for the good and benefit of the Soldiers, in the distribution of his Royal Favours, by their Confederating to oppose the same by an United Resolution (*a thing Commendable in Civil Communities, for the suppressing of Vice, but rarely found to oppose the Establish'd Laws of the Kingdom, and his Majesties Royal Acts of Bounty*): And what Methods they have used to stop Large Sums of Money out of the Immediate Subsistance of the Soldiers, to their great Impoverishing; whilst the Officers grow Rich, and possess and claim all Monies due to Dead, Absent or Discharged Men, and the Widows, Orphans and Relations of many, and such who have power to receive the same, are reduced to great Penury and Want; and are likely so to continue, unless Relieved by your Honours, in the disanulling the Extorted Receipts have been given by the Soldiers, and by such other ways and means as to the Wisdom of this Honourable House shall be thought most fit and expedient; The Officers declaring, they are resolved to pay no Money but what they are compell'd by Law, or ordered by this Honourable House.

All which is most Humbly Submitted, &c.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

THE
CASE
OF THE
Reduced and Disbanded
Soldiers.

THE

CASE

OF ALL

The Non-Commissioned Officers,

(Viz. *Corporals*, *Trumpeters* and *Kettle-Drummers*,)

AND

Private Horſemen

OF

Colonel *Theodore Ruſſel*'s late Regiment.

Who, upon the Breaking of the ſaid Regiment, entered themſelves into other Regiments, in His Majeſties Service, and could never obtain their Arrears in the ſaid late Regiment (being about 30 *l.* a Man,) or One Penny thereof: When all the Commiſſion'd Officers, and divers of the Non-Commiſſion'd Officers, and private Horſemen, who then quitted His Majeſty's Service, were fully paid off their Arrears, by the Lord *Coningsby*, or his Deputy, *&c.* without any Deduction: And of *Joſeph Ducket*, Gent. whom the perſons ſo unpaid, have imploy'd as their Attorney or Solicitor, for obtaining their ſaid Arrears. Together with ſome Remarks on the Pay-Maſters Accounts, *&c.*

Humbly Repreſented to the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

The Caſe, &c.

THE ſaid Regiment was firſt Commanded by the Lord *Delamer*, and about the begining of the late Wars in *Ireland*, was ſent over thither, and given to the ſaid Colonel *Theodore Ruſſel* (who then was, and ſtill is an Inhabitant of that Kingdom) and after the ſaid Regiment had ſerved in all, or moſt of the Battles there Fought, till the 20th of *March*, 1690. (whereby it was ſomewhat reduc'd) it was then broken; the ſaid Non-commiſſion Officers and private Troopers, having receiv'd no Clearing, nor above 12 l. a man towards their Subſiſtance-Money, for the ſpace of 565 days.

Upon the breaking of the ſaid Regiments, the Soldiers now remaining unpaid, upon promiſes made them by Major-General *Douglas*, that they ſhould be duly Paid their Arrears, were encouraged to go into other Regiments (where divers of them ſtill continue) but inſtead thereof the Lord *Conningsby*, who was then Paymaſter in *Ireland*, or his Deputy, *Will. Robinſon*, Eſq; paid all the Commiſſion'd-Officers of the ſaid Regiment then in *Ireland*, their full Arrears; and likewiſe many of the Non-commiſſion'd Officers, and private Horſe-men of the ſaid Regiment, who then quitted his Majeſties Service; (and the ſaid Colonel, and the reſt of the Commiſſion'd-Officers of the ſaid Regiment, being in *England*, were afterwards in like manner paid off, the full of their Arrears and Demands, at Mr. *Fox*'s Office) without having any deductions made out of ſuch their Arrears, towards the publick Charges of the ſaid Regiment; which, as appears by the Paymaſters own Accounts, amount to near 10000 l. but no manner of care was taken to preſerve one penny for theſe honeſt loyal Men, who continued to hazard their Lives for the honour and ſervice of their King and Country, even to the entire Reducing of *Ireland*; being about 120 in Number, and having (one with another) near 30 l. a Man due to them for their Arrears in the ſaid Regiment.

When

When the Wars in *Ireland* were ended, the perſons ſo remaining unpaid, being tired with following the ſaid Col. and his Agent for their ſaid Arrears, applied themſelves to the ſaid *Joſeph Ducket*, importuning him to aſſiſt them towards getting their ſaid Arrears, and gave him a ſufficient Authority under their hands and ſeals for that purpoſe; whereupon he, together with divers of the ſaid Soldiers, ſeveral times attended the ſaid Col. *Ruſſel*, entreating him to give them his aſſiſtance therein, which he refuſed to do, and at length (to be rid of them) bid them apply themſeves to the ſaid Mr. *Robinſon*; which they accordingly did, and he kept them in hand a long time, but finding that they would not be tired out by fruitleſs Attendances, he then told them he could not pay them till they had taken out Copies of their Muſter-Rolls, to make it appear how long each of them had ſerved in the ſaid Regiment; and tho divers of them, (being then in Sir *John Lanier's* Regiment, and juſt going to the Campaign in *Flanders*) moſt humbly beſought him but to let them have 30 or 40 s. a Man to buy them neceſſaries for the Campaign (which was not much above 12 d. in the pound of what is due to them) yet would not furniſh them with a Penny.

Upon this they procured the Muſter-Rolls to be ſent for out of *Ireland*, and at a conſiderable Expence, got copies of them, wherewith they again attended the ſaid Mr. *Robinſon*, who then told them he could not pay them without an order from Mr. *Fox* or the Lord *Conningsby*, and ſo ſent them to Mr. *Fox's* Office; where (after having attended about as long as on the ſaid Mr. *Robinſon*) they were told, no Money could be paid without an Order from the King, or the Lords of the Treaſury.

Whereupon an humble Petition was preſented to her late Majeſty of bleſſed memory, which ſhe was graciouſly pleas'd to refer to the conſideration of the Lords of the Treaſury; but the King (who was then in *Flanders*) being return'd before any Proceedings could be had thereupon, another Petition was humbly preſented to his Majeſty, which he was likewiſe graciouſly pleaſed to refer, as before; and the Lords of the Treaſury referred the ſame to Mr. *Fox* and the Lord *Conningsby*, to report what was fit to be done therein.

Mr. *FOX's* Report.

Upon this, Mr. *Fox* made his Report in theſe words, *viz. May it pleaſe your Lordſhips, Your Lordſhips having been pleaſed ſometime ſince to refer a Petition of ſeveral Non-commiſſioned Officers and Private Horſemen of Coll.* Theodore Ruſſel's *late Regiment, to the Lord* Conningsby *and my ſelf; we did then defer making any Report upon the ſame, until ſuch time as their Accounts ſhould be ſtated, either by the Coll. or his Agent, that we might have been able to have given your Lordſhips an exact Account*

what had been due to them, but do not find they have yet done it, however are very preſſing for a Report, in order, as I ſuppoſe, to obtain ſome directions from your Lordſhips, to oblige the Col. or their reſpective Captains to make up, and ſtate their Accounts, which I am of opinion they ought not to refuſe, ſince at the breaking of the Regiment, all that quitted the Service were fully cleared; and it would ſeem very unequal if thoſe that Entred themſelves into other Regiments ſhould not have the ſame Juſtice done them; But I am withal to inform your Lordſhips, that whenever this is done, in order to the Paying of theſe Men, his Majeſty muſt declare, whether the exceedings of the laſt Cloathing furniſhed them (over above what the Off-Reckonings would bear to the time of their being broke) ſhall ſtand charged on the Regiment: And whether the ſame allowances are to be made to them, as are given to the Regiments of Horſe, whoſe Accounts have lately been ſtated, otherwiſe the Accounts of the Regiment will not bear it; for as they now ſtand it is over paid. Which is humbly ſubmitted to your Lordſhips. (Sign'd)

Octob. 13.
1693. Cha. Fox.

Which Petition, with the ſaid References and Report, being carried back to the Treaſury, do there remain; but no farther proceedings could ever ſince be obtain'd thereupon.

That one main Objection againſt theſe men being paid their ſaid Arrears, was, for that they had not got every man's particular Account ſtated by the ſaid Col. or his Agent, or the Captains of the ſaid Regiment, which may ſeem to be an inſuperable difficulty deſignedly put upon theſe poor Soldiers, to make them for ever incapable of receiving their ſaid Arrears; for that the ſaid Col. and all the reſt of the Commiſſion'd Officers of the ſaid Regiment, having (upon the breaking of the ſaid Regiment) received their full Pay without bearing any part of the ſaid Publick Charges of the Regiment, amounting to near 10000*l.* as aforeſaid (and ſo, in great part, ſhared and divided amongſt themſelves, that mony which ought to have been applied towards Paying the Soldiers, as well as them) as, in reaſon, it is not to be expected of them, ſo in fact, they have refuſed to aſſiſt the ſaid Soldiers in Stating their Accounts; which if they ſhould do, would detect themſelves and the ſaid Mr. *Robinſon* (or ſuch perſon or perſons who paid them the ſaid money) of their unfair Dealings, in reſpect of their unequal diſtribution and diſpoſal of the money paid by his Majeſty, for the uſe of the ſaid Regiment; and as for Mr. *John Ruſſel*, who was Agent of the ſaid Regiment; he is a near relation of the ſaid Col. and ſo much in his Intereſt, and againſt having the ſaid Accounts ſtated, that tho one Mr. *Harriſon* (who is one of thoſe who continued in his Majeſties Service,

and

and is ſtill unpaid) after the Regiment was broke, applied himſelf to him, entreating him to ſtate his Accounts in order to the obtaining his ſaid Arrears, yet could he not prevail with him ſo to do, till he was forced (as he the ſaid Mr. *Harriſon* hath affirmed) to threaten the ſaid Agent to ſhoot him, and ſtood with his Kirbine over him, till he had ſtated ſuch his Account; and if the difficulty was ſo great, when the ſaid Soldiers were in *Ireland*, (where both the ſaid Col. and his Agent now are) to get one ſingle Man's Account Stated, what can be expected of them at this Diſtance, in reſpect of all the men ſtill unpaid? Moreover, upon the breaking of the ſaid Regiment, all the ſaid Commiſſion'd-Officers, as ſoon as they had got their own monies, diſperſed themſelves without taking any care of the ſaid Soldiers, or to adjuſt their Accounts.

That altho the ſaid *Joſeph Ducket*, in behalf of the ſaid Soldiers, hath often times urged theſe Reaſons to demonſtrate it to be almoſt morally impoſſible, to get every particular mans Account to be now ſtated by the ſaid Col. Capt. or Agent; and offered, by the help of the Paymaſters own Accounts, and by the Copies of the Muſter-Rolls, and ſome particular Accounts (ſtated by the ſaid Agent) which he hath now by him, to demonſtrate what is due to every one of the ſaid Soldiers who are ſtill unpaid; yet would not the ſame be admitted of.

Some Remarks *on the Paymaſters Accounts.*

That the ſaid Soldiers or their Sollicitor, ſurpriſed to ſee it Certified by Mr. *Fox*'s Report, that the ſaid Regiment is over-paid, did (with with ſome difficulty) obtain Copies of the ſaid Mr. *Robinſon*, of the Pay-maſters Accounts of the ſaid Regiment, as the ſame ſtand entred in their Book; whereby it appears that there is charged to the ſaid Regiment, for Proviſions and Hoſpital Charges 1297 *l.* 3 *s.* 2 *d.* For the charge of Ordnance, Tranſports and Recruit-horſes 1121 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* For Qnarters in *Ireland* for the ſaid Regiment 2974 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* For money paid to the ſaid Col. *Ruſſel*, on Account of Cloaths by him provided for the ſaid Regiment 1200 *l.* 7 *s.* For Reſpits (or Abſent men) 3129 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* And for 500 Sheep, and 40 Bullocks, ſeized by the Lieutenant Col. 140 *l.* Which Sums, ſo charged upon the ſaid Regiment amount together to the Sum of 9862 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*

And it likewiſe appears by the ſaid Book of Accounts, that the Paymaſters or their Deputies, have ſince the breaking of the ſaid Regiment, paid to the ſaid Col. and the reſt of the Commiſſion'd-Officers the ſum of 8044 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in full of their Arrears; (which cannot be pretended by the Paymaſters, to have been paid to the ſaid Col. or the Captains for the uſe of the Regiment, and that they (without the knowledg or conſent of the Paymaſters) kept it for their own uſe, and defrauded the Soldiers of their ſhares thereof; for that it thereby plainly

appears to have been paid to the ſaid Officers, in full of their own Pay only; and how much of it was paid to the ſaid Coll. and every one of the ſaid Commiſſion'd-Officers reſpectively, is therein particularly expreſſed)

And that the ſaid Paymaſters, or their Deputy, or one of them, have or hath, ſince the breaking of the Regiment, alſo paid to divers of the Non-Commiſſion'd Officers and private Soldiers of the ſaid Regiment, (who then left his Majeſties Service) the ſum of 1248 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* for their Arrears in the ſaid Regiament, which ſaid Sums of 8044 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* ſo paid to the ſaid Commiſſion'd-Officers, and 1248 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* ſo paid to the Non-Commiſſion'd Officers and private Soldiers, who quitted his Majeſties Service upon the breaking of the ſaid Regiment, amounting together to the Sum of 9292 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* were paid for ſuch their Arrears, without any deduction taken out of their ſaid Arrears towards the aforeſaid publick Charge of 9862. *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* So ſtanding upon the ſaid Regiment, as appears by the Paymaſter's own Accounts. But when theſe men, who have all along ventur'd their lives for their King and Country, come to demand their ſaid Arrears, they are told by the Paymaſters that there is nothing coming to them, for that the Regiment is already over-paid; and ſo they trump up and lay the ſaid publick Charge of 9862 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.* wholly upon theſe poor men to defraud them of their Pay, which they have dearly earn'd, with the often hazard of their lives; and let thoſe that quitted the ſervice, go off, with their full Pay without bearing any part of it; To the great Diſcouragement of faithful, Loyal Men; and againſt the Honour and Intereſt of his Majeſty and the Nation.

That it is not only very hard and unreaſonable to lay the whole publick Charge of the Regiment upon theſe poor men, and exempt the reſt, and all the Commiſſion'd Officers from bearing any part of it. But the ſaid publick Charge, in it ſelf, ſeems, in ſeveral particulars, to be Artificially compiled, on purpoſe to debar theſe men of their Right; they verily believing that if their Bills of Quarters were produced, it would not appear that the private Soldiers owe above 4 or 5 *l.* a man for their Quarters in *Ireland*, while they were in that Regiment (they being generally in Camps or Seiges while they were in the ſaid Regiment) and yet there is Charged for Quarters for the ſaid Regiment 2974 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* There is alſo charg'd as paid to the ſaid Col. *Ruſſel* for Cloaths by him provided for the ſaid Regiment 1200 *l.* 7 *s.* when all the Cloaths he ever furniſhed the Regiment with, were only one Surtote-coat a man, made of red Bays, or ſome ſuch courſe Cloth, without any Lining, and almoſt without Buttons, worth but about 10 s. a Coat, being ſo very bad, that all who could otherwiſe provide themſelves, refuſed to accept of them; but if he hath taken more than he ought, he is very well able to refund it to his Majeſty, (he being extreamly rich); And what is [illegible] is likewiſe very extraordinary. There

There is alſo charged to the Regiment (as aforeſaid) 140 *l.* for 500 Sheep, and 40 Bullocks pretended to be ſeiz'd by the Lieutenant Col. when he only took the ſaid Cattle, with a certain Lady, who was the Owner of them, (for whom he had a kindneſs,) into his Protection, and put the Soldiers to drive the ſaid Cattle for her; and tho they had not one Hoof of them, yet are they now charg'd with the whole Herd.

But leſt theſe matters ſhould not raiſe the ſaid Charge high enough, they have choſe rather to pay ſome of the ſaid Commiſſion'd-Officers their Arrears (in part) twice over, ſince the breaking of the ſaid Regiment (as appears by their own Accounts) then that thoſe men, who ſo continued in his Majeſties Service, and are unpaid, ſhould have one penny coming towards their ſaid Arrears; for which reaſons (and divers others that might be given) it may not, perhaps, be altogether unworthy the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe, to cauſe the ſaid Accounts (and their Vouchers too) to be Inſpected, and throughly Examined.

That the ſaid Soldiers (ſo unpaid) and their ſaid Solicitor, meeting with theſe, and many more diſcouragements, after above two years conſtant and expenſive waiting and Attendances from Office to Office, as aforeſaid, being out of all hopes of ever obtaining Relief therein, by thoſe the proper and ordinary Courſes and Methods; did about twelve months ſince print their Caſe, and humbly preſent it to the Members of this Honourable Houſe, and had a Petition drawn and ſign'd by a conſiderable Number of the ſaid unpaid Soldiers, ready to have been preſented to the Houſe, but by the Advice of ſome Worthy Members, the ſame was put off, by reaſon the Seſſion of Parliament was then near at an end.

That their ſaid Solicitor obſerving ſome time ſince, that this Honourable Houſe was taking into Conſideration ſome Abuſes of the like Nature, did, by Mr. *Edward Paunceſort*, give the Paymaſters to underſtand, That if it were not their pleaſure to let the ſaid Soldiers Accounts be adjuſted, and to put the matter into ſuch a method, that they might be paid their ſaid Arrears, he muſt be forced to bring it again before the Houſe. To which he received for Anſwer, from the Lord *Cowingsby*, by the ſaid Mr. *Paunceſort*, That his Lordſhip would, within a few days, ſpeak to the King, and beg of His Majeſty, that they might be paid; and ſo kept their ſaid Solicitor from proceeding any further thereupon; till at length one Captain *Eben-ezer Leeds*, who is Son in Law to the ſaid Col. *Ruſſel*, was brought out of *Flanders* to take upon him the management of the ſaid buſineſs; and, as it may be reaſonably preſumed, to keep the ſame from being brought before this Honourable Houſe.

That the ſaid *Joſeph Ducket*, their Solicitor, altho he hath a ſufficient Authority, by Letters of Attorney, under the Hands and Seals of the ſaid Soldiers (well atteſted) to receive and give a Diſcharge for their ſaid

ſaid Arrears; yet doth he not deſire to receive the ſame, without giving good Security to render to every one his due: But he humbly conceives it to be very hard, that after he has ſpent 3 years time in Attendance upon this Occaſion, and above 100 *l.* out of his pocket (part whereof was laid out by him in relieving the meer Neceſſities of many of the Soldiers when with him, as they themſelves will teſtifie) the Buſineſs ſhould now be taken out of his hand, without any Conſideration, and the Soldiers not benefitted thereby.

That it hath appeared to be very diſagreeable to ſome Officers of the Army, to have any other perſons intermeddle in matters of Account betwixt them and the Soldiers; but for want thereof, it is too much to be fear'd, that the poor Soldiers (who lie under the danger of being call'd, and perhaps tried too for Mutineers; beſides other Severities, if they do but aſſert their Right to their Officers, in reſpect of their pay) are forced often times to put up with very lame Accounts; and to take rather what their Officers pleaſe to give them, than what they ought to pay them for their Arrears: And if ſome proper Remedy and Relief therein, was found out and provided, it may be, nothing would more conduce to the Encouragement of all the Inferior Officers and private Soldiers, in whom the ſtrength of the Army conſiſts, and on whom the Honour and Service of his Majeſty, and Safety of the Nation do conſequently in great meaſure depend.

THE
CASE
of the
Private Soldiers, &c.

The CASE of Captain JOHN KEY;

late of the Lord STRATHNAVERS Regiment.

HE Raiſed his Company with great Charge, and never had any Allowance for it. The Lieutenant Colonel oblig'd all the Captains, in the year 1694. to furniſh their Companies with Breeches, Shirts, and Cravats, to ſupply the Defects of the Mounting ſent by the Colonel; which charge the Colonel would never allow to the ſaid Captain.

That for Arguing this matter with the Colonel, and inſiſting for him to follow the King's Orders, Dated May 30. 1690. (about the Clothing of Regiments) the ſaid Captain was put under Confinement, and continued ſo for 21 days, till he was Releated by a Court Martial.

That the Captain having, at the Requeſt of the reſt of the Captains, drawn a Paper of Objections againſt an Accompt given in by the Colonel, fell thereby further under his diſpleaſure, and had all the Hardſhips which the Colonel could contrive put upon him.

That afterwards the Colonel propoſed, to ſubmit the Differences of Accompts with the Captain to Arbitration, at *Bruges*, and ſigned a Bond for that effect.

That afterwards he retracted, and upon pretence of an Alarm, commanded the ſaid Captain to his Poſt at the Camp at *Newport*, but came not up himſelf.

That the Captain obeyed, but finding no Alarm, he acquainted Major General *Fagell* with the uſage he met with.

That when the Colonel arrived, the Captain was put under Confinement, becauſe he would not acknowledge he had done amiſs, in acquainting the ſaid Major General with his Caſe.

That his Subſiſtance was immediately ſtopt (which is contrary to all Military Laws and Cuſtoms) and he never had any ſince.

That he was neceſſitated, after long Application otherways, to demand a Court Martial.

That the ſame after a long delay was granted.

That after the ſame was granted, and the Captain come to *Bruges*, the Colonel confined him again, without the leaſt Provocation, to hinder him (no doubt) from acceſs to the Prince of *Vaudemont*, and other Generals.

That the next Day he ſent an Officer, commanding the Captain to Return back to his Camp (after he was ſent for to *Bruges* by the Prince of *Vaudemont*'s Order) and there to remain in Arreſt; which Order was countermanded by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*.

That the Captain preſſed hard for the Court Martial to ſit, but it was delayed 10 days longer, which he ſuppoſes to be by his Colonels Procurement.

That the Captain could not obtain the Copy of any Complaint unto which he was to Anſwer, altho the Prince of *Vaudemont* ordered it to be given to him long before the ſitting of the Court Martial.

That when the Court met, it conſiſted all of Field Officers, nor could the Captain prevail to have any of his own ſtation to be a Member thereof; which is contrary to Law, Equity, and the Cuſtoms of other Nations.

That when the charge was made before the Court, it conſiſted of the following Articles, whereof the Captain had never heard, till they were ſpoke by his Colonel at the Court Martial Board, and were as follows;

That Captain Key *had, without acquainting the Officer Commanding the Regiment, applied to General* Fagell *for a Foreloofe to return to* Bruges.

That Captain Key *had Reflected on his Colonels Honour, by ſaying, That he was ſent from* Bruges *to the Camp by a Sham or Trick.*

Unto both which the Captain made proper and reaſonable Defences, but was Brow-beaten, and Interrupted often in doing thereof, and threatned to be ſent to the Provoſt; and then being commanded to withdraw, he was called in and appointed to Prepare the State of Accompts with his Colonel, within 10 days thereafter, to which time the Court was Adjourn'd.

Which being met according to Adjournment, they proceeded to take the State of the Captain's Accompts into conſideration, but would not hear him as to what he offered, telling him, they would oblige him to allow ſeveral Articles, which were very unreaſonable.

Then again commanding him to withdraw; And having called him in, they told him, They had agreed upon a Sentence, but did not intimate what it was, ſaying, They would ſend it to the Prince.

This Sentence, whatever it was, was not Confirmed by His Majeſty, or the Prince of *Vaudemont*.

Yet the Colonel about two Months thereafter, ſurreptitiouſly Procured a Commiſſion to his Firſt Couſin, for the Captains Company.

By which Commiſſion the Captain's was made void: And to add to his Misfortunes, notwithſtanding of all thoſe Hardſhips, and his Applications to all proper Perſons and Places to be Redreſſed, he could never yet obtain a Hearing, or any Relief, nor could ever certainly know what the Sentence of the Court Martial was, concerning the Charge againſt him, or his Accompts, by reaſon the ſame was never Recorded, having not been Confirmed.

The Captain having had no Share of the Money ordered laſt Seſſions of Parliament, towards Paying the Officers of the Scots Regiments, nor having had half Pay allowed him, altho there be a conſiderable Sum oweing him, for which he can obtain no account, he did Petition the Honorable Houſe of Commons *for Relief in the premiſſes, which Petition was referred to the Committee to which the Petition of* Nichols, *and others, was committed, which hath made no Report of the Captains Caſe; and the* Colonel *keeping himſelf in* Scotland, *out of the reach of the Engliſh Law, the Captain can find no Relief, unleſs the Honorable* Houſe, *in compaſſion to his numerous Family, all born and living in* London, *will be pleaſed, by a* Clauſe *in the Bill for Appointing Commiſſioners to State the Accompts of the Army, Impower them alſo to Examine and Determine of the Damages ſuſtained by the Hardſhips above-mentioned.*

Capt. KEY's
CASE.

The CASE *of the Inn-keepers and Clothiers that Quarter'd and Cloth'd the Army raiſed by Act of Parliament in* 1677, *and Diſbanded by another Act in* 1679.

THE ſaid Army being rais'd to Enter into an actual War againſt the *French* King, the Perſons concern'd (with ſeveral Others long ſince paid) upon the Credit of the ſaid Act of Parliament in the Year One Thouſand Six Hundred and Seventy Seven), did furniſh the ſame with Cloths, Utenſils of War, Quarters, and other Neceſſaries amounting to a very conſiderable Sum, not doubting but to receive full Satisfaction for the ſame, having their Credit built upon ſo Sacred a Security as that of an Act of Parliament.

But it ſo happen'd, That the ſaid Act for granting a Supply to His then Majeſty for Paying off and Disbanding the ſaid Forces, fell ſhort of anſwering the End for which it was given, by reaſon of ſome Commotions in *Scotland*, which occaſion'd the keeping up of that Army ſome Time longer than was deſign'd.

This *Parliamentary* Debt being not hitherto ſatisfied, the Perſons concern'd have often Addreſs'd the Honourable Houſe of Commons by Petitions for Relief, and the Houſe have as often been pleas'd (which they gratefully acknowledge) to make Orders thereon of References to Committees, and thoſe Committees ſeveral Times Reported the State of this Debt as appear'd to them by Certificates ſign'd by the then Commiſſioners for Disbanding the Army, and Orders of the then Lords of the Treaſury thereupon, directed to the *Exchequer*, where they were Regiſtred, as likewiſe appear'd by the Auditor Sir *Robert Howard*'s Certificate thereof.

Upon the making of thoſe ſeveral Reports to the Honourable Houſe, the Houſe was pleas'd to reſolve to go into Committees of the whole Houſe to conſider of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply granted for the Payment of the ſaid Debt, and particularly upon the Seventeenth Day of *February*, 1697, the Houſe upon a Report from a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the Supply, were pleas'd to agree to a Reſolution from that Committee of the whole Houſe as follows.

Reſolved,

That there is due for Quartering and Cloathing the Army Rais'd by Act of Parliament, in 1677. *and Disbanded by another Act in* 1679. *for Principal Money the Sum of* 49929 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* as by the ſeveral Entries in the Journals of this Honourable Houſe will more fully appear.

The Perſons concern'd humbly apprehend, That Her Majeſty at the Meeting of this Parliament was graciouſly pleas'd to expreſs her Deſire from the Throne to this Honourable Houſe for the Satisfaction of the Publick Debts; and Her Majeſty was further pleas'd to ſay, *That the Juſtice of Parliament in ſatisfying former Engagements is the certain Way of preſerving and eſtabliſhing the National Credit.*

Your Honours having ſince been pleas'd to Addreſs Her Majeſty, That Her Majeſty would be pleas'd to give Directions, that an Account of all the Publick Debts unprovided for might be laid before this Houſe;

And that your Honours having alſo Reſolv'd, that you will take care effectually to diſcharge the Publick Debts.

Gives freſh Hopes to the Perſons concern'd, that they ſhall now be no longer continued Sufferers by having truſted to *Parliamentary* Security.

And therefore they humbly Pray, That they may ſhare in your Honours Juſtice with thoſe other unprovided Parliamentry *Debts contracted ſince upon the like Occaſion, and on the ſame Credit with the Perſons herein concern'd.*

The CASE *of the* Inn-keepers *and* Clothiers *that Quarter'd the Army Rais'd by Act of Parliament in* 1667, *and Disbanded by another Act in* 1679.

The CASE

OF

The Perſons who Cloth'd the Army *Anno* 1695, 1696, and 1697.

Humbly offer'd to the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

FOR the Clothing the Army, *Anno* 1695. the ſaid Perſons were paid in Tallies, which they were neceſſitated to ſell for 35 *per Cent.* loſs.

For the clothing *Anno* 1696. they were forced to take Salt Tallies, which were much worſe, and were not worth more than 50 *per Cent.* Upon which the ſaid Perſons coming to ſo great loſs by their Payment, declined to engage to clothe the Army further: But no others being found willing to do it, the ſaid Perſons by his Majeſty's ſpecial Command, did engage to provide Clothing for the Year 1697. The Right Honourable the Lords of the Treaſury contracting, that the ſaid Clothiers ſhould be well paid.

By the Vote of this Honourable Houſe of the firſt of *February*, the ſaid Perſons humbly conceiv'd that they ſhould be ſufficiently provided for; but by the Report of the Committee, and the Reſolution of this Honourable Houſe thereupon, the 10*th* of *March*, the ſaid Perſons find that the ſame is omitted.

The ſaid Debt being compriz'd under the general Head of Arrears, was, as they humbly apprehend, the occaſion of the ſaid Omiſſion.

The ſaid Perſons therefore humbly pray, That this Honourable Houſe will be pleas'd to appropriate ſome part of the Funds that ſhall be given this Seſſion, to the diſcharge of the ſaid Debt for Clothing.

The CASE
OF THE
Perſons who cloth'd the Army.

816. n. 6

The CASE of *Edward Douglas*, Deputy Muſter-Maſter to the Two Old Marine Regiments.

THE ſaid *Edward Douglas* having been appointed Deputy Muſter-Maſter to the Two Old Marine Regiments, purſuant to his Majeſty's Eſtabliſhment; And having ſerved as ſuch, till the ſaid Regiments were broke, *viz.* till the Firſt of *October* 1698. And there having been a ſufficient Proviſion made by this Honourable Houſe for the Payment of the ſaid Regiments, as appears by the Votes of the Tenth of *March* 1697, wherein this Honourable Houſe hath given for the Pay of the ſaid Two Marine Regiments, the Sum of Fifty five thouſand Five hundred and Twenty Pounds, which Sum is more than His Majeſty's Eſtabliſhment, by Thirteen hundred and Sixteen Pounds and Ten Shillings: Notwithſtanding which, the ſaid *Edward Douglas* is neither admitted into Half-Pay, nor paid his Arrears.

And further, That one Mr. *Aylmer* (a Boy of about Thirteen Years of Age) was appointed Deputy Muſter-Maſter to the Four Marine Regiments, altho' wholly Incapable of performing the Duty of the ſaid Employment; And is at this time upon the Eſtabliſhment for Half-Pay.

The ſaid Edward Douglas *therefore Humbly deſires, he may be admitted into Half-pay, (as the Commiſſary and the other Deputy are;) Or that he may be paid his Arrears out of the Sum of Fifty five thouſand Five Hundred and Twenty Pounds, Provided by this Honourable Houſe, as aforeſaid.*

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K Leyland - Arrears of Pay
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THE

CASE

OF THE

Officers upon Half-Pay.

UPON the late Disbanding of the Army, the Honourable House of Commons, were pleas'd to Vote that the Officers should be allowed Half-Pay, till their Arrears were paid off, or otherwise provided for.

TAHT the last Parliament were pleas'd to allow Forty one Thousand Pounds for Half-Pay to the said Officers, which was intended to Pay them to the 29th of *September*, 1701. tho' they have receiv'd it only to the 18th of *August*.

THAT this present Parliament on the Third day of *February* last, were pleas'd to Vote the Sum of Three Hundred Fifty two Thousand Pounds for maintaining Guards and Garrisons, and providing for Officers upon Half-Pay.

Upon which Vote, and the former Credit of the House, the Officers have contracted several Debts, and Supported themselves and Families since the 18th of *August* last.

Therefore most humbly beg this Honourable House will appropriate such a Sum as may satisfie their Half-Pay, which will prevent their Ruin; and Enable them to go to their Commands.

THE CASE OF THE Officers upon Half-Pay.

The CASE *of the Thirteen* Dutch *Regiments, which are ſtill in Arrear of Pay for their Service in the late War.*

BY her Majeſty's Direction, the Accompts of the ſaid Regiments, ſtated by the Auditors of the Impreſt, were laid before the Honourable Houſe of Commons, the laſt Seſſion of the laſt Parliament.

And after theſe Accompts had been examin'd, and debated by a Committee of the whole Houſe, and reported, the ſaid Houſe came, on the 27th of *March* laſt, to the following Reſolution:

Reſolv'd, *That it appears to this Houſe, that there is due to the thirteen* Dutch *Regiments upon the* Engliſh *Eſtabliſhment, the Sum of one hundred twelve thouſand ſix hundred ſixty ſix Pounds, one Shilling, and nine Pence Farthing, excepting the Sum of fourteen thouſand three hundred eleven Pounds, four Shillings, and two Pence three Farthings, for Poundage and Days Pay of the ſaid thirteen Regiments.*

As to which 14311 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ it is with great Humility, offer'd to the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe of Commons, that ſince the 1ſt of *January* 1689, until *June* 1690, no ſuch Deduction was either made, or demanded, from any of the *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, or *Dutch* Regiments, who came over in 1688 with the late King *William*, of glorious Memory, (then Prince of *Orange*) and who were upon the ſame Eſtabliſhment with them.

His late Majeſty ſeeming not inclin'd, that thoſe Regiments, who by the States General were only lent for the Expedition, and who, by their meer Connivance, remain'd in *England*, ſhould be charg'd with any Deduction, before they could be put upon any regular Eſtabliſhment. For afterwards, when they were ſent into *Ireland*, and, by the States Generals Permiſſion, taken into the Service of *England*, all ſuch uſual Deductions of one Day's Pay and Poundage were made from them.

The Truth of this appears by a Certificate of the General and other Officers of the Forces employ'd in the ſaid Expedition: Which ſaid Certificate is annex'd to the Petition preſented to her Majeſty by *John Hallungius*, who is ſent over by the ſaid thirteen Regiments, and authoriz'd by them and the States General, to ſollicit, and to receive the ſaid Arrears; which Petition and Certificate is, or will be, by her Majeſty's Meſſage, laid before this Honourable Houſe.

Wherefore it is humbly hop'd, that in Juſtice and Compaſſion to the ſaid thirteen ſo long ſuffering Regiments, who have ſerv'd England *in, and ever ſince the laſt Revolution, and behav'd themſelves on all Occaſions with the utmoſt Zeal and Fidelity, this Honourable Houſe will grant them, without any farther Delay or Deduction, an equal Payment in* Army-Debentures, *as other her Majeſty's Forces receiv'd long before them; or that their juſt Demand ſhall be otherwiſe ſatisfy'd, as to the great Wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe ſhall ſeem Meet.*

The CASE of the thirteen *Dutch* Regiments, which are ſtill in Arrear of Pay for their Service in the late War.

K Hallingius (J.) 9

THE CASE OF THE

Thirteen Dutch *Regiments, who are ſtill in Arrear, for their Service in the late War.*

TWenty eight *Dutch*, and ſix *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Regiments, came over, as Auxiliaries, with the late King *William*; of which Regiments, his ſaid Majeſty, conſtituted *Jacob Vander Eſch*, Eſq; Paymaſter.

Twelve of thoſe *Dutch* Regiments were ſent back to *Holland* in *March* $168\frac{8}{9}$, being firſt cleared without any Deduction.

And the ſix *Engliſh* and *Scotch* Regiments were, *April* 1692, transferr'd from under the ſaid *Vander Eſch*'s Care, to the Earl of *Ranelagh*'s; Upon account of which Removal, they have been ſince cleared their whole Pretenſion, by Army Debentures, without any Deduction, until *April* 1692.

In *March* 1699, One Troop, and One Regiment of *Dutch* Horſe Guards, and Three Battalions of *Dutch* Foot Guards, were diſmiſs'd the *Engliſh* Service, and according to a Vote of Parliament, pay'd in ready Mony, without any Deduction.

Thus out of the aforeſaid thirty four Regiments, only theſe thirteen *Dutch* Regiments (who now apply for Relief) remain unſatisfied, tho' the Officers thereof, at the King's Deſire, and at great Expence, when they could not be ſupply'd out of the Exchequer, ſtretch'd their whole Credit, to ſubſiſt, and keep their Men together, in the Years 1696, and 1697; and many of them by Impriſonment and Execution are ruined, and the Others have nothing elſe to depend upon for their Relief, but this Arrear.

To remedy which, many Petitions have been preſented from the ſaid Officers to the States-General, and by Direction of the ſaid States, many repeated preſſing Applications have been made to the Crown of *Great Britain*, on their behalf.

But all without Succeſs, ſince it was reported, that the ſaid *Jacob Vander Eſch* had receiv'd 52907 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. more, than the Pay of thoſe Forces could amount to.

Whereas, on the other Hand, thoſe ſuffering Regiments thought it an unheard of Hardſhip (if any Miſapplication had been) that they ſhould be made anſwerable for the Conduct of a Paymaſter, who had been, without their concurring conſent, conſtituted by the King.

They therefore, in the Year 1705, renewed their Sollicitations by the States-General, and did authorize the Under-written to go over to *England*, to repreſent their very hard and lamentable Caſe, and the States-General ſent by him a Letter to Her Majeſty on their behalf, together with Directions to their Envoys-Extraordinaries to aſſiſt him.

Upon thoſe preſſing Inſtances, and a clear Proof, that the ſaid *Vander Eſch*, who was Paymaſter to the *Dutch* Forces, and likewiſe ſince *April* 1692, Paymaſter to the *Daniſh* and *Saxe Gotha* Forces, had out of his Receipts pay'd, unto the ſaid *Daniſh* and *Saxe Gotha* Forces, above 350000 *l.* it was Order'd by Her Majeſty, that the ſaid *Vander Eſch*'s Accompts ſhould be laid before the Auditors of the Impreſt, to be examin'd and ſtated by them.

Which Accompts being laid before the ſaid Auditors, in the Year 1705, by Mr. *Gerhard Sohnius*, (whom the ſaid *Vander Eſch*, being advanced by the States-General to the place of Secretary of their Admiralties, had ever ſince kept here as his Agent) it appeared

appeared, after a long and ſtrict Examination of all Receipts and Payments of the ſaid *Vander Eſch*, that the ſaid *Vander Eſch* was not indebted, but in Surplus 601 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d.* ½. and that there alſo remain'd due to the ſaid thirteen *Dutch* Regiments from the Crown, 112666 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.*

The Under-written having tranſacted this in the Year 1706, was ſent over again in the Year 1707, with a full Authority from the States, to receive the Mony, and with another Letter from them to her Majeſty, wherein they moſt earneſtly pray'd for the Payment of thoſe juſt Arrears; whereupon in *February* 17⅞ the aforeſaid Accompts were by Her Majeſty's Meſſage laid before the Honourable Houſe of Commons, and being referr'd to a Committee of the whole Houſe, they were Examin'd and Reported, and that Honourable Houſe reſolved, on the 27th of *March* 1708, that the aforeſaid Arrears were juſtly due to the ſaid Regiments, excepting 14311 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d* ½. for one days Pay and Poundage, not deducted from the ſaid thirteen Regiments.

This Deduction was not made from them for the Year 1689, and part of the Year 1690, becauſe all the reſt of theſe Troops were cleared and ſent Home, without any ſuch Deduction.

The Under-written, in *March* 17⅞ was ſent over again, with another preſſing Letter from the States-General, in which They implored Her Majeſty for the Relief of Their Suffering Subjects; and expreſs'd Their Hopes, that the Payment of this juſt Debt would not be delay'd any longer; ſince the Accompts thereof had been ſtated, and the Arrears juſtly allowed by the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

In Confidence whereof, Monſieur *de Vrybergen*, Their Envoy-Extraordinary, preſented a Memorial, and the Under-written, a moſt humble Petition to Her Majeſty, on the 8th of *March* 17⅞, praying that theſe Arrears might be ſatisfied in Army-Debentures, as the eaſieſt Fund in that juncture.

The ſaid Memorial, and Petition, as likewiſe a Certificate of the Officers of the above-ſaid thirty four Regiments, were by Her Majeſty's Meſſage laid before that Honourable Houſe, and it was thereby proved, that no Deduction of one Day's Pay and Poundage was made from them in the Year 1689, and part of 1690, becauſe they then remain'd in *Great Britain* as Auxiliaries, and for that reaſon it was, that his late Majeſty would not ſuffer any Deduction to be made from them.

But the Conſideration of the ſaid Memorial, Petition and Certificate, was put off from time to time, to the end of that Seſſion.

However, Her Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to write on the 29th of *May*, 1709, to the States-General, acknowledging the faithful Services of theſe Regiments, as well as the juſt Arrears due to them.

The States-General, upon theſe Aſſurances of Her Majeſty, engaged to ſee all Her Majeſty's Subjects (who had any lawful Pretenſions to the Arrears of theſe 13 Regiments) fully paid; and did, by their ſaid Envoy-Extraordinary, publiſh ſeveral Advertiſements in the *Gazette*, and other Publick Prints, that all ſuch Perſons ſhould bring in their Claims, to be Examined, Stated, and Allowed, by the Officers concern'd, their Heirs, or Succeſſors, now in the *Low-Countries*; but few did think fit to appear; And therefore it is hoped, that no farther Diſturbance ſhall be given by Private Perſons, who (tho' the States-General have, in their Letters to Her Majeſty, given ſufficient Caution againſt them) have endeavour'd to obſtruct the Payment of theſe Arrears.

Upon this View, the Under-written, before the laſt Seſſion of the laſt Parliament, was, as formerly, ſent over with Letters of Recommendation from the States-General to Her Majeſty; which States-General moſt earneſtly preſſed, that theſe thirteen Regiments, after twelve Years Delay, and a vaſt Expence in their Sollicitation, might at laſt be relieved, and paid for their ſo ſignal and faithful Services, and thereby be ſaved from their threatned and total Ruin.

However that Application was likewiſe without Succeſs.

But Her Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed, in a Letter to the ſaid States-General, on the 13th of *December*, 1709, not only to acknowledge the ſaid Arrears, a lawful and juſt Debt, but gave alſo Her Royal Word and Promiſe, That She would recommend the ſame to this preſent Parliament, in the moſt preſſing Manner.

And

And since these Arrears are of different Natures, the first from the time of the Revolution, until the last of *March* 1692, for the Reduction of *Ireland*; and the other for their Service in *England* and *Flanders*, from the 1st of *April* 1692, until the end of the late War; the Under-written takes the Liberty, to set down, in the following Abstract, what, in both Respects, is due to every Regiment, according to the stated Accompts of Her Majesty's Auditors of the Impress.

	For the Service of *Ireland*, to the last of *March*, 1692.			For the Service in *England*, and *Flanders*, from *April* 1, 1692, to the end of the late War.			Total.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To General and other Officers by particular Warrants unsatisfy'd	- - - - - -			3849	8	10	3849	8	10
HORSE.									
To the Marquiss of *Monpouillan*'s Regiment	5293	1	7¼	5409	2	0	10702	3	7¼
To the Earl of *Athlon*'s Regiment	4305	16	1	5265	17	1½	9571	13	2½
To Monsieur *S. Gravemoer*'s Regiment	- - - - - - -			4432	8	9¼	4432	8	9¼
To the Earl of *Rochefort*'s Regiment	- - - - - - -			4666	1	7½	4666	1	7½
To Collonel *Nyenhuys* (now *Vittinghoff*'s) Regiment	4931	6	9	5382	7	7	10313	14	4
To Brigadier *Schack*'s Regiment	5102	13	2⅞	3926	7	1	9029	0	3⅞
To Baron *Rechteren*'s Regiment	- - - - - - - - -			1598	19	5½	1598	19	5½
The Count *Steenbock*'s Regiment	- - - - - - - - -			1650	9	0¼	1650	9	0¼
To Brigadier *Boncour*'s Regiment	4147	13	0	5103	6	0	9250	19	0
To the Regiment of Dragoon Guards	- - - - - - -			16401	7	0	16401	7	0
FOOT.									
To Count *Nassau*'s Regiment	972	14	10⅛	9145	18	6⅜	10118	13	4½
To Collonel *Groben*'s Regiment	1149	9	6⅜	9503	11	0	10653	0	6⅜
To Prince of *Brandenburg*'s	- - - - - - - - - - - - -			10428	2	8⅝	10428	2	8⅝
	25902	15	0⅝	86763	6	9	112666	1	9⅝

The first Column relating to *Ireland*, contains what is due to Officers and Soldiers, in Proportion to their Claims.

But the other Column contains, what is due only to the Officers; because, at the desire of his late Majesty, as is before mentioned, they in the Years 1696 and 1697 borrow'd the Mony, wherewith they subsisted their respective Troops and Companies; who all were, from the first of *April* 1692, until the end of the War, put upon the small *Dutch* Pay, except the Regiments of Baron *Rechteren*, and Count *Steenbock*, who remained here in *Great Britain*, and the Regiment of Dragoon Guards that served in *Flanders*.

The Premises being most humbly laid before the Honourable House of Commons, it is hoped, that the long and faithful Services of these thirteen Regiments, and their just Claims, the 13 Years Delay they have met with, and their Sufferings, by reason of those Delays, together with the Interposition of the States-General, (the strictest Allies of the Crown of *Great Britain*) and lastly, Her Majesty's most Gracious Intention and Promise, will be effectually considered, and that these Regiments will be relieved, according to the Justice and Honour of the *British* Legislature; for the Prosperi- of which most heartily and most humbly prays,

J. HALLUNGIUS.

THE CASE OF

The Thirteen *Dutch* Regiments, who are ſtill in Arrear of Pay, for their Service in the late War.

9

THE CASE OF

John Henry Scheidman, Henry Miller, Michael Remy, *and* William Miller, *in behalf of themſelves and ſeveral Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion'd Officers, with Hundreds of private Troopers, Dragoons, and Soldiers, of the Thirteen* Dutch *Regiments that ſerv'd in the late War upon the* Engliſh *Eſtabliſhment.*

THat after the Revolution (his late Majeſty King *William* of glorious Memory, inſtituted out of thoſe Forces that came over with him) nine Regiments of Horſe, one of Dragoons, and three of Foot in the *Engliſh* Service, and put them upon the full *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment, they taking the Oath of Fidelity to the ſaid late King, and not acting as Auxilaries, as *Hallungius* newly pretends.

That during their Services from *Anno* 1688, till the Year 1697 (when ſome of theſe Regiments were broke, and others diſmiſs'd the *Engliſh* Service by Act of Parliament) they were defrauded of great part of their Subſiſtance and Cloathing, and unreaſonable Deductions were made by their ſuperior Officers and Agents; many were forc'd to ſign Receipts for Money, as if they were fully paid and fairly dealt by; others, who refus'd to give ſuch Receipts, were impriſon'd and ſent beyond the Sea; and when due Applications were made to their Superiors, were anſwer'd, *That they ought to Addreſs themſelves to the Parliament in* England, *where they ſerv'd for the ſame.*

Upon which, about *February Anno* 169⅞, a great Number of *Steenbok*'s Regiment of Horſe, made their Applications to the Honourable Houſe of Commons; who, in Compaſſion to their Sufferings, order'd a Committee to enquire into theſe Abuſes.

That the Committee made ſeveral Orders for Mr. *Vander Eſch* to attend, who abſconding, was at laſt with great Difficulty ſerv'd with them; and *Vander Eſch* appearing, acknowledg'd, That he had between 8 and 9000*l.* in his Hands: The Committee did immediately order Mr. *Vander Eſch* to ſubſiſt thoſe then complaining, and he accordingly paid each 6 *d. per Diem*, and they were paid in part, and that upon Account of their Cloathing.

That ſeveral did Sue their Officers at the *King's Bench* and other Courts of Juſtice, and recover'd their full pay againſt them.

That the Petitioners, and a great number of all Ranks and Nations, continu'd at vaſt Expences, their Applications to the Honourable Houſe of Commons from time to time for Relief.

When this was tranſacting, and Mr. *Jacob Vander Eſch* and his Adherents perceiving they ſhould be call'd to a regular Accompt, to avoid the ſame, made their Refuge beyond Seas, and leaving all Matters in Confuſion.

That in the Year 1700, the Parliament being convinc'd by the many Complaints of the Hardſhips of thoſe Regiments, and that the ſame was chiefly occaſion'd by the Behaviour of Mr. *Vander Eſch* and his Adherents, did not only in an Addreſs to Her Majeſty, complain of the Proceedings of Mr. *Vander Eſch*, and his not paſſing any account at all, and his Diſobedience in not appearing, but alſo did by a Clauſe in an Act for appointing Commiſſioners of the publick Accompts in the Year 1702, Enact, That no Money ſhould be iſſued or paid to any of theſe thirteen *Dutch* Regiments, until *Jacob Vander Eſch* ſhould duly appear, and paſs his Accompts in ſuch a manner as the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhould direct.

The

The paſſing of this Clauſe (your Petitioners humbly conceive) by the great Wiſdom and Juſtice of the Parliament, was to ſtop the Torrent of thoſe Frauds and Abuſes, and after a regular Accompting, to grant thoſe injur'd, Compenſation at this general Clearing.

Yet Mr. *Vander Eſch* would not come to any fair Accompt, whereby the Frauds abovemention'd might have been detected, and Satisfaction made to the Parties injur'd; but by his Agents here (being unwilling to appear in Perſon) did at laſt ſucceed to have his general Receipts examin'd, and to put the Nation under a neceſſity of accepting ſuch his imperfect Accompts, he and his Adherents by miſrepreſentations did ſhelter themſelves under their High and Mightineſſes Protection, the better to effect the ſame.

That Her moſt Gracious Majeſty, out of her Clemency, did cauſe the ſaid *Vander Eſch's* general Receipts to be ſtated by the Auditors of the Impreſt, and to be laid before the Parliament in the Year 1708, who were pleas'd, in compaſſion to the ſuffering Regiments, to paſs a Vote in the Words following, *viz.*

Reſolv'd, That it appears to this Houſe that there is due to the thirteen *Dutch* Regiments upon the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment, the Sum of one hundred, twelve thouſand, ſix hundred and ſixty ſix Pounds one ſhilling and nine pence Farthing, excepting the ſum of fourteen thouſand three hundred and eleven pounds four ſhillings and two pence three Farthings, for Poundage and Days-pay of the ſaid thirteen Regiments.

That Mr. *John Hallungius*, (heretofore Agent to the Regiment of Guard Dragoons) in his printed Papers, Entituled the Caſe, Proceedings and Reply diſperſed that Seſſion by a pretended Authority, Claims and Attempts to get the Moneys in his Hands to carry it beyond Seas.

That the Allegations, in the ſaid Papers, in Reſpect to his being Authorized, in the Year 1705, by the Officers, and thoſe 13 Regiments, (your Petitioners humbly conceive) are groundleſs, ſince at that Time all the Colonels, except my Lord *Roucford*, and General *Vittinghoff* were Dead; the greateſt part of the Captains, and other Officers with the private Men concern'd in this Arrear dead and diſperſed, and moſt of thoſe alive, and really intereſted, are Ignorant of the ſaid *Hallungius's* pretended Authority, and no ways complying therewith.

That the ſaid *Hallungius*, to clear his Authority of receiving the whole Moneys, Claims it now as a Right, by the Authority of the States General, and interming the ſaid Regiments as Auxiliaries, altho' it can no ways appear that they were ſo, by any Treaties, or Stipulation, but on the contrary, were under the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment, took the Oaths of Fidelity to the Government as Subjects, paſſed Muſters, paid Poundage, one Days Pay, and were Entituled to the Benefit of *Chelſea Colledge*, and were in every Reſpect treated as Natives, and not Subject to be recalled by the States, as they ought to be if Auxiliaries, but they were broke and diſmiſſed the *Engliſh* Service by Act of Parliament, and thoſe who ſue for Relief are not Incorporated in any *Dutch* Regiments, and a great many ſettled here in Great-*Britain* without deſtinction, as well their High and Mightineſſes Subjects, as other Nations, have been relieved, as mentioned.

That by this new invented Notion, the Petitioners are fully convinc'd, that the ſaid *Hallungius* does not deſign any Relief for them, if he can prevent it, by taking the whole Moneys into his Hands, and the rather becauſe the ſaid *Hallungins* in his firſt printed Papers, Claims 81039*l.* 1*s.* meerly ſays an Arrear of ſubſiſtance for the Year 1697, moſt part Borrowed by the Officers at high Intereſt, to keep their Men from ſtarving, and ſheltering himſelf under the notion of moſt part, without ſaying what part, and in the Caſe deliver'd laſt Seſſion, 82913*l.* 17*s.* 9, and in the Caſe now deliver'd increaſes that ſubſiſtance Borrowed to 86763*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* only due to the Officers, and ſtill uncertain in his Demands, yet is fully deſign'd to ſwallow up that part of Money, on pretence that the Officers did ſtretch their Credit, in Borrowing the ſame at high Intereſt.

The 25902*l.* 15*s.* 6$d\frac{1}{4}$, ſet forth in the ſaid Caſes, as an Arrear for the ſervice in *Ireland*, and due as Mr. *Hallungius* ſays, in proportion to the Officers and Soldiers, can make no Satisfaction, becauſe it appears by the ſeveral Sums contained in that Column, only the leaſt part due to ſome Regiments: The Regiments of *Steenbock* and *Rechteren* only ſome received the ſame; the Regiment of Dragoons, with the *Brandenburg* Regiment of Foot are entirely cut out by his Scheme, beſides the 14311*l.* 4*s.* 2$d\frac{3}{4}$, undeducted Poundage, and Days Pay, for the Year 1689, and part of 1690, he ſays, muſt be deducted from the Arrears due to the Widows and Children, and alſo of the Officers, whoſe Husbands and Fathers were ſince that time Killed, the Remainder for the Intereſt of the borrowed Money, and Soliciting the ſame, deprives every one alſo out of this part, and bring-

bringing the whole Arrear under the Head of Subſiſtance, is oppoſite to the Rules obſerved, that the dead Arrear contained in the off-Reckonings, as the Cloathing Money, ſhould be paid, and all other Charges be deducted; and only an Arrear of ſubſiſtance remaining.

And when in their lawful Proceedings, your Petititoners further Attempt to detect thoſe Frauds and Artifices, they were not only Villify'd, but your Petitioners, *Scheidman* and *Miller* were order'd by a Placaert iſſued out againſt them, to be taken up and kept in Cuſtody, meerly for taking Affidavits for the better diſcovery, to prevent Mr. *Vander Eſch* and *Hallungius* to get the Moneys in their Hands.

That Mr. *Hallungius*, Agent for that Time to the Regiment of Dragoons, in the Caſe delivered laſt Seſſions, puts that Regiment upon the *Dutch* Pay, and in the Caſe delivered this Seſſion, upon the full *Engliſh* Pay. The State of that Regiment ſtands thus,

According to the Eſtabliſhment, the full *Engliſh* Pay amounts to *per Annum*, 31329 *l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and from the firſt of *January* $168\frac{3}{9}$, to the 11*th* of *October* 1698, the full Pay 307833 *l.* 1*s.* 8*d*, by which it appears, that that Regiment has been upon the full *Engliſh* Pay. about 9 Months longer than the reſt have continued, and have receiv'd after the Cloſe of the Year 1697, 25870*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* yet from the firſt of *April* 1692, till the end of the *Engliſh* Service, they were paid no more but the *Dutch* Pay, whereby there has been embezzl'd or miſapply'd, including their *Iriſh* Arrears of Subſiſtance, only for the nine Years of that Regiment, (the Staff and Captains excluded) the Sum of 60779*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. the moſt part Subſiſtance; all the regular Deductions out of the full Pay, as to the Subſiſtanc ereceived, and the Charges pertaining thereunto, for Quarters, Bread, Forrage, *&c.* deducted, and in the off Reckonings, the Value of Cloathing, and all the Charges thereunto, with the Poundage, and one Day's Pay, as alſo Agency, Exchange Money, and even Tranſport Money for *Ireland* and *Flanders*, and all other Regimental Charges fully Deducted, the Undeducted Poundage and Days Pay for the Year 1689, and 1690 included, which great Sum in their Hands, would have enabled the Superior Officers to keep their Men from Starving.

That the Officers of the Regiments of Horſe of *Steenbock*, and *Rechteron*, were not Neceſſitated to borrow Moneys to keep their Men from Starving, ſince they continued in *England*, and were fully Cleared (when broke at *Hull*) of their Subſiſtance, and Mr. *Vander Eſch*, by his own Confeſſion after that Time had between 8 or 9 Thouſand Pounds in his own Hands for that purpoſe, and in the like Nature and Proportion have the other Regiments been Treated; thoſe Captains not being ſatisfy'd, tho' they receiv'd more Pay than the *Engliſh* Captains, beſides other great Advantages.

That the main Streſs of this Affair is grounded on the part of Accompting out of the full Pay, to explain the Branchers in part of Subſiſtance, and in the off-Reckonings the Cloathing and Deductions pertaining thereunto.

But Mr. *Vander Eſch* and *Hallungius*, Agents to thoſe Regiments, do decline the ſame, pretending that Mr. *Vander Eſch*'s general Receipts are ſufficient, without being explain'd; and to excuſe Mr. *Vander Eſch* from ſuch Explanation as is neceſſary, he ſays that his perſonal Appearance was a Difficulty not to be had; as alſo, that it was impoſſible to get from thoſe abſent and diſpers'd Regiments all neceſſary Papers; yet at the ſame time he ſays, that all muſt appear by orderly Accompting, and that the Books ſhould be produc'd in a limited Time here in *England*, (but Conditionally, firſt to have his Allegations taken for Granted by the Honourable Houſe, and poſſeſſion of the Moneys) and then Accompt and make Diſtributions as he ſhall think fit.

That the Petitioners humbly offers to this Honourable Houſe, to counter-ballance the Accompts relating to the ſaid Regiments before ſuch Commiſſioners, and in ſuch manner as to this Honourable Houſe ſhall ſeem meet; not doubting but they ſhall diſapprove the Allegations of the ſaid *Hallungius*, and ſave a great part of the Money (of thoſe which are Dead, and no repreſentatives to claim their Share, which otherwiſe would fall into private Hands) to the Nation.

The Premiſes therefore conſider'd, and the faithful Services of the Petitioners and thoſe concern'd, with the many Hardſhips they have met with in a long and expenſive Solicitation for their ſaid Arrears, by the unjuſt Miſrepreſentations and Endeavours of Hallungius *and others, to deprive them thereof; the Petitioners humbly hope that this Honourable Houſe will ſpeedily relieve them in ſuch a manner, as to the Wiſdom and Juſtice of this Honourable Houſe ſhall ſeem Meet.*

K. G. 28. 17/11

THE CASE OF

John Henry Scheidman, *Henry Miller*, *Michael Remy*, and *William Miller*, in behalf of themſelves and ſeveral Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion'd Officers, with Hundreds of private Troopers, Dragoons, and Soldiers, of the Thirteen *Dutch* Regiments that ſerv'd in the late War.

K. Hollingsius (J.) [1.]

816. m. 7. 11

Anſwers *to the* Objections, *relating to the Arrears, due to the Thirteen* Dutch *Regiments.* 9

THE Account of theſe Regiments, having been (by her Majeſty's Order) laid before, and ſtrictly Examined and Stated, by the Auditors of the Impreſt; and alſo having been Examined, by a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, it was hoped, their Caſe, lately Printed, would have given entire Satisfaction, concerning the ſame. But ſeveral Objections having been made in this matter, the Underwritten, (as Authorized by them) hath fairly ſtated the ſame, with (as he hopes) very plain and ſatisfactory Anſwers thereunto.

'Tis Objected, *That the* Dutch, Engliſh, *and* Scotch *Regiments, employed in the Expedition, were to be paid to the* 13*th of* February, 168½, *out of the* 600000 l. *granted, to defray the Charge thereof.* *Objection* I.

To which it is anſwered: *Anſwer.*

That the Eſtimate, delivered to the Houſe of Commons, containing the ſeveral Heads of the Charges of that Expedition, clearly proves, the Mony given, on that Head, did but make up their Pay from the 18th of *September* (being the Day when they marched for their Embarkation) to the 31ſt of *December*, 1688; ſo that the ſubſequent Pay could not be made good out of that Mony. (1.)

The late King *William*, upon his coming to *London* in *December*, 1688, thought it neceſſary, to make uſe of theſe Forces (amongſt others) for the Security of the Kingdom, and ordered that they ſhould, from the firſt of *January*, be removed from private Houſes, where 'till hitherto they had been lodged, when they had but ſmall *Dutch* Pay, and ſhould be regularly Quartered in publick Houſes, and pay there according to the Regulations, and directed them (by his Sign Manual) from that time to have *Engliſh* Pay, and that Monies ſhould be iſſued accordingly; as clearly appears by the Orders and Papers remaining with the Auditors of the Impreſt. (2.)

That 14311 l. 14 s. 2½ d. *for one Day's Pay and Poundage, remains yet undeducted out of their Pay.* *Object.* II.

The twelve Regiments, part of thirty four employed in that Expedition, who were ſent back in *March* 168⅔, were paid from the firſt of *January* before, without any deduction; And in regard the time was uncertain, when the other remaining Regiments might be recalled, they could not be put upon a regular Eſtabliſhment, the Paymaſter (by his Majeſty's Sign Manual) was to let them have their Pay compleat Monthly, without any deduction; and accordingly ſeveral Warrants by the late King were ſent to the Auditors of the Impreſt, to allow the ſame. Thus theſe Forces remained in *England*, by Connivance of the States-General, until *June* 1690, and received their Monthly Pay, as aforeſaid; but then the King having provided other *German* Forces in the Room of them, the States conſented, that their own Troops here remaining ſhould be employed in the Reduction of *Ireland*, and from that time they were put upon a Regular Eſtabliſhment. *Anſwer* (1.)

And although, upon ſtating the *Iriſh* Arrears in 1693, the Deductions of one Day's Pay and Poundage was charged upon them, from their arrival in *Ireland*, yet that was apprehended, to have been a great Hardſhip, they having no precedent Notice thereof; and the Colonels and Captains having paid the Widows, or Relations, of the Inferior Officers and Soldiers, who loſt their Lives in *Ireland*, and at the Battle of *Steenkerk* in 1692, the full Pay without deductions; Of all which the King was ſo ſenſible, that he was pleaſed, to promiſe and declare, that at a general Clearing, he would make a Compenſation for the ſame; as appears by Affidavits of ſeveral General and other Officers for that purpoſe, amongſt other Papers before the Houſe of Commons. (2.)

The reſpective Acts againſt Mutiny and Deſertion, leave the Deductions of Poundage to be diſpoſed of, as the Crown thought fit; ſo that his Majeſty having ordered theſe Regiments to be paid without any Deductions, is a diſpoſing (as is conceived) of the one Day's Pay and Poundage in their favour. (3.)

None of them, in the Year 1689, and that part of 1690, have been admitted into *Chelſea* College, for which theſe Deductions were deſigned; nor have they had the benefit of a free Pay Office; becauſe their Paymaſters Sallary, has all along been raiſed, out of the Pay of the Officers and Soldiers of theſe Regiments. (4.)

Becauſe the *Dutch* Guards, when ſent back in 1699, were cleared and paid in ready Mony without any Deduction; which being then thought reaſonable, it is hoped theſe Regiments ſhall not (in this reſpect) be in a worſe condition than their Brethren. (5.)

It would be the greateſt Hardſhip, to the Officers and Soldiers, and Widows and Children of thoſe, that have loſt their Lives in the *Engliſh* Service, in caſe the Deductions, for the undeducted one Day's Pay and Poundage in 1689 and 1690, ſhould now be made from the Arrears in *Flanders* of 1696 and 1697; for at that rate, out of the ſmall *Dutch* Pay, which they then received, they muſt in effect refund, what their Predeceſſors received in 1689, when upon *Engliſh* Pay. (6.)

And

(7.) And the Hardſhip on the preſent Officers is ſtill greater, when it is conſidered, that 81000 *l.* of this Debt, was for Subſiſtence in the Years 1696 and 1697, for which the Officers pay a great Intereſt, and raiſed the ſame upon their perſonal Credit; and which Intereſt, only from *December* 1697 to *December* 1701 (when Clearings were made in Debentures, carrying Intereſt) amounts to above 16000 *l.* and far exceeds the undeducted Day's Pay and Poundage demanded.

Object. III. *That moſt of the Perſons, to whom theſe Arrears were due, are ſince Dead, and that thoſe Arrears will never be claim'd, or paid by the Officers, if they ſhould receive the ſame.*

Anſwer. Theſe Arrears (as at large appears by the printed Caſe) are of different Natures; part thereof was due before the laſt of *March* 1692, for the Reduction of *Ireland*, and in theſe the Officers and Soldiers had their Shares, but the private Men have ſince, at their Requeſts, received from their Officers, ſome part, and others the whole of thoſe Arrears; and the dead Perſons Relations will claim, what remains unpaid. And as for thoſe, who have ſerved in theſe Regiments, and are ſince become Her Majeſty's Subjects, the States-General have taken care therein, and publick Notice hath been given in the *London* Gazettes, and other publick Papers accordingly. But the Arrears due ſince the Firſt of *April*, 1692, until the end of that War, for the Forces ſerving in *Flanders*, are due to the Officers, who took up the Monies at Intereſt, for the Subſiſtence of their Regiments and Companies in 1696 and 1697, when they could not be ſupplied from *England*; and this at the King's Deſire, and by meer Neceſſity, becauſe not being in an Enemy's Country, to live at Diſcretion, but in *Flanders*, where every thing muſt be paid for, they muſt be weekly ſubſiſted; and conſequently the Officers are Intituled to what they advanced for ſuch Subſiſtence.

Object. IV. It is Objected, *That no Intereſt can be granted for theſe Arrears, ſince* December 1701, *the Houſe of Commons not voting the Demand juſt, until the 27th of* March, 1708.

Anſwer (1) To which it is Anſwered: That all the Foreign Auxiliaries, who ſerved the Crown in that War, were fully paid, and cleared in ready Mony, at their Diſmiſſion in 1697.

(2.) That the Army Debentures, iſſued in 1701 and 1702, for Arrears of the *Engliſh* Forces, carried Intereſt at 5 *l. per Cent.*

(3.) That the Debentures granted ſince, for the Arrears of ſeveral other Regiments, carried the like Intereſt.

(4.) And that the greateſt part of theſe Arrears, are on the account of Subſiſtence, which was taken up at Intereſt by the Officers, who ſtill pay the ſame.

Object. V. And laſt of all, it is Objected: *That the States-General are Indebted to the Queen, for Subſiſtence of their Forces at* Gibraltar, *and other Expences in the preſent War, and that therefore this ought to be deducted out of theſe Arrears.*

Anſwer. To which is Anſwer'd: That there are ſeveral Demands of the States-General for ſubſiſting and ſupplying the *Engliſh* Forces, far exceeding the Sum furniſh'd to the States Forces at *Gibraltar*, and other Expences; which notwithſtanding ſeveral Memorials formerly preſented by the States Envoy-Extraordinary to Balance the ſame, are not adjuſted yet. And beſides, the Objection is of a Debt between Her Majeſty and the States, in the preſent War, unadjuſted, wherein there are many Reciprocal Demands; but the Debt due to the thirteen *Dutch* Regiments, is a Debt of the late War, and the Monies belonging to particular Perſons, long ſince ſtated and adjuſted; and it is preſumed in Reaſon, this ought not to depend upon, or ſtay for, the determining and ſettling the Demands between her Majeſty and the States-General in the preſent War.

It is therefore humbly hoped, That (the Premiſſes conſidered) the great Hardſhips the Officers have been under, for Fourteen Years laſt, the Juſtice and Equity of their Cauſe, and the faithful Services, the ſaid Regiments rendered the Crown in the former War, will be prevalent Arguments for their Relief, in the Matters aforeſaid, they very much relying on the great Juſtice and Goodneſs of Her Majeſty, and the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

J. Hallungius.

ANSWERS TO THE OBJECTIONS

Relating to the Arrears due to the Thirteen *Dutch* Regiments.

THE CASE

816. m. 7
12.

OF

The Three French *Regiments, late under the Command of Major-General* Lameloniere, *Brigadier* Belcaſtel, *and the Right Honourable the Lord* Lifford, *formerly Brigadier* Ducambon, *Petitioners to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, Humbly offered to the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe.*

YOUR Petitioners being all *French* Proteſtants Refugees, and having ſerved during the laſt War in *Ireland* and *Flanders*, with a Zeal ſuitable to the Gratitude they owe for that Protection they have received from the *Engliſh* Nation; This Honourable Houſe, out of a more particular Care for them, did by a * Reſolution of the firſt of *March* 1698, appropriate for Payment of their Arrears the Sum of 32551 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.* part of the 800000 *l.* then granted by the † Act of Parliament for Payment of the Arrears due to the Forces in *Ireland*, which paſt the Royal Aſſent on the firſt of *February* before; notwithſtanding which, and contrary to the ſaid Reſolution, above one third part of that Mony was with-held from them, and diverted to other Purpoſes.

That this Honourable Houſe, upon their Application in the Years 1705, 1706, 1707, and 1708, being very ſenſible of the Grievances they had ſuſtained, of the Juſtneſs of their Demands, and the great Zeal they have ever ſince likewiſe ſhewn during this War in *Flanders*, *Spain* and *Portugal*, where moſt of them are actually ingaged in the Service of her Majeſty, cauſed ſeveral Bills at ſeveral times to be brought in for their Relief; but it appearing that their Accounts required too much time to have them ſetled, your Petitioners obtained an Addreſs from this Honourable Houſe to her Majeſty, to Command the Auditors of the Impreſt to State their Accounts, who on the 10th of *March* 1708, Reported the Sum of 112000 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* of the ſaid Arrears to be ſtill due; which Sum is ſince likewiſe found to be the Ballance of their ſaid Accounts, by the Commiſſioners appointed by Her Majeſty to State the Debts due on the Civil Liſt, *&c.* during the laſt Reign.

That the Non-payment thereof hath been a very great Hardſhip and Injuſtice put upon your Petitioners, contrary to the Expreſs Reſolution of this Honourable Houſe.

All which we moſt Humbly offer to the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe, That your Honours will be pleaſed to give them ſuch Relief as ſhall be agreeable to the Wiſdom and Juſtice of this Honourable Houſe, by cauſing their ſaid Arrears to be paid in ſuch manner as ſhall be moſt convenient.

And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, ſhall ever Pray, &c.

* Vide *The Reſolution of this Houſe in* March, 1698.

† Vide *Decimo* Willi. *Tertio. An Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty for Diſbanding the Army, and other neceſſary Occaſions.*

F. Ap. 2. 1711.
from Mr Lalouche

THE

CASE

OF

The Three *French* Regiments.

K

The CASE *of the Three* French *Regiments of Foot, under the Command of Major General* la Melloniere, *Brigadier* Belcastel, *and the Right Honourable the Lord* Litford.

1 *Sept.* 1689. They were placed under the Care of the Paymaster-General of *Ireland*, upon the *English* Establishment, being sent to the Reduction of that Kingdom, and so continued till the 30th of *April*, 93, when being commanded to *Flanders*, they were put under the Earl of *Ranelagh*'s Care.

1 *Jan.* 169½. King *William* Signed a Warrant to reduce their Companies to 50 Men at *Irish* Pay: but they having no Notice thereof till the 18th of *May* following, kept up their full Complement of 60, and had Subsistance still at *English* Pay, so that this Warrant never took effect.

However, the Paymaster was pleased to Distinguish their *Irish* Arrears by three Periods, *viz.*

From the 1 *Sept.* 1689, to 31 *Dec.* 91, 28 Months.
1 *Jan.* 169½, to 20 *May* 92, 4 Months, 20 Days.
21 *May* 1692, to 30 *Apr.* 93, 345 Days.

Accordingly after the Peace, this Honourable House calling for their Accounts, he laid before them an Abstract, containing,

An Arrear of 209 0 *l.* 1 *s.* 10½ *d.* —— For the 28 Months.
11561 *l.* 7 *s.* 6½ *d.* —— For the 345 Days.

Wholly omitting the 4 Months 20 Days, the Subsistance whereof being thrown back upon the 28th Months, he gave up all his particular Vouchers to the Respective Agents, and took one in General Terms for each Regiment, that he might have Credit for the same with the Auditor, and the entire Pay and Subsistance for that time, stand a distinct account by it self.

1 *Mar.* 1698. The House of Commons, immediately resolved these two Sums should be paid out of the 800000 *l.* for Disbanding the Army, and would undoubtedly have provided in like manner, for the 4 Months 20 Days, had any account thereof been before them; accordingly the 11561 *l.* 7 *s.* 6½ *d.* was paid to the Respective Colonels, and by them duly distributed.

But for the other Sum His Majesty directing such only to be paid as appeared at Breaking, and the rest, together with the Widows and Orphans of those killed in Service, to apply to the Treasury in *England*; these Miserable Creatures thereupon applied, and were sent back again to the Commissioners of the Revenue in *Ireland*, to state and certifie their Accounts, which was punctually done, and yet above one half of the 20990 *l.* 1 *s.* 10½ *d.* as well as the whole Pay and Subsistance for the 4 Months 20 Days, is still unpaid: For which they Petition'd the last Parliament; were referred to a Committe, and the Session ended before they could get any Report.

But now they humbly hope to prevail for the Payment of those Arrears: Because all the rest of the Army have been cleered for that Service, and they are content to take Debentures, which cannot prejudice the publick Supplies, no Fund being settled for Principle and Interest, and for want of those Arrears, which are of above 16 Years standing their Families are reduced to the utmost want and misery, who during the whole War, have upon all occasions behav'd themselves gallantly, such as are living, and not Superannuated, being now abroad in the Service of the Queen and Her high Allies.

And that this Honourable House will not expect they should all appear in person to be reliev'd: Because most of them that remain alive are Dispersed abroad in the Service, the rest superannuated are settled in *Ireland*, with most of the Widows and Orphans of those that died in the Service, so that the charges of crossing the Seas would exceed their Demands: And as 'tis utterly impossible to settle their Accounts, unless the same be done for all at once; So would it be an endless trouble to have them Petitioning here every Session, in case they could attend personally, as they never can: But more especially since this matter is altogether managed not by common Agents and Sollicitors, but the nearest Friends and Relations of the Parties, who have been at all Costs and Expences, out of pure Charity to help them to these Just Demands.

THE CASE Of the 3 *French* Regiments of Foot.

816. m. 7.
14.
11

THE CASE OF Lieutenant-Colonel *Charteris*.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Charteris* having been, together with other Officers of the Guards, accuſed before a Committee of the Honourable *Houſe of Commons*, of ſome indirect Practices in Relation to their Companies, and one *Patrick Hurley*, a Soldier in Colonel *Charteris*'s Company, being his chief Accuſer, the Articles with which he charges him are theſe: 1. Falſe Muſters, in not having his Company compleat. 2. Protecting Men againſt their Creditors. 3. Extorting Money from the Soldiers of his Company, for granting them their Diſcharge.

In order to prove theſe Articles of Accuſation againſt Mr. *Charteris*, *Hurley* gives himſelf as an Inſtance. He ſays, he was liſted in the Company as a Faggot, not to do Duty, but to be protected againſt his Creditors; and that Colonel *Charteris* extorted from him a Note of 50 *l.* for his Releaſe out of the *Fleet*. As to which it is to be obſerved, That *Hurley* was liſted in the Company in the Time that Sir *Robert Rich* was Captain of it, and he was delivered over by Sir *Robert* to Colonel *Charteris*, who never diſcharged him out of the Company. And as to the Note of 50 *l.* which he pretends to have given Colonel *Charteris*, to procure him his Releaſe out of the *Fleet* Priſon, it appears by Affidavits made by *Thomas Morphy*, Marſhal of the *Savoy*, and *Thomas Cook*, Serjeant in Lieutenant Colonel *Charteris*'s Company, who tranſacted that Matter with *Hurley*, that the Colonel was at that Time in *Scotland*, that he knew nothing of the Note, that he had given no Orders about it, directly nor indirectly, that that Note, and the Mortgages given, were partly for Money which *Hurley* owed to Mr. *Morphy*, and partly for the liſting ſome Men in the Room of *Hurley*, who was to have been diſcharged upon his finding others to ſerve in his Place. That the Aſſignment on the Mortgage was given for Money lent to *Hurley* by *Morphy*, appears by *Hurley*'s own Letter, printed with the Affidavits; the Originals of which are lodged in the Hands of one of the Members of the Houſe, ready to be produced at the Hearing of the Report: And how improbable is it, that Colonel *Charteris* ſhould have taken a Note from *Hurley* for his Diſcharge, when, long before this Complaint, he put in an Advertiſement in the *Gazette* for apprehending him as a Deſerter.

The Committee not giving any great Credit to what *Hurley* himſelf ſaid, being informed that he was a Man of a very ill Character, they ordered him to produce Witneſſes to confirm the Facts he had laid before them: And the only Witneſſes whom he produces, to prove that Colonel *Charteris* gave Protection to Perſons againſt their Creditors, are theſe Three, *viz.* *Man*, *Milſon* and *Wilſon*, whom the Colonel had diſcharged out of his Com-

Company upon this very Account, that they might not be ſheltered from Juſtice, before this Complaint was brought againſt him, and who were, upon his diſcharging them, arreſted by their Creditors, and are all at preſent in Gaol, and Two of them were actually in Priſon at the Time of their Examination; ſo that they bear a Grudge and Malice againſt the Colonel, becauſe he refuſed to protect them againſt their Creditors. But although what they ſaid were true, yet it amounts to no more, but that the Colonel got ſome Money for their Diſcharge, in order to liſt others in their Stead, they being either old, or under Size, and order'd to be chang'd by the General.

The Teſtimony of *Wilſon*'s Wife is entirely taken off by Three credible Witneſſes, who were preſent when ſhe threaten'd Colonel *Charteris*, that ſhe would do her utmoſt to have him broke, unleſs he protected her Husband againſt his Creditors, or gave her 30 *l.* offering at the ſame Time, that if the Colonel would comply with her Requeſt, ſhe would declare to the Committee in his Favour whatever he ſhould pleaſe to direct her.

As to the Evidence given by *Hare*, Nephew to *Hurley*, it is wholly deſtroy'd by the Teſtimony alſo of Three credible Witneſſes, who heard him offer himſelf to be an Evidence for the Colonel againſt his Uncle, which Declaration he likewiſe made in the Preſence of Two Honourable Members of the Houſe; ſo that all his Story appears plainly to be a Trick and Contrivance between him and his Uncle againſt the Colonel.

What Serjeant *Williams*, another of *Hurley*'s Witneſſes, ſays of his having been put in the *Savoy* by Colonel *Charteris*, and forced to quit his Halbard, and give the Colonel Three Men, becauſe he refuſed to pay the Company 25 Men ſhort of the Compliment, is entirely deſtroyed by the Teſtimony of Serjeant *Cook* and Mr. *Kemble*; who declare, That *Williams* was put into the *Savoy* for concealing Men that did not do their Duty; That he was put into *Chelſea* Hoſpital at his own Requeſt, and that the Three Men were given by *Williams* to the Colonel, by virtue of an Award made by Major-General *Tatton*, who condemned *Williams* to give the ſaid Three Men in lieu of Cloaths and Arms belonging to the Company, which *Williams* had imbezelled: And this the Major-General declared before the Committee. And it is certain that *Williams* never paid the Company in the Colonel's Time, his Commiſſion bearing Date *February* 28, 1710. and it appearing by the Pay-Maſter's Books, and a Declaration under his Hand, that the firſt Money received for the Company, in the Colonel's Time, was upon the 13th of *April*, 1710. before which Time *Williams* was diſcharged out of the Company.

As to what Serjeant *Pitman* ſays, That he paid only 38 Men in the Company for ſome Weeks after the Colonel had it; the Colonel admits that it may be true, becauſe *Pitman* paid the Company only Three Weeks after the Colonel entered to it, and there were only 51 Men deliver'd over to the Colonel by Sir *Robert Rich*, and Ten Days after there were 13 Men drawn thereout, as out of other Companies; ſo that there remain'd only 38 Men in the Company to be paid, till it was recruited, which was done as ſoon as poſſible.

That

That this Proſecution of Colonel *Charteris* by *Hurley* is grounded on the Malice and Hatred which he bears to the Colonel, appears from the Evidence of *Tho. Huckenhall*; who declares, That *Hurley*, or one very like him, came and offer'd him 50 *l.* to be an Evidence againſt Colonel *Charteris*, and to ſay that he had given the Colonel Four or Five Guineas for a Protection. Serjeant *Cook* likewiſe declares in his Examination, That *Hurley* offer'd to procure him a Lieutenant's Commiſſion, if he would give him any Aſſiſtance in getting Colonel *Charteris* broke.

Hurley pretended to give in to the Committee a Liſt of 22 Faggots in Colonel *Charteris*'s Company, but has never been able to produce any. The Colonel can make it appear by Major General *Tatton*, who will ſatisfy this Honourable Houſe in the Matter, that ſince he enter'd to the Company, he has liſted Forty as proper ſizeable Men as are in the Guards, each of them Five Foot Eight Inches high, and that the ſaid Forty Recruits have ſtood the Colonel 100 *l. Sterling*, as he can inſtruct by the Goldſmith who paid the Money: That he has not one Faggot, but all Effective Men in his Company, ready to go upon Service in an Hour's Warning. He does not deny but ſome of them, being Tradeſmen, have been allowed, by the Indulgence of the Serjeants, to follow their Trades, and ſometimes excuſed from Duty, as is the uſual Practice in all Garriſon Towns; but there is not any one of them a Faggot, or liſted for Protection, but all Real Effective Men, and ready to go upon Service whenever commanded. And as a Proof of this, the Colonel is willing that his Company be reviewed by any Perſon whatſoever, and offers to produce the ſame individual Men that appeared at the laſt Muſters, both before and after this Complaint.

Major-General *Tatton* has been pleaſed to declare before the Committee, That Colonel *Charteris* has ſpared no Care nor Expence to have a good Company, and that his Company actually is ſo. And he knows likewiſe very well, that never any Complaint has been preferr'd to him againſt the Colonel by any of his Men for want of their Pay, or for any other Hardſhips uſed towards them.

And it is very remarkable for Colonel *Charteris*'s Vindication, that all this Time that this Matter has been depending before the *Houſe of Commons*, there have been no Complaints given in againſt him by any Creditors, for protecting any of their Debtors in his Company, nor have any of his Men complained of want of their due Pay. And all the Accuſations that have been given in againſt him, are only by Perſons who bear him Ill-Will and Hatred, meerly becauſe he refuſed to protect them againſt their Juſt Creditors. So that Colonel *Charteris* humbly hopes, that the Lies and Calumnies which *Hurley* has maliciouſly ſuggeſted againſt him, will be of no Prejudice to him; but that this Honourable Houſe will protect him againſt the malicious Proſecution of a Common Soldier, who had the Impudence lately to inſult and challenge his Officer at the Head of his Company.

THE CASE OF Lieutenant-Colonel *Charteris.*

816. m. 7
15.

K 11

An ANSWER *to Col.* Charteris's *Second Libel, which he calls,* His Humble Repreſentation, *&c.*

COL. *Charteris*, in the Second Edition of his incoherent Libel, hath either out of Ignorance, or from a conſcious Senſe of his own Inability to juſtify himſelf, omitted to reply to any of the material Points of *Hurly*'s Anſwer: And as if he had publiſhed his *Repreſentation* only for Printing's Sake, does but repeat his firſt Libel, which he calls *Memorial*, with little or no Alteration, other than that in the laſt, he recants his Accuſation of *Hurly*'s being pillory'd, which he ſo ſtrenuouſly aſſerted in the firſt, and had the Aſſurance to ſay, That he could prove it by ſeveral Members of Parliament; he now contents himſelf to charge *Hurly* with Perjury, and proves it juſt as he did the other, by ſtoutly affirming it in general Terms. *Dolus latet in generalibus.* As for the Declaration mention'd by *Charteris*, *Hurly* refers the Reader to his Anſwer to the *Memorial*. The Colonel may for Money purchaſe 500 ſuch.

In both his Libels, he lays the main Streſs of his Defence on the *concurring Teſtimonies* (as he calls them) of Serjeant *Cook*, and *George Kemble*; but *Hurly* hopes, he has in his *Anſwer* given ſuch Reaſons to invalidate their Evidences, as are ſufficient to make them of no Weight in the Cauſe: For *Kemble* was firſt produced againſt the Colonel by *Hurly*, and Serjeant *Cook*'s being ſent for privately, to come back from *Deale*, to quit his Lieutenancy for a Halbert, together with his cutting out, and delivering to the Colonel the Leaves of the Company's Pay-Book, will undoubtedly influence all thoſe who conſider the Matter ſedately, to conclude, that they muſt have had a golden Portion given them; and the Affidavits in *Hurly*'s Firſt Anſwer, made by *William Baxter*, an honeſt diſintereſted Perſon, clears the Point fully againſt them, as to the Uſage given Serjeant *Williams*, to force a Bribe of 14 *l.* and 3 Men from him.

The Colonel does very properly give *Cook* and *Kemble* the Honourable Title of his *Concurring Witneſſes*; for the golden Doſe has had ſo effectual an Operation upon them, as to make them notch like Two Tallies, with their *concurring Teſtimonies* in his Favour, in direct Contradiction to what they at firſt had declar'd, and given under their Hands. An undeniable Inſtance whereof will be found in the following Account, made up and wrote by *Kemble* himſelf, between Col. *Charteris* and Serjeant *Williams*; the Original of which *Hurly* hath ready to produce.

" *Serjeant* Williams's *Account with Colonel* Charteris *from the* 23d *of*
" February, 1709. *to the* 10th *of* March *following, being Fourteen*
" *Days.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
" Paid by Serj. *Williams* to Three Serjeants by the Colonel's Order,	02	02	00
" Paid 38 Men, at 8 Shillings *per* Man,	15	04	00
" Paid 3 Corporals and 2 Drums,	02	10	00
" Paid a Guinea by Order to the Drums,	01	01	06
" Paid for Writing the Muſter-Roll,	00	02	06
" Six Weeks Pay due to Serjeant *Williams*, ending the 20th of *April*,	02	02	00
" Paid by Order to 12 Men draughted for *Flanders*,	01	04	00
Total	24	06	00

" Received

THE CASE OF Lieutenant-Colonel *Charteris.*

816 m 7
15

K 11

An ANSWER *to Col.* Charteris's *Second Libel, which he calls,* His Humble Repreſentation, *&c.*

COL. *Charteris*, in the Second Edition of his incoherent Libel, hath either out of Ignorance, or from a conſcious Senſe of his own Inability to juſtify himſelf, omitted to reply to any of the material Points of *Hurly*'s Anſwer: And as if he had publiſhed his *Repreſentation* only for Printing's Sake, does but repeat his firſt Libel, which he calls *Memorial*, with little or no Alteration, other than that in the laſt, he recants his Accuſation of *Hurly*'s being pillory'd, which he ſo ſtrenuouſly aſſerted in the firſt, and had the Aſſurance to ſay, That he could prove it by ſeveral Members of Parliament; he now contents himſelf to charge *Hurly* with Perjury, and proves it juſt as he did the other, by ſtoutly affirming it in general Terms. *Dolus latet in generalibus.* As for the Declaration mention'd by *Charteris*, *Hurly* refers the Reader to his Anſwer to the *Memorial*. The Colonel may for Money purchaſe 500 ſuch.

In both his Libels, he lays the main Streſs of his Defence on the *concurring Teſtimonies* (as he calls them) of Serjeant *Cook*, and *George Kemble*; but *Hurly* hopes, he has in his *Anſwer* given ſuch Reaſons to invalidate their Evidences, as are ſufficient to make them of no Weight in the Cauſe: For *Kemble* was firſt produced againſt the Colonel by *Hurly*, and Serjeant *Cook*'s being ſent for privately, to come back from *Deale*, to quit his Lieutenancy for a Halbert, together with his cutting out, and delivering to the Colonel the Leaves of the Company's Pay-Book, will undoubtedly influence all thoſe who conſider the Matter ſedately, to conclude, that they muſt have had a golden Portion given them; and the Affidavits in *Hurly*'s Firſt Anſwer, made by *William Baxter*, an honeſt diſintereſted Perſon, clears the Point fully againſt them, as to the Uſage given Serjeant *Williams*, to force a Bribe of 14 *l.* and 3 Men from him.

The Colonel does very properly give *Cook* and *Kemble* the Honourable Title of his *Concurring Witneſſes*; for the golden Doſe has had ſo effectual an Operation upon them, as to make them notch like Two Tallies, with their *concurring Teſtimonies* in his Favour, in direct Contradiction to what they at firſt had declar'd, and given under their Hands. An undeniable Inſtance whereof will be found in the following Account, made up and wrote by *Kemble* himſelf, between Col. *Charteris* and Serjeant *Williams*; the Original of which *Hurly* hath ready to produce.

" *Serjeant* Williams's *Account with Colonel* Charteris *from the* 23d *of*
" February, 1709. *to the* 10th *of* March *following, being Fourteen*
" *Days.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
" Paid by Serj. *Williams* to Three Serjeants by the Colonel's Order,	02	02	00
" Paid 38 Men, at 8 Shillings *per* Man,	15	04	00
" Paid 5 Corporals and 2 Drums,	02	10	00
" Paid a Guinea by Order to the Drums,	01	01	06
" Paid for Writing the Muſter-Roll,	00	02	06
" Six Weeks Pay due to Serjeant *Williams*, ending the 20th of *April*,	02	02	00
" Paid by Order to 12 Men draughted for *Flanders*,	01	04	00
Total	24	06	00

" Received

	l.	s.	d.
" Received a Bill of Mr. *Parſons* the Agent,	09	17	06
" Received a Bill of Col. *Charteris*,	10	00	00
Total,	19	17	06
Reſts due to Serjeant *Williams*,	04	08	06

" And there remains 5 Weeks Pay, being 1 *l.* 15 *s.* due to him, " ending the 24th of *June*, and 3 Men extorted from him, be- " fore he could be permitted the College. He was confin'd to " the *Savoy* twice, becauſe he would not give his Colonel 14 *l.*

Every Word and Sum between the above Two Lines was writ by *George Kemble* (about the Time the Committee firſt ſate) which is a plain Demonſtration, (whatever he has ſaid ſince to the contrary) that he knew *Williams* did, for ſome time, pay the Company, and was confin'd to the *Savoy* by the Colonel, on purpoſe to extort Three Men and 14 *l.* from him.

And tho' Colonel *Charteris* had always refuſed to pay *Williams* his Arrears (due to him for about 12 Months before); yet hearing that *Williams* was to be examin'd before the Committee, he ſent for him the very Day before he was ſo examin'd, paid him the above Balance; and moreover, promiſed to make him Satisfaction for the Three Men he had given him, as aforeſaid, provided he would ſpeak in the Colonel's Favour, when he ſhould be examin'd by the ſaid Committee.

If *Williams* did not pay the Company from the 23d of *February*, 1709, to the 10th of *March* following, the Colonel is deſired to make it appear, that any body elſe did. —— And further, to ſhew how zealous *Kemble* was to proſecute *Charteris* at the firſt Sitting of the Committee: He then drew up divers Interrogatories againſt the Colonel, which *Hurly* has now likewiſe ready to produce.—He ſubmits it therefore to better Judgment to determine, what Credit ought to be given to *Kemble*'s ſubſequent Evidence, ſince he can write one thing and ſay another, directly thwarting his own Hand-Writing.

Now ſure *Kemble* muſt be in the utmoſt Confuſion, when the Originals of the aboveſaid Papers, are produced againſt his own Verbal Teſtimony ſince. Does not this plainly prove, that *Williams* did for ſome time pay the Company, and that *Kemble* knew it? That the Colonel allowed but 38 Men to be paid before the Draught, as well as after? And that he committed *Williams* twice to the *Savoy*, becauſe he would not give him the 14 *l.* above-mention'd?

The Colonel's Excuſe about Serjeant *Pitman*'s having paid but 38 Men, is fully refuted in *Hurly*'s Anſwer to the *Memorial*; to which the Reader is referr'd. For it was fully prov'd, That the Colonel, after the Company was pretendedly compleated, and the Draught ſaid to be made good by him, that he never allowed more than 38 Men to be paid.

Hare's Evidence (which the Colonel calls a Contrivance) appears to be fully confirmed from the Affidavit ſworn in *Chancery* by Corporal *Dunn*; and *John Webb*'s Affidavit alſo (both which are printed) makes it plain, that the Col. made a Trade of protecting Men for Bribes.

The Colonel ſays he knew nothing of *John Man*'s 40 *s.* Levy-Money; but do's not, nor can deny the 8 Guineas Bribe, demanded of *Man*, for his Liberty out of the *Savoy*.

In his *Memorial* he ſays one *Hocknell* declar'd, that *Hurly* had offer'd him a Bribe to be an Evidence againſt the Colonel; but in his *Repreſentation* he ſays, that *Hocknell* declar'd 'twas a Perſon like *Hurly* that offer'd the Bribe. Had the Colonel, or his *concurring Mr. Kemble*, given *Hocknell* his Leſſon better at firſt, this Story wou'd not be ſo contradictory.

Hurly is willing to allow (as the Colonel doth alledge) that Serjeant *Cook* Liſted 40 Men in the Colonel's time, and fairly (as he calls it) paid them the Bounty-Money; but he is deſir'd, if he can, to name 10 of the 40, who have

not

not more fairly paid it back again; or prove, that before the Committee ſate, he ever had or paid 40 Effectives in any one Week. Let the Colonel, if he dare, produce the Leaves cut, by *Cook*, out of the Pay-Book, and deliver'd to him; if he doth, it will appear very plain, that *Cook*'s own Writing will deſtroy his Verbal Teſtimony, as *Kemble*'s hath done his; and they are the only two Witneſſes the Colonel has produced in his Defence, of the Accuſations againſt him.

He inſtances M. G. *Tatton* and Capt. *Symons* only, as to the pretended Challenge he ſo generouſly complain'd of; and in his *Memorial* ſays, that they will prove the Colonel had then a compleat Company; but in his *Repreſentation* ſays, they will prove he had it, at the time he was accuſed. Had they prov'd that, when they were examin'd before the Committee, it had been more to purpoſe, than to ſay, they will do it now, that the Committee is up.

If by having a compleat Company the Colonel means, that he always Muſter'd 70 Men, it will be allow'd, without giving M. G. *Tatton*, or Captain *Symons*, any trouble: But if they or any other can prove, that before the Accuſation, he ever had, or paid, 40 Effective Men at once, *Hurly* will give up the Cauſe.

In Anſwer to his inſiſting on *Hurly*'s being ſtill a Soldier, let M. G. *Tatton* produce the Books of *July* laſt; and if it do's not appear, that on the 7th Day of that Month, he gave *Hurly*'s pretended Creditors a Note under his Hand, diſcharging him out of the Regiment, and raz'd his Name out of his Regimental Book, *Hurly* will own himſelf a Soldier ſtill; and not being ſince Liſted *de novo*, it was falſe Muſter in the Colonel to put him on the Rolls, which he did, even when he was a Priſoner in the *Fleet*, and to receive Pay for him from the Queen, as he doth to this very day. If it be not a falſe Muſter, the Colonel is deſired to inform Us, what Name it muſt then go by, or under what Colour or Pretence the Colonel now receives Four Shillings *per* Week from the Queen for the ſaid *Hurly*: And tho' it ſhould not be a falſe Muſter, according to the Colonel's conſtruction, *Hurly* is credibly inform'd it is ſo, according to the Intent of the Law.

The Affidavit made by the Col. on the 22d Day of *September* laſt, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, is ready to be produced: By which it will appear, the Col. ſwore poſitively, That *Hurly* was an Effective Soldier, and as ſuch, did Duty in his Company; which can be proved to be the Height of Perjury.

Charteris charges *Hurly* with having inſerted Things in his Anſwer, *without Regard to Truth, or what was proved before the Committee*; and averrs, that he himſelf *has ſtated the Caſe fairly as it ſtands in the Report*. The Honourable Committee have ſeen and heard what he and *Hurly* have writ and ſaid concerning all this Matter: And to them *Hurly* humbly ſubmits, as the beſt Judges to determine, which of the Two, has ſtated the Caſe with moſt Truth and Candor.

As Improbable as *Charteris* would make it, that he ſhould offer, or *Hurly* refuſe 1000 *l.* for his deſiſting from the intended Proſecution; the latter can prove that *Charteris* ſent him that Propoſal before the Committee ſate, and its being prov'd before them by the Teſtimony of Mr. *Theedam*, an Attorney at Law, that the Col. renewed the Propoſal to *Hurly* at the Honourable Mr. *Speaker*'s Chamber-Door, the very firſt Night the Committee met, puts it beyond all Contradiction.

The Col. thinks his Reply to the Article about his Signing a falſe Muſter-Roll in Col. *Cathcart*'s Company to be very ſmart and witty, as if that was the only Inſtance of that kind againſt him. If diſappointing the Government on any ſudden Enterprize of 30 Men out of 70 in his own Company; If paying but 38 Men, when the Queen allowed him Pay for 70. If Muſtering *Longdon* the Apothecary (as in the Queen's Privy-Garden) the ſame Day that he was ſitting behind his Counter in *Worceſter*; *Watſon* the Butcher when in his Stall in *Buckinghamſhire*; *Web* the Farrier when Drenching his Horſes in *Surrey*, &c. (and that for 3 or 4 Muſters conſecutively, though they never received Pay, or did Duty, except it was for one Hour at the firſt Liſting, for the Serjeant to ſwear by) be not falſe Muſters, according to the ſtrict Letter of the Act, *Hurly* preſumes it will be conſtrued ſo, according to the true Deſign and Meaning of the Legiſlators that made it. But, *Note*, the Col. inſiſts upon it, That no Officer can be convicted of falſe Muſters but by a Court-Martial.

Now

Now, *dato ſed non conceſſo*, That every thing the Col. alledges againſt *Hurly* were true, nay, that he was a worſe Man, than the utmoſt of *Charteris*'s Malice can repreſent him, does that weaken the Teſtimony of ſo many other Men produced againſt *Charteris*? Does it clear him from the Crimes of which he ſtands accuſed? Does it prove that he has not hired and ſuborned Witneſſes on this Occaſion? That he has not received 20 different Bribes for Protection? That he has not ſold and impriſoned ſeveral to get Money out of them? Or if *Hurly* was not in the Land of the Living, can the Col. with his green Purſe, and his concurring Witneſſes, *Cooke* and *Kemble* pretend to prove that he ever had or paid (before the Committee met,) 40 Effectives at once in his Company?

The Col. puts his Invention on the Rack, to repreſent *Hurly* as contemptible and little in every Reſpect, as his Spleen can ſuggeſt; and therefore in both his Libels, ſays, That Hurly *confiding in the Protection of the Houſe, did inſult and challenge him.* To which *Hurly* anſwers, That he has too great a Reſpect for that Auguſt Aſſembly, to trouble them with ſo inſignificant and frivolous a Matter as any private Quarrel of his; and is too well acquainted with the common Practice amongſt Gentlemen in ſuch Caſes, ever to complain of any Perſon that will attack him fairly and honourably. Moreover, his Education was ſuch, hat he always had ſcurrilous Language in utmoſt Deteſtation, nor could any Provocation ever tempt him to the unmanly Method of deciding a Quarrel by Invectives. For, however ungentlemanlike *Charteris* doth now attack him in his Reputation, yet that ſhall not provoke him to forget the Reſpect due to ſeveral Perſons who may read this Paper, or to recede from the Rules of Honour, by anſwering the Colonel in his own Language; not that *Hurly* wants Materials to be more than even with the Col. in that Reſpect. Mr. *John Blair* and Mr. *James Stewart* have written amply of what the Colonel knows to have happen'd in Colonel *Hodges*'s Regiment, and the *Scotch* Foot-Guards, and vouch Colonel *John Hamilton* to prove it. As to the Colonel's Dealings in his civil Capacity, they refer the Reader to Sir *Andrew Ramſey*, and moſt of the other Gentry of *North Britain.* But the moſt diverting Letter of all, is writ by Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, who ſtands in Admiration that the Colonel was not more prudent than to charge any body with, or even mention Perjury; and deſires that Mr. *Porter*, an Attorney in *Friday-ſtreet*, and Mr. *Dugdale*, Merchant in *Baſinghall-ſtreet*, (both Honeſt, Rich, and Eminent Citizens) be ſummoned to declare their Knowledge of the Colonel, in that Reſpect, in the Caſe of Mr. *Diſton*, Woollen-Draper in *Cornhill.* And though the Letters ſeem to be very genuine, and to carry all the Badges of Truth; and that *Hurly* was earneſtly ſollicited to print them at large in this, yet, however true they are, and that Perſons of Honour are vouch'd to prove them, *Hurly* has too great a Reſpect for the Honourable Perſons for whoſe peruſal this Paper is intended, to offend their Ears with the recital of ſuch ſcandalous and matchleſs baſe Practices; but will reſerve the ſaid Letters, with other Papers and Complaints, put into his Hands, proving the Colonel guilty of many infamous Cheats, Tricks, and Extortions, to print them upon another Occaſion.

816. m. 7
16

An ANSWER to the Affidavits lately procur'd by Lieutenant Colonel Charteris, *about False Musters*

Lieutenant Colonel *Charteris*, finding by the many Proofs and ſtrong Circumſtances produc'd, and producible againſt him, and his never-failing ſtanding Witneſſes, *Cook and Kemble*, that their Teſtimonies grew thread-bare and ſuſpicious, hath lately hired a new Set of *Affidavit-Men* to Corroborate the ſinking Evidence of the former; hoping thereby to give his Cauſe ſome tolerable Gloſs by Dint of Swearing. But the Facts againſt him being fully proved by ſo many different Perſons of untainted Reputation, the Witneſſes for him being brought over by the Spell of his Green Purſe; what they were inſtructed and prevailed upon to Swear, being ſo Contradictory in it ſelf, and the Sum of what they ſwore ſo little to the purpoſe; 'tis preſumed their Teſtimonies in this Cauſe will bear Weight, and be valued accordingly.

1. On the 4th Inſtant, *Thomas Morphy*, Marſhal of the *Savoy*, was prevail'd upon by Colonel *Charteris*, to make an Affidavit before Juſtice *Bealing*, which directly contradicts the Teſtimony given by the ſaid *Morphy* 3 Months before, to the Committee; as by the Minutes then taken will appear.

Hurly will not trouble the Honourable Members who may read this Paper, with a tedious Enumeration of the many Contradictions, Falſhoods, and Incoherences in *Morphy*'s Affidavit, or ſhew how or where it contradicts his former Teſtimony, but humbly prays, if Colonel *Charteris* doth inſiſt on that Affidavit, that then it may be compared with what *Morphy* has declared before the Committee.

Note, That *Morphy*, in his Affidavit, ſwears poſitively, that 30 of the 50 *l.* were intended to procure Six Men for *Charteris*, and the other 20 *l.* to be diſpoſed of as *Morphy* and Serjeant *Cook* ſhould agree; which is quite contrary to what he declared to the Committee. He owned to the Committee, that *Hurly*'s Contract at Liſting was to be diſcharged when he pleaſed, paying 5 *l.* or giving a Man. Then it may be enquired into, why the Colonel wou'd commit *Hurly* to the *Savoy*, to extort Six Men from him, and to what pious Uſes did *Morphy* and *Cook* intend to diſpoſe of the other 20 *l.* of *Hurly*'s Money.

2. Serjeant *Cook* likewiſe made Oath on the 4th inſtant, before Juſtice *Peter*, *That* John Webb *was not muſter'd in Colonel* Charteris's *Company ſince the 25th of* Auguſt *laſt*; and ſince it appears by the Muſter-Roll, that *Webb* was muſter'd in the ſaid Company on the 25th of *November* laſt, 'tis hoped there needs no other Proof of *Cook*'s having perjur'd himſelf in the Colonel's Favour. He ſwears likewiſe, that he paid *Webb* his Pay, but does not ſay, that it was not paid back to him by a third Hand, as the 40 *s.* Bounty Money was.

Further *Cook* ſwears poſitively, *That at the Muſter, before the Complaint againſt the Colonel, he muſtered a full and compleat Company, all Duty Men, liſted in the Terms of the Act of Parliament.* The Equivocation is ve-

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ry witty, but ſhows plainly, that *Cook* and his Colonel wou'd endeavour to skreen themſelves under the Words or Letter, without any regard to the Intent or Meaning of the Act. By Men *duly liſted in the Terms of the Act*, they mean, all ſuch as were formally liſted, (as all Faggots were) before Witneſſes, the Articles of War read to them, 40 *s.* Bounty Money and a Weeks Subſiſtence paid them in hand, tho' given back again privately to the Serjeant for the Colonel's Uſe; do Duty for an Hour or Two, for the Serjeant to ſwear by, to ſave his tender Conſcience, and to appear at Muſters to fill up the Colonel's Roll. In this Senſe 'tis not to be denied, but the Colonel has, and always had a compleat Company.

But with Submiſſion, *Hurly* preſumes to ſay, that to be a Soldier duly liſted, according to the true Meaning and Intent of the Act, a Man ſhould have the Bounty Money *bonâ fide* paid him to convert to his own Uſe, Cloaths and Arms given and left with him, his Pay conſtantly paid him, called out often to Exerciſe to be brought to the Uſe of Arms, do his Duty in his Turn, (for by the Act no Man is to do Duty for another) and to lie always in his Quarters to be found on all Occaſions of Commands. If the Colonel before the Complaint, had 40 ſuch Men in his Company at once, we will allow every thing he and his Hirelings do alledge to be true.

3 *George Kemble*'s Affidavit, ſworn on the 3d inſtant in the Colonel's Favour, can be proved from his own Hand-Writing, and by many Witneſſes of unqueſtionable Repute, to be entirely falſe. It can be likewiſe proved, that after *Kemble* drew up Interrogatories againſt the Colonel and was produced as an Evidence before the Committee againſt him by *Hurly*, that *Kemble* then ſaid, there was Money to be got by the Col. and none by *Hurly*, and therefore that he would join with the Colonel; in which he kept his Word very religiouſly.

John Pitman, Eldeſt Serjeant to Col. *Charteris*, declared to the Committee above 2 Months ago, that he had by his Col.'s Orders given Corporals *Dunn* and *Hern* ſome Guineas to drink with the Faggots, the better to perſwade them to own, that they did Duty, and receiv'd Pay. Why did not the Col. produce *Hern* then to aſſert the contrary? Inſtead of which, he has ſent *Pitman* out of the Way, leſt he ſhould appear to confirm *Dunn*'s Affidavit, and to diſprove *Hern* and *Corbett*'s; but poor ignorant *Hern* has very lately declar'd, that he does not know what they made him ſwear and put his Mark to.

The Col. averrs, That none complained of him for protecting Men, *&c.* but *Hurly*, *Man*, *Wilſon* and *Milſon*.

To which it is anſwered, That we cou'd prove he protected above 40 from time to time, a great part of which waited often at the Committee'sDoor for that purpoſe; but thoſeFacts being already ſufficiently proved, their Honours thought it needleſs to examine more Witneſſes on that Head.

Que. Why *Morphy*, the Marſhall, *Cook* and *Kemble*, who were often and ſeverally examin'd before the Committee about 3 Months ago, did not then give the ſame Teſtimony, they now do in their Affidavits in the Colonel's Favour.

816 m. 1
1
11

An ANSWER *to a Falſe and Scandalous Libel, lately ſtol'n into the World, under the Title of* The Memorial for Lieutenant Colonel *Charteris.*

COlonel *Charteris*, (Conſcious of the Enormity of his Practices, in reference to his Company in the Guards, and that his Cauſe could not bear the Light againſt ſo many glaring Truths and Evidences) did endeavour his Libel ſhould be clandeſtinely handed about, ſo as not to come to the Sight or Knowledge of any Perſon that could Anſwer and Diſprove it, at leaſt till the Honourable Houſe of Commons had given their Judgment on the Crimes of which he ſtands accuſed before them. And tho' his Hackney Scribler's Arguments are ſo weak and ſhallow, that they do not deſerve a Refutation; yet leſt the unwary ſhould be impoſed upon by his falſe and precarious Aſſertions, or that Silence ſhould be conſtrued as an Argument of Guilt: The following Anſwer is humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Impartial Reader.

Firſt, To invalidate *Hurly*'s Teſtimony, *Charteris* doth alledge; That he will prove by ſeveral Members of Parliament, that *Hurly* was Pillory'd in *Ireland* for Perjury: To which it is anſwered, That it is true, that by the Intereſt of ſome powerful Men, with whom *Hurly* was at Law and Variance in that Kingdom, a ſpightful Bill for Perjury was exhibited againſt him, upon the Oaths of Two profligate Wretches hired for that Purpoſe; But if any Man on Earth, of what Degree or Quality ſoever, can prove that *Hurly* was Pillory'd, or Sentenced to be Pillory'd for Perjury, or any other Crime in *Ireland* or elſewhere, he will then own the Colonel to be a very Honeſt Gallant Gentleman, fit to Head a Company in the Queen's Guards; all his Allegations to be entirely true; and himſelf to be the greateſt of Cowards and Villains, and every thing he ſays to be utterly falſe and ſcandalous. And if the Colonel doth not prove what he advanceth, *Hurly* preſumes the Reader will believe the Reverſe.

'Tis not to be wonder'd the Colonel ſhould preſume to vouch Members of Parliament, for a Matter they know nothing of; when he has ſo little Reſpect for the Committee, as to affirm in his Libel, *Fol.* 1. *Line* 11. that there are ſeveral things contain'd in their Report which are falſe in Fact.

As to the Declaration mention'd by the Colonel to be ſigned by ſeveral Gentlemen of good Reputation, *Hurly* anſwers, That he hath indeed heard that *Charteris* opened his Purſe-ſtrings to procure ſuch a Declaration from ſome *Iriſh* Gameſters and Sharpers; ſuch Fellows might perchance have drawn in ſome honeſt Gentlemen over a Bottle, inadvertently to ſign ſuch a Paper; but *Hurly* is very ſure, and doth inſiſt upon it, that no Man of Credit or Honour, who has the leaſt Knowledge of, or Acquaintance with him, has ſign'd to it.

As to Serjeant *Williams*, he never was, till this Libel came out, charg'd with having imbezzl'd any Cloaths or Arms, or with protecting any Man in the Company hiddenly. And he can prove by ſeveral, who deſerve more Credit in this Matter than *George Kemble* or Serjeant *Cook*, that after his Halbert was Sold by *Charteris* for Fifteen Guineas to his own Footman, the Colonel would not give him a Certificate to be received into the Hoſpital, unleſs he would give him 14 Pounds and Three Men; and to frighten him into a Compliance, knowing that *Williams* was Old and Sickly, ſwore that he wou'd ſend him a-foot to *Scotland* to raiſe Recruits, as may appear by the following Affidavit, the Original of which is ready to produce.

William Baxter *of the Pariſh of St.* Martins *in the Fields, in the County of* Middleſex, *Cordwainer, maketh Oath, That on the* 17*th Day of* May *inſtant, he this Deponent was preſent, near* Young Man's *Coffee-Houſe at* Charing-Croſs, *and then heard Lieutenant Colonel* Charteris *ſpeak to his Serjeant* John Williams *the Words following, viz. God damn me, and*

and take me to Hell, and keep me there, if you do not give me 14 l. and 3 Men, I will ſend you away.

Middleſex & *Weſtminſt.* } ſſ. *William Baxter.*

Jurat. Coram me, the 23d of *May*, 1710. *Richard Bealing.*

Upon *Williams*'s Refuſal, the Colonel had him taken out of his Sick Bed, ſent Priſoner to the *Savoy*, and there detained, till he was at laſt forced to give him 3 Men, which he actually did.

If this Practice, (introduced by Colonel *Charteris*) of ſelling a Halbert to a Footman, to the prejudice and excluſion of experienced Corporals, be not a notorious Diſcouragement to the Service; and if it be not a matchleſs piece of Injuſtice, that a Perſon who ſerved in the Army 35 Years with Credit and Reputation as *Williams* had done, ſhould, when he is ſuperannuated and infirm, have his Halbert ſold from him, and forced to give his Colonel a Bribe, for giving him a Diſcharge, in order to get into the Hoſpital; let the World judge.

That tho' *Charteris*'s Commiſſion was not ſign'd till the Twenty Eighth of *February* 1709-10. Yet the Company was delivered over to him ſeveral Days before; and *Williams* can prove by Forty Witneſſes, that he paid the Company by the Colonel's Orders, from the 23d of *February*, 1709-10. to the 10th of *March* following, and hath already prov'd, that the Colonel would allow him to pay no more than 38 Men. Whatever *Charteris*'s Guineas might have ſince prevailed on *George Kemble* to declare to the contrary, 'twill be prov'd by the ſaid *Kemble*'s own Hand-writing ready to be produced, that he was Witneſs to *Williams*'s having paid the Company for that time, to his being allow'd by the Colonel to pay but 38 Men; and that the ill Uſage the Colonel gave *Williams* was chiefly occaſioned becauſe he would not undertake to pay it longer on that Foot.

It will appear by the Books of Mr. *Parſons* the Agent, and Mr. *Campbell* the Goldſmith, that about the latter end of *February* 1709-10, Serjeant *Williams* receiv'd 9 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* from the firſt, and 10 *l.* from the laſt, to pay the Company; which ſhews that *Williams* paid the Company, and that Money was received in the Colonel's time from the Agent before the 13th of *April* 1710, though the Colonel poſitively avers to the contrary.

As to the Colonel's Quibble, juſtifying his having continued to pay but 38 Men in Serjeant *Pitman*'s Time, 'twill appear to be merely ſpecious and equivocal. For when *Williams* paid the Company, there was no Draught made then for *Flanders*; and ſuppoſing Sir *Robert Rich* had delivered no more than 51 Men to *Charteris*, and that 13 Men were draughted, the Colonel pretended to have compleated the Company again before the then next Muſter-day; at leaſt, he produced a Company of 70 Men to the Muſter-maſter, and never received Pay for leſs, as will appear by the Pay-Books: Yet after the Draught of 13 Men was made up, and the Company compleated as aforeſaid, the Colonel was ſo far from allowing *Pitman* to pay more than 38 Men, that he would not allow the Sick Men to be paid.

In the Paragraph relating to Mr. *Theedam*, the Colonel owns the Broad Piece, but willfully forgets to mention, that *Theedam* declared to the Committee, that he heard the Colonel, at the Speaker's Chamber Door offer *Hurly* that he would pay all his Debts, and make him very eaſy, provided he would ſay nothing againſt him to the Committee.

That the Col. was privy to, and knew of the 50 *l.* Note extorted from *Hurly*, and of the Mortgages lodged for the Colonel's further Security, appears by a Letter produced by *Hurly* to the Committee, writ by Serjeant *Cook* to the Colonel about it, which Letter *Cook* own'd to the Committee.

As to *Watſon* the Faggot, it can be proved, that he never deſerted, but is now living where he always did, in *Buckinghamſhire*, following his Trade; that from his firſt liſting, he never appeared with the Company, but was always muſter'd Sick, as by all the Muſter-Rolls may appear; and was ſince the Committee ſat, diſcharged, leſt he ſhould appear as an Evidence.

As to *Wilſon*, *Hare*, *Milſon*'s Siſter, *John Man*, &c. the Col. has ſaid nothing to purpoſe againſt their Teſtimonies; more than that he alledgeth he had ſeveral of his Company ready to declare, that *Hurly* had promiſed them Rewards to be Evidences againſt the Colonel; but his Honour is ſo ingenuous as to tell Us, that he did not think fit to make uſe of their Evidence, leſt they ſhould ſerve him as *Hare* did; which, in plain *Engliſh* implies, that they were hired by the Colonel as *Hare* was; and that he was afraid they would own the Bribes given and promiſed them, as *Hare* did.

The Colonel alledgeth, That M. G. *Tatton*, and Capt. *Symon*, will declare he now has a compleat Company; that is not what is enquired into: but let him prove, if he can, that it was ſo, or that he ever paid more than 38 Men before the Committee ſate, and then he ſays ſomething to the purpoſe.

As to Serjeant *Cook*'s Teſtimony, it ought to be very much doubted, or indeed very little to be credited in this Matter: For it is to be obſerv'd, that when he was firſt examin'd before the Committee, he own'd that he kept Pay-Books, but that he cut out the Leaves, and gave them to the Colonel: If the Company was compleat, and fairly paid, why cut out the Leaves? Or if no foul Play was thereby intended, why did not the Colonel produce them to the Committee? Moreover, Is it to be preſumed, that *Cook* would be prevailed upon by the Colonel to come back, without Leave, from his Command, to run the hazard of being taken up, as he was, for a Deſerter; to quit a Lieutenant's Commiſſion, and to turn to the Halbert again; if he had not been ſufficiently paid for cutting out the Leaves, and for giving his Evidence in the Colonel's favour? And tho' theſe are good Grounds to render his Teſtimony ſuſpicious, yet if he can name any 40 Men that he ever paid in any one Week in the Colonel's Company, We will ſubmit; Receipts indeed he may ſhew, becauſe all the Faggots were compelled to Sign, as if they had received their Pay; but it is an old Trick to pay the Faggots their Subſiſtence, and to take it back by a Third hand.

As for *George Kemble*, all that he affirms againſt *Williams* in the Colonel's favour, can be proved under his own Hand to be falſe; beſides, it will appear by the Minutes, that he was one of the firſt Witneſſes produced by *Hurly* againſt the Colonel; and then, amongſt other things, declared, that the Colonel deſired him to find out any Tradeſmen, or Houſe-keepers, who were under Circumſtances for Debt, and that he would protect them; which ſhews the Colonel drove a clandeſtine Trade of Protecting: But in ſome Days after the Colonel's green Purſe made *Kemble* change Sides, and was not only Solicitor, but ſeveral times produced by the Colonel as an Evidence for him.

Quid non mortalia pectora cogit. Auri
Sacra fames———

The Colonel alledges further, That no body complain'd to the Committee for want of Pay, but *Hurly* and *John Man*; he forgets that *Wilſon* and *Milſon* prov'd they never receiv'd any Pay, tho' they had paid for their Duty, and for Protection: Beſides, above a dozen Faggots, and other Witneſſes, waited ſeveral Days at the Committee for that purpoſe, and to prove divers other Bribes receiv'd by the Colonel for Protection. But ſuch Facts being already ſufficiently prov'd, the Committee thought it needleſs to hear any more on that Head.

It is very abſurd to ſay, that *Hurly*'s being put into the *Gazette* for a Deſerter, was the only thing that made him accuſe the Colonel of Falſe Muſters, &c. For he and one *Bamford*, writ to the Honourable Mr. Speaker, and waited on him ſeveral times before the 25th of *December* laſt about that Matter, and *Hurly* was not in the *Gazette* till the 23d of *January* following: All which was declared by *Bamford* to the Committee.

Col. *Charteris* complains that *Hurly* challeng'd him at the Head of his Company; and, to make him ſeem criminal, in hopes to bring him under the Laſh of a Court-Martial ſo ſoon as the Houſe is up, he doth inſinuate in his Libel, that *Hurly* is ſtill a Soldier: 'Tis true, they ſtifled *Hurly*'s Diſcharge, ſigned by M. G. *Tatton*, on the 7th of *July* laſt in favour of his Creditors; but

by

by their own Rules, no Man is deemed a Soldier in that Regiment, but ſuch as are on the ſaid General's Book. *Hurly* can prove, the General then raz'd his Name out of his Book; *Hurly* was never ſince Liſted *de novo*: Yet, to fill up the Rolls, the Colonel muſter'd him after, even when *Hurly* was a Priſoner in the *Fleet*. He left him out in the Muſter of *December* laſt; but in the laſt Muſter, which was when the Committee was ſitting, he put him in again without his Privity or Conſent, and receives Pay for him now from the Queen: But his Drift in that is to puniſh *Hurly*, right or wrong, as a Soldier, for the Challenge complain'd of, as ſoon as the Parliament is Prorogued: For, when there was no Parliament ſitting, Things as arbitrary have been done to ſome who complain'd of Falſe Muſters; witneſs *Bunworth* and *Birket*'s being ſent to *Portſmouth* in Irons, and there ſold. And tho' *Hurly* is by no ſort of Law a liſted Soldier; yet, as M. *Tatton*'s Diſcharge is ſaid to be loſt, and that *Hurly*'s Name may, without his Knowledge, be put upon the Books again; It is humbly hoped the *Houſe of Commons* will not leave him in their Power.

Col. *Charteris* having in his Libel, and behind *Hurly*'s Back repreſented him as if he were ſome mean, obſcure, common Fellow, forces him to do what Modeſty hath hitherto forbid; And tho' he is ſenſible that *Laus in Ore proprio ſordeſcit*; yet, as the Caſe now ſtands, *Hurly* having the Misfortune to be known but to few of the Members of the Honourable *Houſe of Commons*, the indiſpenſible Duty of Self-defence forces him to trouble the Reader, (for which he begs pardon,) with a brief Account of his Birth and Education; which he humbly hopes will not be thought Vanity, ſince Col. *Charteris* brings him under a Neceſſity to give Proofs of what he ſaid to him, which he calls a Challenge at the Head of his Company, *viz.* That he was as good a Man in every reſpect as the Colonel, *&c.*

Hurly will prove by Records, and a Thouſand living Witneſſes, that he is a Gentleman well born and deſcended, of a Loyal and very Ancient Gentleman-Family, and tho' but a younger Brother, that his Parents have done their parts, in beſtowing an Education on him ſuitable to his Birth. He was in his Youth ſent to the Univerſity in *France*, where he Studied for 5 Years; He was after entred in *Gray's-Inn*, and Studied the Law 4 Years: He was ſent thence to *Dublin* as Collector of that Place. King *James*'s Army being retired to *Limerick* and *Galway* after the Battel of the *Boyne*, he was made one of the Commiſſioners of the Revenue; and upon the Landing of the *French* General St. *Rhue* in *Ireland*, was made Secretary at War. After the Battel of *Aghrim*, he was unanimouſly choſen to go to *France*, to give that Court an Account of it, and to repreſent the Diſtreſs that *Limerick* and *Galway* were then in. He remain'd in *France* 5 Years after, and was made Pay-maſter to the *Iriſh* Army there. He has made the Tour of *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany* twice, and was in moſt of the Courts of *Europe*, not as Governor to, or Dependent upon any, but at his Father's or his own Charge and Expence. This ſhews he is no Upſtart or Scoundrel, as *Charteris* behind his Back repreſents him: And if his extravagant expenſive Way of Living, together with the Loſs of many Thouſand Pounds, reduced him to Liſt for Protection, he ſtill (with reſpect to the Queen's Commiſſion) thinks it no Wrong to aſſert himſelf, at leaſt as good a Man as Col. *Charteris*.

And tho' *Hurly* hath more than room enough to recriminate, and that ſeveral Memorials, Certificates, and other Vouchers, are put into his Hands to characterize the Col. as to his Actions and Morals, and particularly his Behaviour in Col. *Hodges*'s Regiment, afterwards in the *Scotch* Guards; to his Dealings with ſome of the Gentry of *North-Britain*, and to the Manner of his acquiring an Eſtate; yet, however true they are, *Hurly* (in good Manners, and reſpect to ſuch of the Honourable Members as will be pleas'd to read this Paper) will forbear (tho' provoked) to inſert any thing in it ſo very infamous and ſcandalous.

To Obviate any Objections that Col. Charteris *may make, of* Hurly's *being Out-law'd for having ſerved K.* James *in* Ireland *and* France; *'tis anſwer'd, That in the Year* 1699, Hurly *Reverſed all his Out-lawries, and ſtands* Rectus in Curia.

THE FOLLOWING

AFFIDAVITS

Are for clearing Colonel Charteris *of what is falſly charged againſt him by* Hurley *and his Evidences, and more particularly by the* Affidavits *of* Samuel Dunn *and* John Webb, *lately printed and diſperſed by* Hurley, *under the Title of,* Freſh Proofs againſt Colonel *Charteris.*

THomas M[illegible], Marſhal of the *Savoy*, maketh Oath, That *Patrick Hurley*, [illegible]g a Soldier in Colonel *Charteris*'s Company, the ſaid *Hurley* applied to this Deponent to procure his Diſcharge out of the ſaid Company; in purſuance whereof, this Deponent went to Colonel *Charteris*, and told him what *Hurley* propoſed to do, ſo as he might be diſcharged; which was, That he would procure Six Men, or 30 *l.* in Money: To which the Colonel replied, That *Hurley* had a very ſcandalous Character, that he would meddle with none of his Money; but if he would get him Six Men, he ſhould be diſcharged; which the Deponent promiſed, and whereunto *Hurley* agreed. That ſometime after this the Colonel went to *Scotland*, and after he was gone, the Deponent, that he might be able to perform the ſaid Agreement, and for a further Security of ſome Money the ſaid *Hurley* owed to the Deponent, he took from *Hurley* ſome Mortgage Deeds of Value upon Lands in *Ireland*: All which was tranſacted by this Deponent with *Hurley* in Abſence of the Colonel, who was then gone for *Scotland*, as the Deponent was informed. And this Deponent further ſays, That in the Abſence of Colonel *Charteris Hurley* gave to Serjeant *Cook* a Note for Fifty Pounds, which was taken by the ſaid *Cook* from *Hurley*, the better to ſecure this Deponent. And the Deponent further ſaith, That it was agreed between the ſaid *Cook* and him, that 30 *l.* ſhould be given to the Deponent to procure the Six Men, and the other 20 *l.* was to be diſpoſed of as *Cook* and the Deponent ſhould agree: And the Deponent ſaith, That to his beſt Knowledge Colonel *Charteris* knew nothing of the taking of the ſaid Note or Mortgage Deeds, directly nor indirectly, and that his Name is not ſo much as mentioned in the Note; and that the Deponent never knew or heard of any other Note given by *Hurley* to *Cook*, or Colonel *Charteris*.

The 50 *l.* Note and Mortgages given in the Colonel's Abſence, and he knows nothing of them.

Jurat' coram me,
May 4. 1711.
Richard Bealing.

Tho. Morphy.

Copy of a Letter written by Hurley *to* Morphy, *which agrees with a Part of the ſaid Oath.*

Couſin Morphy, *Thurſday, Four of the Clock.*

IF you will be ſo kind to add 13 *l.* to the 17 *l.* you lent me, and ſo make it up 30 *l.* I will take it for a very great Favour, and will give you a Judgment for the whole, payable with Intereſt Six Months hence, with an Aſſignment on the Mortgage for further Security. You'll have no Reaſon to repent doing me this Friendſhip. I am

Your Couſin and Servant,

Patrick Hurley.

John Web's *Affidavit, whereby* Hurley *thought to make Colonel* Charteris *guilty of a falſe Muſter; but by the following Affidavits, and the Muſter-Maſter's Declaration, it will appear that he is of a Piece with* Hurley.

John Web, of *Newington* in the County of *Middleſex*, Farrier, maketh Oath, That in the Beginning of *May* laſt, he this Deponent being under Apprehenſion of an Arreſt for Debt, came to Colonel *Francis Charteris*, who promiſed he would protect this Deponent in his Company in the Guards for Five Pounds; That the Deponent refuſing to give ſo much, offer'd him Three Pounds, which the Colonel accepted of; but told the Deponent, he muſt do Duty, was it but for Two Hours, becauſe the Serjeant might be able to ſwear to it; and thereupon ſent his own Servant along with the Deponent to his Serjeant *Tho. Cook*, who paid the Deponent 40 *s.* before Witneſſes, read the Articles of War over to him, and then received back the 40 *s.* That the Deponent never did any Duty but once, for the Serjeant to ſwear by; That he never muſter'd but in *May* and *July* laſt; That to get Money out of this Deponent, he was ſent Three Times Priſoner to the *Savoy*; and he was forced to ſell ſome of his Houſhold-Goods to pay Serjeant *Cook* Five Pounds, in Two Payments, for the Colonel's Uſe; and that Serjeant *Cook* gave this Deponent a Note in Writing, and told him he was diſcharged: Yet he was, after being diſcharged, put upon the Muſter-Roll of *September* and *November* laſt; and for any Thing this Deponent knows, they continue ſo to do on every Roll ſince. This Deponent further depoſeth, That he never received any Pay for the Time he was concerned in the Company.

Jurat' coram me,
April 30. 1711.
Will. Rogers.

John Web.

Web's Affidavit delivered in at the Door diſprov'd.

Thomas Cook, Serjeant in Lieutenant-Colonel *Charteris*'s Company, maketh Oath, That *John Webb*, Farrier, a Soldier in the ſaid Company, mounted Guard ſeveral Times, particularly the Queen's Guard, and the *Tower* Guard, and hath been at ſeveral Reviews, both by Major-General *Tatton*'s Orders and the Colonel's, and got his Pay from this Deponent: That the Major-General having judged *Webb* to be under Size for the Guards, this Deponent (when the Colonel was in *Scotland*) got from *Webb* Five Pounds to procure his Diſcharge and provide another Man in his Room: That the ſaid *Webb* was never muſtered as a Soldier in the Company ſince

the

the 25th of *August* last. This Deponent further saith, That he got a Note of 50 *l.* from *Hurley* when the Colonel was in *Scotland*; the Tenor of which is as follows: *I will lay out 50 l. upon the Company, and will lodge it in your Hands, or any Hands the Colonel orders; and will give you 10 l. for your Trouble:* Sic Subscribitur, *Pat. Hurley:* And that he never knew of any other Note granted by *Hurley* to himself or the Colonel. And this Deponent saith, That the Colonel knew nothing of his taking the said Note, and that he never gave him Orders to take it, directly nor indirectly: As also, That Serjeant *Williams* was committed to the *Savoy* for protecting concealed Men, and was turned into *Chelsea-College* at his own Request, and delivered Three Men to the Colonel upon account of Cloaths and Arms which were wanting, conformable to Major-General *Tatton*'s Determination; to whom the Difference betwixt the Colonel and *Williams* was at *Williams*'s own Desire referred. And this Deponent further saith, That at the last Muster before the Complaint was made of the Colonel to the Honourable *House of Commons*, the Colonel mustered a full and compleat Company, all duly listed in the Terms of the Act of Parliament: And further says, That what he said before the Committee concerning *Wilson* and his Wife is true; and that *John Man* got his Pay; and that he never threaten'd to send him Abroad, nor got Order to do so.

Copy of the 50 *l.* Note taken without the Colonel's Knowledge or Orders.

Serjeant *Williams*'s Testimony disprov'd.

Jurat' coram Charles Peter, *May* 4. 1711.

Tho. Cook.

John Harne, Corporal in the said Company, maketh Oath, That about the Middle of *February* last, he and Corporal *Dun* wanting Money, by Reason their Subsistence was owing from the 22d of *December* last, Serjeant *Pitman*, by the Colonel's Order, gave to the Deponent and *Dun* Two Guinea's and an half in Part of their Subsistence; and that they got no Orders to appropriate it for Drinking with the Soldiers; and that he never heard of any such Order or Direction given afterwards, as is most falsly suggested in a pretended Affidavit made by the said *Dun*, a Copy of which the Deponent has seen. This Deponent farther says, That he has seen *John Web* several times upon Duty, and for his neglecting once to do his Duty, Corporal *Dun* and this Deponent carried him to the *Savoy*; That *John Web* has never been mustered as a Soldier in the Company since the 25th of *August* last; That at the last Muster, the Colonel having threatned to beat *Dun* for speaking to *Hurley* with his Hat off when he was under Arms, *Dun* swore he would be reveng'd of him.

Dun's Affidavit delivered in at the Door disprov'd.

Web's Oath disprov'd.

Jurat' coram Charles Peter, *May* 4. 1711.

The Mark of o John Harne.

Lawrence Corbett, Corporal in the said Company, maketh Oath, That at the last Muster, the Colonel having threatned to beat Corporal *Dun* for speaking to *Hurley* with his Hat off when he was under Arms, *Dun* swore he would be reveng'd of him; as also, that he knew *John Web*, and has seen him upon Duty several times.

Dun and *Web*'s Oaths disprov'd.

Jurat' coram Charles Peter, *May* 4. 1711.

Lawrence Corbett.

The Colonel has likewise a Declaration signed by the Muster-Master, That *Web* was never mustered as a Soldier in the Company since the 25th of *August* last, though *Web* swore the contrary.

George Kemble, of *London*, Gent. maketh Oath, That he this Deponent was employed by Serjeant *John Williams* to make his Peace with Colonel *Charteris*, who had committed him the said *Williams* to the *Savoy* for con-

Williams's Testimony disprov'd.

concealing of ſome Men in the Company, as this Deponent believes. And this Deponent further ſaith, That the Matters in Difference were afterwards referred to Major-General *Tatton*, who awarded the ſaid *John Williams* to give the ſaid Colonel Three Men, on Condition that he the ſaid *Williams* ſhould be put into *Chelſea-Hoſpital*, which was complied with both by the ſaid Colonel and the ſaid *John Williams*. And what this Deponent ſaid before the Committee, in Relation to *Wilſon* and his Wife, is true.

Jurat' coram me,
May 3. 1711.

George Kemble.

John Tully.

Note, That none have complained of the Colonel for protecting Men againſt their Creditors, or for Want of Pay, or pretended that Money was taken or extorted from them, but *Hurley*, *Man*, *Milſon*, and *Wilſon*: And the Teſtimonies of the Three laſt ought to be as little regarded as *Hurley*'s; for beſides that they are clearly taken off by what has been proved before the Committee, it is plain that what they ſaid was out of Malice, they being diſcharged out of the Company by the Colonel, who would not protect them; and they are all Three actually put in Goal by their Creditors.

It is to be obſerved, that Major-General *Tatton* has declared before the Committee, that the Colonel ſpared no Manner of Trouble or Expences to have a good and compleat Company, and has appeared to be ſo.

The Original *Affidavits* have been ſeen by ſeveral Members of Parliament, and the Witneſſes are ready to declare at the Bar of the Houſe what they have here ſaid, and which they have in a great Meaſure already declared before the Committee.

Note, *Hurley* often inſiſts upon the Colonel's having told the Witneſſes, that they were not to be upon Oath before the Committee: But the Colonel humbly preſumes, that he has now taken off all his Alledgeances by clear Affidavits.

AFFIDAVI

FOR

Lieut. Col. *CHARTER*

THE HUMBLE REPRESENTATION OF Lieutenant-Colonel *CHARTERIS.*

Lieutenant-Colonel *Charteris* having been accuſed before a Committee of the Honourable Houſe of Commons by one *Peter Hurley*, a Soldier in his Company, for extorting Money and a Note of 50 *l.* from him, and confining him Priſoner in the *Savoy* until he gave him further Security; muſtering Fagots, and protecting Men againſt their Creditors, *&c.* Which Committee having made their Report, the ſaid Colonel finds himſelf charged therein, by the Evidence of the ſaid *Hurley* and others, with ſome Things which he humbly conceives (if admitted thereunto) he ſhall be able not only to diſprove, but to make it appear from the Character of the ſaid *Hurley*, and his Witneſſes, how little Credit they deſerve. For as to *Hurley* himſelf,

The ſaid Lieutenant-Colonel humbly conceives, that his Evidence ought not to be admitted againſt him; for that he can make it appear by the Teſtimony of ſeveral Members of Parliament, and a Certificate under the Hands of divers Gentlemen of unqueſtionable Reputation, that the ſaid *Hurley* ſtands convicted of Perjury in *Ireland*, and was guilty of divers Cheats and Miſdemeanors there, as well as in *England.*

And as to the Note which *Hurley* pretends to be extorted from him, the Colonel can make it appear by undeniable Proof, that he was in *Scotland* when the Note was given, and neither knew thereof, or of *Hurley*'s having a Mortgage in *Murphy*'s Hands, and is himſelf ready to make Affidavit thereof. And the ſaid *Hurley* was never diſcharged, but remains ſtill a Soldier, as the Colonel made Oath before the Lord Chief Juſtice: But it is not to be ſuppos'd that the Colonel, or any other Officer, could or would ſwear that the ſaid *Hurley*, or any one elſe, had done Duty as often as any other Perſon in his Company, as *Hurley* pretends. And as to what Serjeant *Williams* declares about the Colonel's cauſing him to be taken out of his Bed when ſick, and to be put into the *Savoy*, for that he would not undertake to pay the Company 25 Men ſhort; and that by ſuch Treatment he was glad, being old, to quit his Poſt, and to give the Colonel Three Men to turn him into *Chelſea* Hoſpital; and that he paid the Company Three Weeks in the Colonel's Time, and paid only 38 Men.

The Colonel has already prov'd, by the concurring Teſtimonies of Serjeant *Cook*, and *Kemble*, that *Williams* was not put in the *Savoy* on that Account, but for protecting conceal'd Men; and that *Williams* was put into *Chelſea* Hoſpital at his own Requeſt, and the Three Men were awarded to the Colonel by Major-General *Tatton*, (to whom the Difference between the Colonel and *Williams* was, at the Deſire of *Williams*, referred) on Account of Clothes and Arms belonging to the Company, which *Williams* had im-

imbezelled, (as the ſaid Major-General declar'd before the Committee.) And the Colonel can prove, that *Williams* never paid the Company in his Time, for the Colonel's Commiſſion is dated the 28th of *February*, 1709-10. And it appears by the Paymaſter's Books, and a Note under his Hand, that the firſt Money receiv'd for the Company in the Colonel's Time was upon the 13th of *April*.

As to what is teſtified by *Man* of giving back his Levy-Money to the Serjeant, and of his not receiving Pay, and of the Serjeants threatening to ſend him Abroad unleſs he paid Eight Guinea's, the Colonel knows nothing of his giving back the Levy-Money; but *Man* being one of the Three Men deliver'd to him by Serjeant *Williams*, according to Major-General *Tatton*'s Award, he had his full Pay, as will be proved by *Cook*; and that he was put in the *Savoy* for neglecting his Duty, and was never threaten'd to be ſent Abroad by the Colonel.

As to Serjeant *Pitman*'s Teſtimony, that he paid only 38 Men in the Company for ſome Weeks after the Colonel had it, the Colonel admits it may be true, for that there were only 51 Men deliver'd over to the Colonel by Sir *Robert Rich*, and 10 Days after there were 13 Men drawn thereout, as there were out of other Companies; ſo that there were only 38 Men remaining to be paid the till Company was recruited, which was done as ſoon as poſſible; and the Colonel can prove, that he had, before the Complaint againſt him, liſted above 40 Men ſince he had the Company, and that his Serjeant paid their full Bounty-Money to all, but ſome few which the Colonel brought out of the *North*; and Major-General *Tatton*, and Captain *Symons* his Lieutenant, will prove, that the Colonel at the Time of his being accuſed had, and ſtill hath, a compleat Company, and that none of his Soldiers ever complain'd to them for Want of Pay, or any Thing elſe, as none but *Hurley*, *Man*, *Milſon*, and *Wilſon*, did to the Committee: The Three laſt of which the Colonel diſcharged out of his Company, and refuſed to protect, and are now in Priſon, which occaſion'd their Complaint.

And the Colonel can prove by his Goldſmith and others, that when he went into *Scotland*, (where he has been by Leave, for ſettling his private Affairs, for the moſt Part ſince he had his Commiſſion, till this Affair came to be in Agitation) that he left Orders with his Goldſmith to furniſh his Lieutenant and Serjeant with what Money they wanted for liſting of Men.

As to *John Watſon*, whom *Pitman* ſays he never ſaw but twice, tho' ſeveral Weeks on the Muſter-Roll, the Colonel can prove that he was long ſick, and has ſince deſerted, and was never diſcharged, as *Hurley* pretends.

As to what is teſtified againſt him by Mrs. *Wilſon*, the Colonel has prov'd by Two concurring Witneſſes, *Cook* and *Kemble*, that her Husband being arreſted, ſhe came to the Colonel, and deſir'd him to claim him as his Soldier; which he refuſing, ſhe fell into a Paſſion, and threaten'd to get the Colonel broke, unleſs he would get her Husband out of Priſon, or give her 30 *l.* but upon his doing either of them, ſhe would ſay what he pleaſed before the Parliament.

That as to *Hare*'s Evidence, it is plain that it was a Contrivance between him and *Hurley* his Uncle, *Hare* having inſinuated to the Colonel, that his Uncle (againſt whom he pretended a great Hatred on Account of his villanous Practices) had promiſed to reward him if he would give ſuch Evi-

dence

dence againſt the Colonel as he would have him; but the Colonel ſuſpecting ſome ſuch Trick, made him declare before Two Witneſſes, and afterwards before Two Members of Parliament, what *Hurley* had ſaid to him, which he pretended he would teſtify before the Committee: But when he came before them, he pretended with great Cunning and Artifice to be afraid of giving his Evidence, unleſs he had the Protection of the Houſe, which being aſſured of, he then declared the Colonel had bribed him (and produced Two Guinea's) to be an Evidence againſt *Hurley*: But the Colonel humbly conceives, that no one can reaſonably believe that if he had been minded to have bribed Evidence, that he would have meddled with one ſo nearly related to *Hurley*.

Note, That one *Hocknell*, a Soldier in the Company, teſtifies, that one like *Hurley* promiſed him a Reward to be a Witneſs againſt the Colonel, and ſeveral others of the Company have offered to do the ſame.

Note, That although *Hurley* be ſtill a Soldier fairly liſted, delivered by Sir *Robert Rich* to the Colonel, and undiſcharged, confiding in the Protection of the Houſe, did, at the laſt Muſter, inſult, abuſe and challenge the Colonel at the Head of his Company, as is proved by Major-General *Tatton*, and Three other Witneſſes.

And whereas the ſaid *Hurley* has printed a Paper, wherein he inſerts whatever he thinks may make for his Purpoſe, without having any Reſpect either to Truth, or what was proved before the Committee; whereas on the other Hand the Colonel has ſtated his Caſe fairly, and exactly as it ſtands in the Report, therefore he thinks fit to obſerve:

1. That *Hurley* never pretended before the Committee, that there were Two Notes for 50 *l.* given by him, as he now does in the printed Paper; but finding that the Note by him then pretended was ready to be produced, and appeared to be inſignificant, he would not ſtick at any Thing to mend his Evidence.

2. That it is not probable the Colonel ſhould offer, or *Hurley* refuſe 1000 *l.* to deſiſt from his Proſecution, as he now ſays in this printed Caſe; much leſs what he therein pretends to be proved by *Teidham*, of paying *Hurley*'s Debts (more properly Cheats) which, as he is informed, are 20000 *l.*

3. That *Hurley* not being able to make the Colonel himſelf guilty of a falſe Muſter in his own Company, he would in this his printed Caſe charge him with ſigning Colonel *Cathcart*'s Muſter-Roll; but this being tried by a Court Martial, was adjudged to be no falſe Muſter.

4. That by this printed Caſe *Hurley*'s Deſign appears to be the getting of Diſcharges for himſelf and Nephew, and Reſtitution of Money pretended to be extorted from him, *Milſon*, and *Wilſon*; but it is humbly ſubmitted to the Wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe, how far it may be convenient to order Officers to pay their Soldiers, what Money they ſhall on their own bare Evidence pretend to be due to or extorted from them.

Note, *Hurley* in his own Paper owns that he was convicted of Perjury.

By Way to 1711

REPRESENTATION

FOR

Lieut. Col. *CHARTERIS.*

K

7 11

SAMUEL DUNN, Corporal in Col. *Charteris's* Company, maketh Oath, That on or about the 13*th* Day of *February* laſt, the ſaid Colonel told this Deponent, That he order'd Serjeant *Pittman* to give this Deponent and Corporal *Hern* Two Guineas and a Half to go about and Drink with ſuch of the Men of the ſaid Company as did no Duty, and to perſuade them, if they were Call'd upon or Examin'd before the Committee, to Declare, That they conſtantly Receiv'd their Pay and did their Duty. This Deponent further Depoſeth, That on or about the 4*th* Day of *March* laſt, the ſaid Colonel gave him Half a Guinea, and told him, That he would get him Examin'd before the Committee that Day; and that the Deponent muſt join with *Hare*, *Hocknell*, and others, and to Declare before the Committee, That he heard Mr. *Hurly* offer *John Lovell*, another Soldier in the ſaid Company, a Bribe of Forty or Fifty Shillings, to Swear againſt the Colonel. That the Deponent told the Colonel, That he could not ſafely ſay ſuch a thing. To which the Colonel anſwer'd, That the Deponent was not to be on his Oath, and ſo that he may ſay any thing, provided he took Care that his Story did agree with what *Hare*, *Hocknell* and the reſt were to ſay. This Deponent further Depoſeth, That Serjeant *Cook* told him, the Colonel ordered him to Stop out of this Deponent's and Corporal *Hern's* Pay, the Two Guineas and a Half which they receiv'd from *Pittman* as aforeſaid; and that accordingly he the ſaid *Cook* did Stop of this Deponent's Pay, One Pound Six Shillings and Four Pence Halfpenny, for his Proportion of the ſaid Two Guineas and a Half: And the ſaid *Cook* hath ſince told this Deponent, That the Colonel had likewiſe order'd him to Stop out of this Deponent's next Pay, the Half Guinea which the Colonel freely gave this Deponent on the 4*th* Day of *March* aforeſaid, for appearing againſt the ſaid *Hurly* at the ſaid Committee, as aforeſaid.

SAMUEL DUNN.

Jurat. coram me
30 *April*, 1711.

Will. Rogers.

JOHN WEBB, of *Newington* in the County of *Middleſex*, Farrier, maketh Oath, That in the Beginning of *May* laſt, he this Deponent being under Apprehenſion of an Arreſt for Debt, came to Col. *Francis Charteris*, who promiſed he would protect this Deponent in his Company in the Guards for Five Pounds; That the Deponent refuſing to give ſo much, offer'd him Three Pounds, which the Colonel accepted of; but told the Deponent, he muſt do Duty, was it but for Two Hours, becauſe the Serjeant might be able to ſwear to it; and thereupon ſent his own Servant along with the Deponent to his Serjeant *Tho. Cook*, who paid the Deponent Forty Shillings before Witneſſes, read the Articles of War over to him, and then received back the Forty Shillings. That the Deponent never did any Duty but once, for the Serjeant to ſwear by; That he never muſter'd but in *May* and *July* laſt; That to get Money out of this Deponent, he was ſent Three Times Priſoner to the *Savoy*; and he was forced to ſell ſome of his Houſhold-Goods to pay Serjeant *Cook* Five Pounds, in Two Payments, for the Colonel's Uſe; and that Serjeant *Cook* gave this Deponent a Note in Writing, and told him he was Diſcharged: Yet he was, after being Diſcharged, put upon the Muſter-Roll of *September* and *November* laſt; and for any thing this Deponent knows, they continue ſo to do on every Roll ſince. This Deponent further depoſeth, that he never receiv'd any Pay for the time he was concern'd in the Company.

JOHN WEBB.

Jurat, coram me
30 *April*, 1711.

Will. Rogers.

Dunn *and* Webb *are ready to appear to Prove theſe Facts* viva voce; *and the Original Affidavits are Left in Mr.* Cox *the Door-keeper's Hands, to be ſeen by any of the Honourable Members that pleaſe.*

Freſh PROOFS
AGAINST
Colonel *CHARTERIS.*

816. m. 7
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Demonstrative Proofs, that Lieutenant Col. Charteris *hath by* False Musters, *and other Unwarrantable* Practices, *Defrauded the Queen and Publick of* 12 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d. every Week since he bought his Company.*

NO Person or Persons can be more competent Judges of the Strength of Colonel *Charteris*'s Company, than the Serjeants who paid it, paraded it, and ordered the real Duty-Men to mount Guard in their Turn; for to them the Colonel always left the entire Management of the Effectives, reserving to himself that of the Non-Effectives, commonly call'd Faggots.

The Two eldest Serjeants, *Williams* and *Pitman*, who paid the Company successively, and who knew the Name, Person, and Quarters of every real Duty-Man belonging to it; have prov'd before the Honourable Committee, that the Queen allow'd and paid Colonel *Charteris*'s Four Shillings *per* Week Subsistence, for each of 65 Private Men, besides 5 Servants; and that he never allow'd Subsistence to, or had more than 38 Effective Men in his Company. So that every Week the Colonel put the Pay of the 27 Faggots, which compleated his Muster, clear into his own Pocket.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Which comes to	5	8	0	*per* Week.
The Discount of 27 Faggots at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* each *per* Week	2	9	6	
Nine-Pence *per* Week extorted from some Victualling-House for the Quarters of each Faggot	1	0	3	
Twenty-seven Half-Crowns to Excuse the Faggots from Duty	3	7	6	
Total *per* Week certain to the Col. over and above his Pay and honest Profits	12	5	3	

Besides, the Colonel has Forty Shillings Bounty-Money for each Faggot: For when he Lists a Man *fairly*, as he calls it, *i.e.* when he Defrauds the Queen and Publick in Form, he Orders the Forty Shillings Bounty-Money, and Four Shillings for the First Weeks Subsistence, to be paid the Faggot, before Witnesses, and the Articles of War to be gravely read over to him: But as soon as all the Ceremonies requir'd, to cheat the Faggot's Creditors, and to elude the Intent of the Law, are perform'd, the Colonel takes care, by a Third hand, to get back the above 44 Shillings from the Faggot.

The Colonel has likewise the Benefit of the Cloaths and Arms of the 27 Faggots.

Without any such Extortion the Colonel may live very handsomely on the Queen's Pay, which is 16 *s.* 6 *d. per Day.*

At every Draught out of the Company, the Colonel exacts 5 *l.* at least from each Faggot, from some more, according to their Abilities, for excusing them from going to *Flanders*: If they abscond, he threatens to Try them as Deserters, to squeeze more Money out of them. By which Management some Faggots are worth him 20 *l.* the poorest of the 27 worth him at least 10 *l.* a Year, over and above their Pay, which he Sinks.

It can be prov'd, that since Colonel *Charteris* bought the Company, which is but 18 Months ago, he has had 43 Faggots from time to time, and receiv'd Bribes for Protecting them: For some Faggots have Compounded with their Creditors in two, some in three Months after they were Listed; then they pay for their Discharge, and so a fresh Faggot is taken in.

If this Practice be not a false Muster, Col. *Charteris* can't deny, but that 'tis a very flagrant Abuse, attended with many heavy Oppressions and Inconveniences.

1. 'Tis

1. 'Tis a great Hardſhip and Loſs to the 38 Effectives, to be forced to do the Duty of 70. Whereas if the Company was compleat, and every Man did his own Duty, the Men, who have Families to Maintain, would have more time to get Bread for them by their Trades or Labour.

2. 'Tis a double Cheat upon the Government: For Her Majeſty and Subjects are not only defrauded of the above Sums, but are alſo diſappointed upon any ſudden Enterprize in the Number of Fighting-Men: For inſtead of 70, which She pays, She will find but 38 in that Company fit to march upon Service.

It is probable the Colonel may ſay, That if ſuch an Occaſion had happen'd, he would have obliged the Faggots to march. To which it s anſwer'd, That beſides their being generally broken Tradeſmen, and no way us'd to Exerciſe or Diſcipline; Some of them live in *Glouceſterſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, &c. And others, through Age or Infirmity, unfit for the Service: For when a Faggot is taken in for Protection, it matters not whether he be Blind, Old, or Lame; ſo he has 5 or 10 *l.* to give the Colonel, he will paſs Muſter.

Serjeant *Cook* and *George Kemble* are the only Witneſſes the Colonel produced to extenuate the above, or any other material Facts prov'd againſt him: But in *Hurly*'s Anſwers to *Charteris*, there has been ſo much ſaid to invalidate their Teſtimonies, that 'twou'd be ſuperfluous to trouble the Reader with a Repetition. Yet he is pray'd to obſerve, That this ſame Serjeant *Cook* is the Perſon, who ran away from a Lieutenancy, (for which he was taken up for a Deſerter) to accept of a Serjeant's Poſt and a Golden Halbert from Col. *Charteris*; and who declared to the Committee, that he kept indeed a Pay-Book for the Company, but that he cut out the Leaves, and gave them to his Colonel. As for *Kemble*, that he was one of the firſt Witneſſes produced againſt *Charteris*; and declared to the Committee, That the Colonel deſired him to find out any broken Tradeſmen or Others, that wanted it; and that he would protect them from their Creditors. But the green Purſe has ſince made him change Sides, and joyn with *Cook* in Affidavits in the Colonel's behalf, which can be prov'd from his own Hand-writing, and by ſeveral Perſons of good Repute, to be utterly falſe.

It's therefore humbly Submitted, what Value ought to be put upon his and *Cook*'s Teſtimonies in the Colonel's favour.

12 *l.* 5 *s.* 3*d.* *per* Week clear in Colonel *Charteris*'s Pocket by *Falſe Muſters*, &c.

The CASE *of ſeveral of the Perſons from whom Lieutenant Colonel* Charteris *extorted Money for protecting them from their Creditors,*

Humbly ſheweth,

FIRST, That in or about the Month of *March*, 1709. the ſaid Colonel *Charteris* ſent for one *Hurly* (a Perſon whom he protected from Conſiderable Debts) and told him, That his Company in the Guards coſt him Three Thouſand Guineas, and that if *Hurly* did not give him Five Guineas, and an effective Man to ſerve in the Company, he would protect him no longer: And that he expected the like from every Man that he protected.

That *Hurly* for Fear of being left to his Creditors, did then give the ſaid Col. *Charteris* Five Guineas, and ſoon after a good Man *gratis*. Upon which the Col. promiſed upon his Honour, that *Hurly*, according to the Contract made at Liſting, ſhould have a Diſcharge whenever he pleas'd, be exempted from all Duty, except on Muſter-Days; and withal, that he ſhould be protected from all his Creditors: For that he wou'd appear for him before a Judge, and claim him as an effective Soldier, if there were Occaſion, and that *Hurly* ſhould be at no further Charge. Yet ſoon after the Colonel ſent for *Hurly* again, and told him, He muſt pay Two Shillings and Sixpence every Fortnight, to be excuſed from Duty; which *Hurly* was likewiſe forced to comply with.

That on the Firſt Day of *July*, 1710. (Col. *Charteris* being then in *Scotland*) *Hurly* was taken up by ſome of his Creditors, who Six Days after the Arreſt, obtained a Note under Major General *Tatton*'s Hand, diſcharging *Hurly*, and certifying, that he was not a Soldier in the Regiment. Upon which *Hurly* was detain'd by his Creditors, till Col. *Charteris* came to Town.

That *Hurly* then ſent to him, and pray'd him to perform the repeated Promiſes he made him on his Honour, as aforeſaid; which he abſolutely refuſed to do, unleſs *Hurly* would give him Fifty Pounds more.

That *Hurly* not being then able to raiſe that Sum, offer'd to give him a Note to pay it him in a Month's Time, which at length with much Importunity was accepted of.

That the Colonel not thinking the firſt Note, which *Hurly* ſent him by his Serjeant *Thomas Cook* for the ſaid Fifty Pounds, to be well or firmly worded, would not appear for *Hurly*, till he had ſent him a Second Note in more ample Form.

That notwithſtanding the ſaid Diſcharge given by Major General *Tatton*, as aforeſaid, Col. *Charteris*, who was greedy for the ſaid Fifty Pounds, appear'd in Perſon on the 22d of *September* following; and in Oppoſition to what the General had ſigned on the 7th Day of *July* before, made Oath before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, That *Hurly* was an Effective Soldier, and did Duty as often as any Man in the Company; tho' in Truth he never did one Hour's Duty, other than to appear ſometimes on a Muſter-Day.

How.

However the Colonel ſwore to it, and thereupon *Hurly* was diſcharged. But the very Minute he was out of his Creditors Hands, Serjeant *Cook* hurry'd him away, and committed him to the *Savoy*, where the Colonel ordered he ſhould be kept a cloſe Priſoner, till he had given better Security than his own Note, for the Payment of the ſaid Fifty Pounds; which he was forced to do, by lodging a Mortgage of Four Hundred Pounds in *Murphy* the Marſhal's Hands, for the Colonel's Uſe: Which Mortgage *Murphy* delivered in at the Committee.

That *Hurly* being then at Liberty, and the Collonel being inform'd that he was reſolv'd to quit the Company, and prefer a Bill in Equity againſt him for the ſaid Fifty Pound Note; and for the Mortgage, gave private Orders to commit *Hurly* again, as his Soldier, to the *Savoy*, in Order to prevent Complaints, by ſelling him to an Officer then recruiting for the *Weſt-Indies*, who was to give the Colonel a Bond of One Hundred Pounds, not to let *Hurly* land any where till they arrived there; nor to be allowed Pen, Ink, or Paper in the mean time.

That the Colonel being diſappointed in the Execution of that Deſign, and finding that *Hurly* intended to petition the Houſe of Commons, order'd him to be put into the *Gazette* for a Deſerter, in Hopes that that would frighten him into a Compliance, or at leaſt to deter him from his proſecuting the Colonel.

Whereupon *Hurly*, jointly with one *Bamford*, laid the Matter before the ſaid Houſe, and produced Witneſſes to prove, that the Colonel was guilty of many Frauds and Abuſes in the Payment of his Company; that he received ſeveral Bribes for protecting Tradeſmen, and others from their Creditors; and that he conſtantly muſtered and received Pay for Seventy Men, tho' his own Serjeants proved he never had, nor paid, more than Thirty Eight Effectives in his Company.

But before *Hurly* appear'd to the Committee, or that any Witneſſes were examined, the Colonel, conſcious of his own Guilt, and finding that a Committee was appointed to enquire into Falſe Muſters, &c. ſent *Hurly* a Propoſal, that he would lodge a Thouſand Pounds for his Uſe, in a Third Perſons Hands, on Condition that he would deſiſt from his intended Proſecution: Which *Hurly* utterly rejected.

To confirm this Propoſal, the very firſt Night the Committee ſate, Col. *Charteris*, at the Speaker's Chamber Door, offer'd *Hurly*, in the Preſence of one Mr. *Theedam* an Attorney at Law, that he would pay all his Debts, and make him very eaſy in his Circumſtances, provided he would ſay nothing to his Prejudice before that Honourable Committee. The Truth of this Inſtance is humbly referred to Sir *Roger Moſtyn*, Bar^t. Chairman of the ſaid Committee.

That when Col. *Charteris* found Bribes would not take off *Hurly*, he had Recourſe to Bullying and Threatning, but with as little Succeſs.

George Kemble was firſt produced to the Committee by *Hurly*, againſt Col. *Charteris*; who there declared, That the Col. deſired him to find out any Tradeſman, or Houſe-keeper, who were under Circumſtances of Debt, and that he would protect them: That he ſaw the Fifty Pound Note, which *Hurly* gave for the Colonel's Uſe; and heard Serjeant *Cook* ſay, The Colonel threatned to ſell *Hurly* to an Officer, then Recruiting for the *Weſt-Indies*. But the ſaid *Kemble* ſome few Days after turned to be one of the Colonel's chief Adviſers, and was twice produced by him as an Evidence againſt *Hurly*; which ſudden Change ought to render his Teſtimony in the Colonel's Favour the more ſuſpicious. Several other Witneſſes were taken off, by the Power of the Colonel's Guineas. For it

has

has been proved, that he had divers Meetings with ſome of his Fagots, and others, at the Nagg's-Head in the *Hay-Market*, and elſewhere, for that Purpoſe. That he gave Serjeant *Pitman* Ten Guineas, to give each of his Corporals a Guinea and Half, and to drink with the Fagots, to perſuade them to ſay, They were well uſed by the Colonel; that they did their Duty, and received their Pay conſtantly. Yet ſoon after he beat and abus'd the ſaid Serjeant *Pitman*, for having declared to the Committee, That the Colonel never paid more than Thirty Eight Men, tho' the Queen duly allow'd and paid him for Seventy.

Serjeant *Tho. Cook* quitted the Colonel's Company in *January* laſt, and obtained a Lieutenant's Commiſſion. He was on Board at *Deal* going to his Poſt, when this Committee firſt ſate: But at the Colonel's Inſtance came back without Leave; for which he was taken up for a Deſerter by General *Withers*'s Order: The Colonel by his Intereſt got him off. Then *Cook* gave up his Liutenant's Command, accepted of the Halbert again, and ſtaid from his Command to be an Evidence for the Colonel.

The Reader is pray'd to conſider, whether it be probable, that after all the Expence *Cook* was at to procure the ſaid Lieutenancy, and to fit himſelf out, he would have quitted it for a Halbert, and run the Hazard of being try'd for a Deſerter, if he had not felt the Weight of ſome of the Colonel's Guineas. ——— *Query*, How far this ought to invalidate what Teſtimony he gave in the Colonel's Favour?

John Hare, a Soldier in the ſaid Colonel's Company, was produced by him as an Evidence againſt *Hurly*; but being ſtrictly examined by the Committee, he then confeſſed that the Colonel had hired him and Five others to give their Teſtimonies in his Favour; and told them they need not boggle at ſaying any thing, provided they could make their Stories but to hang well together, for they were not to be there upon Oath: And the ſaid *Hare* moreover ſhewed to the ſaid Committee the Gold he had received that very Morning for his Share from the Colonel.

Secondly, That *George Milſon* was Liſted with the Colonel for Protection, gave back the Forty Shillings Bounty-Money, and never received any Pay; yet was forced to pay for being exempted from Duty. However, all this would not ſatisfy the Colonel; but the better to ſqueeze more Money out of *Milſon*, he ſent him Priſoner to the *Savoy*, where he was detain'd till his Siſter *Elizabeth Andrews* made a Bargain with the Colonel himſelf to pay him Two Guineas, on Condition he would Releaſe her Brother out of the *Savoy*, and protect him ſtill in the Company. But the Colonel, after receiving the ſaid Two Guineas, finding *Milſon* was poor, and deſpairing to get any more Money out of him, Sold him for Ten Pounds to his Creditors, by diſcharging him privately, without his Conſent or Knowledge, out of the Company: Upon which he was taken up by his ſaid Creditors, and ſent to the *Gatehouſe*; where he ſtill lies in a moſt Deplorable Starving Condition.

Thirdly, That *James Wilſon* a Taylor, Liſted for Protection with Col. *Charteris* about the Firſt Day of *May* 1710, gave back the Forty Shillings Bounty-Money, and never received Pay, but always paid for being exempted from Duty. That Ten Days after his being Liſted, he gave the Colonel Five Pounds for Protection; and in ſome Months after, the Colonel threatned to Sell him to a Marching Regiment, by which he forced Five Pounds more from him, which *Wilſon*'s Wife paid the Colonel: That within a little while after, the Colonel demanded a Drugget Suit of him; but *Wilſon* pleaded Poverty, and ſaid he was not able to give the Drugget, but he would give him the making of it. That very ſoon after,

after, *Wilſon* was Arreſted, and gave the Colonel Four Guineas more ; but he finding that no more Money could be expected from him, abandon'd him to the Mercy of his Creditors. Then, after the Committee was appointed, he gave *Wilſon*'s Wife a Guinea and a Broad Piece to ſtop her Mouth at preſent; and promiſed to pay her the Ten Pounds, and the Four Guineas back again, ſo ſoon as the Committee was up.

John Man, *John Forreſt*, and Thirteen Witneſſes more, were ready to appear againſt Col. *Charteris* ; but becauſe all they had to ſay, tended only to prove Falſe Muſters, Bribery for Protection, and Short Payments, againſt him ; Theſe Facts being ſo fully prov'd by ſo many Witneſſes before, the Committee thought it ſuperfluous to hear any more to the ſame Purpoſe.

And as the Colonel threatens and vows Revenge, ſo ſoon as the Houſe is up ; 'tis humbly hoped,

1. That to Encourage ſuch-like Diſcoveries of Frauds and Abuſes hereafter, the Honourable Houſe of Commons would pleaſe to take what Meaſures they in their great Wiſdoms ſhall think moſt effectual to Protect the Proſecutors.

2. That *Hurly*, who according to Contract gave the Colonel a good Man *gratis* ; and *John Hare*, a Soldier produced by the Colonel to join with others againſt *Hurly* in the Colonel's Favour, as aforeſaid ; be Diſcharged from the Company, ſo as not to be ſubject to be Tried by Martial-Law, as Mutineers, for complaining againſt their Colonel; which is what they are threaten'd with, ſo ſoon as the Houſe is up.

3. Since *Hurly*, *Milſon*, and *Wilſon*, have paid for their being exempted from Duty, and the Colonel always received their Pay ; that he be order'd to Repay them the Sums he has received for them from the Queen, and to Refund the Bribes which he likewiſe ſeverally extorted from them for Protection : And this the rather, becauſe the two latter (whom he Sold and Betray'd to their Creditors, as aforeſaid) are now periſhing in Gaol.

4. That the Four Hundred Pounds Mortgage be deliver'd to *Hurly*, and the Colonel ordered to give him up his Fifty Pound Note, or a General Releaſe of all Demands.

All which is Humbly Submitted to the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

MEMORANDUM, That by the 4. and 5. of *William* and *Mary*, Chap. 13. Officers making falſe Muſters, or Signing and Allowing the Muſter Rolls, wherein ſuch falſe Muſters is contain'd, ſhall be Caſhier'd, and Diſabled to hold any Civil or Military Office, or Employment, and to forfeit one Hundred Pounds. [Confirm'd *Septimo Annæ.*]

Note, That Colonel *Charteris*, nor content with having defrauded the Queen of the Pay of the Seven and Twenty Faggots, which he conſtantly muſter'd in his Company, did in the Muſter of *September*, 1710. Sign and Allow the Muſter Roll of Colonel *Cathcart*'s Company, when 'twas apparent, that Perſons, who were never liſted in the Service, were hired for that Day for Half a Crown a-piece ; and others who were then in Pay in *Chelſea*-Hoſpital, and the Ordnance-Office , were allowed by him to muſter in the Company for that Day only, to fill up the Rolls. If the very Officers, even in their own Language, will not allow this to be a falſe Muſter, they are pray'd to inform the Publick, what it is they will judge to be ſo.

The CASE *of Major* Hubert Jennings, *and Captain* Matthew Coudell: *Moſt Humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Honourable the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

THAT the ſaid *Jennings* and *Coudell* being, in the Beginning of the late War, in the Enemies Service, did, upon the Proclamation publiſhed by the late Duke of *Schonberg* (in purſuance of her Majeſty's Warrant) in *Portugal*, the 25th of *April*, 1704. quit the ſame, and came over to that of Her Allies, on the Terms and Conditions expreſſed in the ſaid Proclamation; *viz.* That they ſhould be received and entertained in the ſame Quality, and with the ſame Pay, as they enjoyed under Her Majeſty's Enemies.

THAT on their repeated Applications, Her late Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs her Inclinations, that they ſhould be cleared of what Arrears were due to them for the Time of their Service; as appears by a Letter from the then Secretary at War to Mr. *Lowndes*, dated the 24th of *April*, 1712.

THAT in 1718. the ſaid *Coudell* applyed himſelf to His Majeſty for Relief in the Premiſſes; and his Memorial and Papers were referred to the Conſideration of the Commiſſioners *appointed to State and Determine the Debts due to the Army:* Who reported, That finding the whole Demand was founded on the Faith of the ſaid Proclamation, which appeared to them to be a Juſt and National Affair, they thought the ſame was not under their Cognizance.

THAT upon Application of the ſaid *Jennings* to the ſaid Commiſſioners, they cleared him off for the Time he ſerved in Lord *Galway*'s Regiment; *viz.* from the 2d of *June*, 1707. to the 10th of *February*, 1710; but could not relieve him as to what was due before he obtained his Commiſſion, as being on the ſame Footing with *Coudell.*

THAT foraſmuch as the ſaid *Jennings* and *Coudell* have proved their Early and Exemplary Compliance with the ſaid Proclamation, in the ſaid Year 1704. as well as their Services and Sufferings during the late War, they moſt humbly Pray, That this Honourable Houſe will be pleaſed to direct, that a Clauſe be inſerted in the New Act for *appointing Commiſſioners to Take, Examine, State and Determine the Debts due to the Army*; that the ſaid Commiſſioners may be impowered to State and Determine the Demands of the ſaid *Jennings* and *Coudell*, as to what ſhall appear to be remaining due to them on account of their Whole and Half Pay, purſuant to the Intent and Meaning of the Proclamation aforeſaid: Whereof the following is a true Copy; *viz.*

By His Grace the Duke of *Schonberg* and *Leinſter*, Captain-General of Her MAJESTY's Forces in *Portugal*,

A *PROCLAMATION.*

PURSUANT to Her Majeſty's Warrant, dated the Fourteenth of March, 170¾. *Authorizing and Impowering me to publiſh, in the moſt effectual Manner, Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Intentions of pardoning all ſuch her Subjects of the Kingdom of* Ireland, *and of other Parts of Her Majeſty's Dominions, who being now in the Service of Her Enemies, will quit the ſame, to come over to* Charles *the Third, King of* Spain, *or any other of Her Majeſty's Allies: I do hereby in Her Majeſty's Name, Proclaim and Declare, That all ſuch Her Majeſty's Subjects, both Officers and Soldiers, who are in the Service*

Service of the French King, or of the Duke of Anjou, and will return to their Duty, and come over to the King of Spain, or any other of Her Majesty's Allies, shall have Her Majesty's Most Gracious Pardon for all Crimes and Offences committed by them, in adhering to, or serving under Her Enemies; or for any Crime and Offence relating thereunto: And that such of them as are qualified to serve in Her Majesty's Forces, shall be received and entertained in the same Quality as they enjoyed in the Service they leave: And that such as by Reason of their Religion, cannot serve in Her Majesty's Forces, shall be received and entertained in the Service of the King of Spain, or of such other of Her Majesty's Allies where they shall best like, in the same Quality, and with the same Pay, as they enjoyed under Her Majesty's Enemies. And to the End that Her Majesty's Most Gracious Intentions may be more effectual, Care is taken, that the Governors of the Frontier Garrisons, and the Generals of the Forces, will receive and subsist them immediately upon their coming in, and give them all further Encouragement. Given at Lisbon this Five and twentieth Day of April, 1704. in the Third Year of Her Majesty's Reign.

SCHONBERG and LEINSTER.

GOD Save the QUEEN.

THE

CASE

OF

Coudell and Major

JENNINGS.

To the Honourable the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled.

The Humble Petition of Joſeph Marti, *Eſq*;

SHEWETH,

THAT in *January*, 1706. N. S. the Earl of *Peterborough* contracted and agreed with, and gave Orders to your Petitioner at *Caſtillo Plano*, in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, for the raiſing of a Regiment of Foot, and 50 Horſe, for the Service of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, to be put upon the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment and Pay; the ſaid Earl then declaring, that he was Impowered by her late Majeſty ſo to do.

THAT your Petitioner, in Obedience to the ſaid Orders, and in purſuance of the ſaid Agreement, raiſed Eight Companies of Foot, and 50 Horſe; of which the ſaid Earl having notice, gave Orders to Mr. *Furley* his Secretary at War, to make and iſſue out Commiſſions to your Petitioner, as Colonel of the ſaid Regiment, and Captain of one of the Companies, and to ſuch other Perſons as your Petitioner ſhould name for Officers under him, in the ſame Form as *Engliſh* Commiſſions; declaring, that the ſaid Regiment was raiſed by his Order for the Service of the Queen, and was to be put upon the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment.

THAT Commiſſions were accordingly iſſued, the ſaid Earl therein reciting, That by Virtue of the Power and Authority granted to him by the Queen, to raiſe and form Troops of the Natives of *Spain*, he did conſtitute your Petitioner Colonel of the ſaid Regiment; and the ſaid Commiſſions expreſsly mention, that your Petitioner, and the reſt of the Officers of that Regiment, ſhould enjoy, have, and receive the ſame Honours, Privileges and Pay, as other Officers who ſerved her Majeſty in the like Stations and Poſts.

THAT your Petitioner, with his ſaid Regiment and 50 Horſe, immediately after the iſſuing of the ſaid Commiſſions, which were dated the 4th of *February* 1706. N. S. ſerved under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Gorge*, at the Siege of *Alicant*; and after the taking of that Town, in defending ſeveral important Paſſes, the Town and Caſtle of *Denia*, the Town of *Sativa*, and the Town of *Alcoy*, where your Petitioner and his Regiment were made Priſoners of War.

THAT your Petitioner and Regiment, being without the leaſt doubt taken and accepted by all Perſons to be one of Her Majeſty's Regiments, Your Petitioner was induced, at his own Charge and Credit to maintain, and pay the ſaid Regiment, upon the Intreaties and frequent Declarations of the ſaid Earl, my Lord *Gallway*, General *Richards*, and other *Engliſh* Generals, that he would run no riſque in ſo doing, in regard his ſaid Regiment was upon the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment; and upon their Promiſes by Letters and otherwiſe, that her late Majeſty would in a ſhort time reimburſe and ſatisfy him what he had or ſhould advance upon the Account of the ſaid Regiment.

THAT your Petitioner having hereby entirely exhauſted his own Fortunes, and engaged his Credit, his Family is reduced to the utmoſt Extremity. In Conſideration whereof, upon your Petitioner's moſt humble Petition to His Majeſty, to be paid what is due to him upon the Account aforeſaid, His Majeſty in a moſt gracious manner, taking notice, that he was appriſed of your Petitioner's faithful Services, long Attendance, and neceſſitous Condition, was pleaſed, in Order for your Petitioner's Relief, to refer your Petitioner's Caſe to the Conſideration of the Commiſſioners appointed to State and Determine the Debts of the Army; recommending a ſpeedy Diſpatch therein, in regard your Petitioner being a *Roman Catholick*, could not be provided for upon the Eſtabliſhment of Half Pay.

THAT the ſaid Commiſſioners not finding your Petitioner's ſaid Regiment mentioned in the Liſt of thoſe which are upon the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment which ſerved in *Spain*, are of Opinion, that they are not Authoriz'd by the Powers now granted to them, to proceed to State your Petitioner's Demand.

THAT your Petitioner humbly hopes, the Honour of the *Britiſh* Nation will Provide, that he ſhall be no Sufferer for what he has advanced upon the Contract, Declarations and Promiſes of *Engliſh* Generals, and for the Service, and upon the Credit of *Great Britain*.

AND therefore moſt humbly prays this Honourable Houſe, That in the BILL now brought in, and depending, for appointing Commiſſioners to Take, State and Determine the Debts of the Army, a Clauſe may be inſerted in your Petitioner's Favour, to Enable and Impower the ſaid Commiſſioners to be named in the ſaid BILL, to State and Adjuſt your Petitioner's Demand upon the Account aforeſaid; and that your Petitioner may be paid what ſhall thereupon appear to be juſtly due to him.

And Your Petitioner ſhall ever Pray, &c.

D. JOSEPH MARTI.

THE PETITION OF Col. JOSEPH MARTI.

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THE CASE

Of GEORGE RIGHTON, *Gent. Late Captain-Lieutenant to the Colonel's Company in the Regiment of* MARINES, *Commanded by the* RIGHT HONOURABLE *the* LORD VISCOUNT *SHANNON.*

THE ſaid *George Righton* ſerved in the ſaid Regiment Second Lieutenant, from the 22*d* of *March*, 170¾. to the 22*d* of *December*, 1705. Firſt Lieutenant from the 23*d* of *December*, 1705. to the 13*th* of *July*, 1712. Captain Lieutenant from the 14*th* of *July*, 1712. to Disbanding the 9*th* of *January*, 171¾. There was at that Time Due to him for his Perſonal Pay from the 25*th* of *December*, 1708. a Ballance of 429 *l.* 16 *s.* 00 *d.* His Service for greateſt Part of that Time was at Sea, he Subſiſted by the Ships Allowance, and the Benefit of Prizes, and Receiv'd no Money from his Agent when at Sea.

IN the Year 1719. when the Accompts of that Regiment were before the Honourable Commiſſioners, appointed to Determine the Accompts of the Army, This Petitioner being Sick in the Country, and not able to attend the Stating his Accompts, he Impower'd one Lieutenant *John Charlton* to Act for him, ſuppoſing there would be but ſome few Matters to adjuſt with Mr. *John Wood*, the Agent Impower'd to State the Accompts of *John Paine*, Deceaſed, late Agent to the ſaid Regiment, but the ſaid Mr. *Wood* was ſo far from entering into Meaſures with his Attorney, to adjuſt ſuch Errors as might be in his Accompts, that he put him off by Evaſions, and would not give him a Copy of This Petitioners Accompts, from *October* 1719. to *December* following, but then refuſed to give any Copy, or, in any manner to ſatisfie him if Juſtice was done The Petitioner.

COMPLAINT was made of this to the ſaid Commiſſioners by Petition, and we prayed, *That by their Authority they would oblige that Agent to give a Copy of the ſaid Accompts, alſo to adjuſt them with his Attorney, before they Determined the Accompts of that Company*, this Prayer was not complied with, neither was a Copy had, 'till about the middle of *February* following, and then the Accompts of that Regiment, were ready to be Certified.

AFTER Receipt of the ſaid Copy, it was Repreſented to the ſaid Commiſſioners by Petitions, that it appeared by the Accompts in the MARINE OFFICE, of the Payments made to the Lord *SHANNON*'s Company at Disbanding, by the Commiſſioners appointed to Disband the MARINES, that all the Pay due to the Non Commiſſion Officers, and Men of that Company, for the Time they ſerved on Board any Ships of War, (call'd Sea pay) from *April*, 1707. to the 13*th* of *July* 1712. was Charged to this Petitioners Accompt in one Article, which denominates Caſh paid my Lord's Company by the Commiſſioners at Disbanding, that this Petitioner was not in that Time concern'd with that Company, alſo that it was plain no Credit was given him to Ballance that Charge for the ſaid Article of Caſh paid by the Commiſſioners *&c.* was more then the full Credit given him for it by 42 *l.* 12 *s.* 00 *d.* Alſo by that Article, and the other ſums he is Charged to pay to the Company; [by that Agent's Accompt,] is more then the whole Credit given him for it by 393 *l.* 19 *s.* 01 ½. Alſo the Credit given him for the Company for his Time of Command, allowing only for the effective Men was conſiderably Deficient, which will appear upon Examination, alſo that there was three Captains in the Regiment that Commanded that Company when the ſaid Sea Pay became due, each of them having Credit for it for their reſpective Times of Command, *Viz.*

Captain *Vincent Bonard*, from *April*, 1707. to the 13*th* of *October*, 1709.
Captain *John Broughton* from the 14*th* of *October*, 1709. to the 28*th* of *October*, 1711.
Captain *Robert Dove* from the 29*th* of *October*, 1711. to the 13*th* of *July*, 1712.

WE prayed to have the aforeſaid Grievances Redreſs'd, alſo that they would oblige the ſaid Agent to ſhew Vouchers, for the ſeveral Articles of Caſh charged by him, as paid for himſelf and the Company, which he refuſed to ſhew for 109 *l.* 12 *s.* 06 *d.* that we know no Authority he has for that Charge.

RECEIV'D in Anſwer; by Sir *William Gordon*, that their Commiſſion being near the Cloſe, they had not Time to Examine our Complaints, but the Accompts paſt by them, did only Determine between the King, and the Company, and the Commiſſioners for the enſuing Year, would Determine theſe Accompts between Party and Party.

THE aforeſaid Complaints were ſet forth by Petitions to the late Comiſſioners for 1720. and pray'd they would take the ſame into their Conſiderations, and Hear and Determine them, but they would not enter into any Accompts in that Regiment, that was paſt by the former Commiſſioners.

THAT hitherto this Petitioner has not had his Caſe heard before any Commiſſioners Impower'd to Determine the Accompts of the Army, but Labours under the Misfortune of paying near five Years and three Months Sea Pay due to the ſaid Company, before he was concern'd in it, by which he is deprived of the Ballance due to him for his Perſonal Pay, and the Benefits of other Sums he has paid to the Company, Amounting in the whole, to 491 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.* to the utter Ruin of the Petitioner, his Wife, and Family of ſmall Children, if he is not Reliev'd by this HONOURABLE HOUSE, by adding a Clauſe to the ACT, *Appointing Commiſſioners for Stating the Accompts of the Army for the enſuing Year*, or in ſuch other Manner as to their HONOURS Great Wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet,

CASE

OF

George Righton, Gent.

Late Captain-Lieutenant to the Colonel's Company in the Regiment of MARINES, Commanded by the RIGHT HONOURABLE the LORD VISCOUNT *SHANNON*.

THE CASE OF William Tipton.

Setting forth,

THAT being a Serjeant to Captain *John Williams*, Independant Company at *Annapolis-Royal* in *America*, that the ſeven Detachments that were detached out of the ſeven Regiments at *Canada*, under the Command of Major *Thomas Cawfield*, and after being about two Years in Detachments in the Garriſon, we were formed into four Independant Companies, and we wanted at our firſt forming, Ten Men in each Company to make us Compleat, Eighty-eight Men, being in *October*, 1713. And in *October*, 1714. General *Nicholſon* thought fit to reduce from Eighty-eight Men to Sixty in each Company, which amounted to One Hundred and Twelve Men, which were Muſtered to *Auguſt*, 1717. And alſo ſince the Reducement, there hath been Diſcharg'd and Diſerted One Hundred and Twenty Men, being in all Two Hundred and Thirty-two Men, and they have continued the Compliment of Eighty-eight Men upon the Muſter-Rolls, Examined by me.

General *Nicholſon* took the Men that were Reduced, with him to *New-England*, and turned them a-ſhore, without making any Proviſion for them, and they could not get any Paſſage for *England*, were forced moſt of them to go a Begging, and ſeveral of them that were Diſcharged, obtained the ſame by great Sums of Money, all thought they received no Subſiſtance, and they obliged them to ſign over all their Pay, and no Payment made in the Garriſon from 24 *June*, 1712. to 28 of *February*, 1716. And alſo, I will make it appear, That ſeveral Barrels of Powder were taken out of the Magazine, and ſold by the Officers to the *French* and *Indians*. And ſometime after *February* 1716. I was Diſcharged at my own Requeſt, becauſe I perceiving ſuch falſe Muſters and other Ill Practices amongſt the Officers, made me to ſeek for my Diſcharge from Captain *Williams*; upon which, he extorted from me a Bond of Fifty Pounds, to be paid at the Clearance of the Garriſon, which I conſented unto.

I have laid the aboveſaid Memorial before the Board of General Officers, and my Affidavit of the ſame, which is Recorded in the *War-Office*, and alſo before the *Treaſury*, and the *Comptroller*'s-*Office*, and the *Commiſſioners* for Examining the Debts due to the Army, (except the Article concerning the Powder) but have had no Anſwer from any of them, notwithſtanding I have made it appear by the aforeſaid Affidavit, that His Majeſty is wrong'd of above Five Thouſand Pounds, and no Account of the ſame.

The Officers of the aforeſaid Garriſon, related to the General Officers, that they had received no Subſiſtance for the ſaid Garriſon.

Mr. *Mulcaſter*, the Agent of the Garriſon, acknowledged, that there was Fourteen Thouſand Pounds in the Crown's Hands, before the Board of General Officers.

THE CASE OF Serjeant *Tipton*.

CASE of *George Withers* Gent.

As it was laid before Her Late Majeſty; *ſince that, before His* Preſent Majeſty, *and by Him referr'd to the Duke of* Marlborough.

THE ſaid *George Withers*, is the Son of *Lieutenant Colonel Withers*, of her *Late Majeſties* Regiment of Foot, then Commanded by *Brigadier Blood*, now by *Major General Whiteman*; which ſaid *Colonel Withers* had ſerv'd this Crown upwards of Thirty Years. The ſaid *George Withers* coming up two Days before the *BATTLE OF ALMANZA*, ſerv'd as a *Voluntier*, and was Shot and Stab'd thro' both Legs and Arms, and in all receiv'd *Fifteen Wounds*, ſeveral of which were very Dangerous; and had yet a greater Misfortune, in ſeeing *his Father fall* at the Head of the Battalion. After he had ſuffered by his Wounds in a moſt Deplorable manner, ſuch Mortifications enſuing, as cannot be with Decency expreſs'd; He was Carry'd *Priſoner* into *France*, and ſubſiſted as an Enſign: But being diſabled by his Wounds, at the General Exchange of Priſoners, was reputed Dead here, and left *wholly Unprovided for*.

The ſaid *George Withers* being left thus deſtitute by the Government of all Supplies for the Neceſſities of Life, and his *Mother* having ſurviv'd her Husband above Three Years, yet never having Importun'd her *late Majeſty* for any *Bounty* or *Penſion* allow'd to the Widows of other Officers, He made his Humble Application to the *late Queen in Council*, who was graciouſly pleas'd to order him the *Command* of the *firſt Vacant Company*, as appears by a Minnute ſign'd by the Right Honourable the *Lord Lanſdowne*, then Secretary at War: But the ſaid Order was render'd ineffectual, on her *Majeſties Demiſe*; Since which, the Minute was Deliver'd and Affirm'd by the *Earl* of *Galway*, (whoſe noble Courteſies will Eternally be *acknowledged* by the ſaid *George Withers*,) to the Preſent Secretary, and then the *Caſe* laid before his *Preſent Majeſty*; who has been graciouſly pleaſed to refer it to the *Duke* of *Marlborough*, with an *Order* for *Proviſion for him by the firſt Opportunity*. But upon Application to his *Grace* for the Grant of a *Captain*'s *Half Pay*, to ſubſiſt on till ſuch Proviſion was made, was anſwered, that it cou'd not be granted, ſince the *Eſtabliſhment* for *Half Pay*, allow'd it to none but ſuch who were in *full Commiſſion* before, and that it might be of ill Conſequence to make a *Precedent* in Oppoſition to the Eſtabliſhment. With which Reaſons, the ſaid *George Withers*, thinks He ought to be ſatisfy'd, ſince it is fitter a ſingle Perſon ſhou'd ſuffer, than the Public be Injur'd.

Now the ſaid *George Withers*, in the *Delays* for theſe three Years of Subſiſtance from the Government, having wholly waſted his ſmall Subſtance, which render'd him Inſolvent for the expenſive Cures of his Wounds, and their frequent Excurſions ſince his Return for *England*, He is at preſent confin'd to the Rules of the *Kings Bench* for Debts thereon; where, without timely Supplies, He muſt ſpeedily Periſh. Wherefore, having ſuffer'd by *Anguiſh*, *Fatigues*, and *Diſappointments*, beyond (perhaps) any Parallel in the Kingdom, and (to compleat his Miſery) as yet has found no Effects of his faithful Service, but a *Priſon*; and all this at an Age when others taſte the ſprightly Pleaſures attending the Spring of Life, He is adviſed to make his *Caſe* known to ſuch Perſons as are eminent for their Generoſity and Compaſſion, a Liſt of which a Friend has given him, and to whom alone his moſt Deplorable *Caſe* will be ſent.

He is adviſed, that it will be ſo far from Reflecting on the Character of a Gentleman, thus to Addreſs himſelf under ſuch Extremities, that it will rather lye as a *heavy Imputation* upon him, to decline ſuch a favourable Opportunity; becauſe it will render him acceſſary to his own Deſtruction, and carry with it an Air of *Ill-manners*; ſince Negligence herein, will ſeem to call in queſtion the Noble Qualifications, which the General Voice affords to thoſe *worthy Perſons* He is adviſed to ſend to.

What gives him the more Security for Pardon to this Importunity, is, that his *Misfortunes* are ſo far from ariſing from *Negligence*, *Extravagancy*, &c. that they are the ſole Effects of his faithful *Duty* in *Service* of his *Country*, with the moſt *Imminent Hazard* of *his Life*; and that He offer'd not at ſuch Methods, till he had with his utmoſt Induſtry, to the laſt Moment of his *Liberty*, and utter *Conſumption* of his ſmall *Subſtance*, apply'd himſelf to the *Government* for Relief, and (as he conceives) with Juſt Cauſe for ſuch Application.

Tho' a *ſmall Benevolence* will ſet him at *Liberty*, and give him *Perfect Eaſe*, yet he muſt as certainly Periſh for the want of *That*, as if his Debts were large; only his *Benefactors* will have this Satisfaction thereby, that they will ſooner ſee the *Fruits* of their *Munificence* (always moſt Grateful to Noble Tempers) than if his Debts were large.

That none may be doubtful of the Veracity of every Particular in this Account, He deſigns not to ſend the Bearer for their Pleaſure hereon, till Three or Four Days hence, that any (if they pleaſe) may ſatisfy themſelves of the foregoing *Articles*, from the *Perſons* of *Quality* before recited. And, he preſumes, thoſe who will uot take that Trouble, will not queſtion the Truth, becauſe the leaving the Caſe with them a few days, renders it ſo liable to eaſy Detection, that none can be thought ſo hardy, or rather weak, as to expoſe themſelves to ſuch Infamy, were his Account not juſt.

The ſaid *George Withers* intends ſoon to make his *Perſonal Acknowledgments* to *Thoſe* whoſe *Honour*, *Virtue*, and *Humanity*, incline them to become his *Benefactors*.

N.B. Leaſt any ſhou'd doubt their being impos'd upon with this Caſe by other Perſons, the ſaid *George Withers* thought fit to Seal each with his Coat of Arms, which is—*Argent a Chevron Gules between 3 Creſcents Sable. The Creſt, a Demy Hare Couped Blew, holds 3 Wheat Ears Or*; and to ſubſcribe his Name.

Geo. Withers

From his Lodgings at Mrs *Carey*'s Houſe in *Falcon-Court*, in the King's-bench Rules.

K France H 661

MAximilian de Bethune, Marquis de Roſny, Baron de Bontin, Conſeiller du Roy en ſon Conſeil d'Eſtat, grand Maiſtre & Capitaine general de l'Artillerie de France, & Gouuerneur pour ſa Majeſté, des ville & Chaſteau de Mantes, A tous ceux qui ces preſentes lettres verront ſalut. Comme à cauſe du pouuoir que le Roy a attribué & donné à noſtre charge & Eſtat de grãd Maiſtre, & Capitaine general de ladite Artillerie. Tous Salpeſtriers de ce Royaume, & terres de la protectiõ de ceſte Couronne, ſoient tenus prendre lettres de nous, cõtroollées du cõtrolleur General de ladite Artillerie, pour auoir permiſſion & pouuoir de faire & cõpoſer leſdits Salpeſtres: Au moyen dequoy Sebaſtien le Clerc, Bourgeois de Paris, Commiſſaire general des Pouldres & Salpeſtres de la ville de Paris, Iſle de France, Brye, Laon, Gouuernement de Noyon, Compiegne, Picardie, Boulonnois, Tierache, Gouuernement de Soiſſons, Normandie, Champagne, Duché de Bourgongne, Touraine, Berry, Orleans, Poictou, Bretaigne, les Prouinces & Gouuernements d'Anjou, la haute & baſſe Auuergne, le Lymoſin, Bourbonnois, le Lyonnois, d'Auphiné, la Prouence, le haut & bas Lãguedoc, la Guienne, les villes, Gouuernemens, Eueſchez, & Chapitres de Metz, Toul, & Verdun, leurs dependances terres de francalœu, Commercy, en ce qui depend de la France, & autres lieux, de quelque condition qu'ils ſoient dans leſdits Gouuernements. Et auec lequel nous auons cy deuant paſſé contract pour fournir au Magazin de Paris, ou autres qui luy ſeront par nous ordonnés, la quantité de cinquante milliers de pouldre à canon, & cent cinquante milliers de ſalpeſtres, par chacun an, durant le terme de neuf années conſecutiues, commenceant au premier iour de Ianuier, de l'année 162[illegible]. Nous ayant preſenté demeurant à pour obtenir nos lettres de prouiſion, afin dexercer laditte charge de Salpeſtrier, de nombre de trois cẽs, que nous auons ordonnez ſur ſa charge, pour la fourniture dudit Magazin, & faciliter l'effect du contract ſuſdit. SÇAVOIR FAISONS, que nous bien informez de la ſuffiſance, fidelité, & experience dudit iceluy auons fait & ordonné, faiſons & ordonnons par ces preſentes, Salpeſtrier ordinaire de ſa Majeſté, és pays Gouuernemẽs & departemens ſuſdits. Et luy auons, en vertu de noſtredit pouuoir, donné & donnons commiſſion & mandement ſpecial, de ſe tranſporter par tous les lieux du departement qui luy ſera baillé en laditte charge par ledit le Clerc, eſquels il ſçaura, & cognoiſtra y auoir terres & matieres propres à faire leſdits ſalpeſtres, ſoit en maiſons, matures, caues, celiers, rochers, bergeries, eſtables, granges, Abbayes, Prieurez, Monaſteres, & generallement en tous autres lieux où ſe peuuẽt trouuer & procréer leſdits Salpeſtres: pour en iceux recueillir, rafiner, compoſer & amaſſer le plus grand nombre de Salpeſtres qu'il pourra; & pour ce faire plus promptement & commodement, luy auons donné & donnons pouuoir de prendre tel nombre de gens, harnois, cheuaux, bois, cendres, cuuiers, & autres choſes neceſſaires pour faire & affiner leſdits Salpeſtres, en les payant par luy raiſõnablement: excepté toutesfois les bois mort & mort bois, les terres, fumiers, & matieres, où ſe font & procréent leſdits Salpeſtres: Et à la charge de trauailler de tous outils, aſſçauoir és maiſons habitables, de ratiſoires ſeulemẽt d'vn quart de liure peſant, en fer & en bois, & aux autres lieux deſerts & inhabitez, de pieus, pelles, marteaux, hoyaux & tranchetes, qu'il ſera tenu fournir à ſes deſpens: Et es autres lieux ſelon que la couſtume eſt d'en vſer: ſans y faire, ny commettre neantmoins par luy, ny ſouffrir eſtre fait ou commis aucuns abus, & ſi en exerçant ſaditte charge de Salpeſtrier, aucuns ſoient refuſans de luy faire ouuerture des lieux ſuſdits, luy bailler & adminiſtrer leſdittes vſtacilles, & autres choſes neceſſaires pour la compoſition deſdits Salpeſtres, en payant comme dict eſt raiſonnablement. Audit cas luy auons donné & donnons pouuoir par ces preſentes de les adiourner ou faire adiourner à cõparoir en perſõne en la iuſtice du bailliage de laditte Artillerie eſtably à l'Arſenal de Paris. Et d'auãtage, ſi par ledit Salpeſtrier & cõmis dudit le Clerc, eſtoiẽt trouuez aucuns, faiſãs, vendãs, ou tranſportãs Salpeſtres ou pouldres à canõ ailleurs qu'és greniers & magazins de ſaditte Majeſté, auſdits departemẽs cy-deſſus, ſans expreſſe commiſſiõ de nous, & nominatiõ ſignée dudit le Clerc, luy donnõs auſſi pouuoir de les faire prẽdre au corps, les mener ou faire mener & cõduire à leurs deſpens, és priſons du fort l'Eueſque de ceſte ville de Paris, ou autres plus prochaines des villes de leur demeure, pour eſtre punis ſelõ l'exigence des cas: faiſant mettre cepẽdant leſdicts Salpeſtres & pouldres à canõ, enſemble tous & chacuns leurs biẽs entre les mains de ſa Majeſté, iuſques à ce qu'autremẽt par nous en ayt eſté ordõné, en certifiãt deuẽmẽt laditte Iuſtice dudit bailliage de l'Artillerie, & ledit le Clerc de ce qui aura eſté ſur ce par luy fait, lequel ſera tenu fournir à ſes deſpẽs, par chacun an, aux Magazins de ſaditte Majeſté la quantité d'vn milier de ſalpeſtre, poids de marc, & de deux cuittes & d'auãtage, ſi plus grãde quantité il en peut faire, qu'il ſera tenu liurer és mains dudict le Clerc, ou ſes Cõmis eſdicts Magazins par chacun an, durant le temps que ledict le Clerc aura ladicte charge, qui luy ſerõt payez au prix qu'ils auront cõuenu & accordé enſemblement: de laquelle fourniture que fera ledit Salpeſtrier, il ſera tenu de rapporter à la fin de chacune année aux Eſleuz des eſlections deſdits departemens, certification dudit le Clerc, du nombre deſdits ſalpeſtres qu'il aura liurez, ſelon la certification, ſur peine d'eſtre aſſis à la taille en l'année ſuiuante par leſdits Eſleuz, & priuation de ſondit office de Salpeſtrier, & d'amende arbitraire enuers ſa Majeſté. Mandons en vertu de noſtre pouuoir à tous Iuſticiers, Officiers, & ſubiets de ladite Majeſté: enſemble aux gardes des villes, ports, põts, peages, paſſages & deſtroits, & à tous autres qu'il appartiendra que ledit Salpeſtrier & commis dudit le Clerc, ils laiſſent paſſer, aller, & retourner franchement & quittement, auec leſdits ſalpeſtres, & matieres, gens, cheuaux & harnois, ſans luy donner, ny ſouffrir eſtre mis, ou donné aucun empeſchemẽt: Ains luy preſter tout confort, ayde & priſons, ſi meſtier eſt, attendu que c'eſt pour le ſeruice de ſa Majeſté. Et à tous Capitaines & gens de guerre, de ne loger és maiſons deſdits Salpeſtriers, ſuiuãt le vouloir de ſadite Majeſté: Comme auſſi à tous Iuges & Eſleuz, & autres qu'il appartiendra, de ne les charger d'aucunes commiſſions, ny collections des Tailles: attendu qu'ils ſont iournellement employez au ſeruice du Roy: Et auſdits Eſleus, qu'en ce faiſant, & liurant par luy ledit nombre d'vn milier de Salpeſtre par chacun an, au magazin de ſaditte Majeſté, comme dit eſt, portant certification dudit le Clerc, ou de ſes cõmis, comme il aura fait ladite fourniture, de le faire iouïr de l'exemption & affranchiſſement de la Taille, iuſques à la ſomme de cent ſols, & de tous ſubſides & impoſitions de ſon creu, ſelon le contenu des Ordonnances du Roy. Et lequel nous mettons par ceſdites preſentes, auec ſa femme, famille, gens, ſeruiteurs, & biens quelconques, ſous la protection & ſauuegarde ſpeciale de ſa Majeſté. En teſmoin dequoy, nous auons ſigné ces preſentes de noſtre main, à icelles fait mettre & apposer le ſeel de nos armes, & contreſigner par noſtre Secretaire. A Paris le iour de mil ſix cens

E 52

JAMES *Duke of* York *and* Albany, *Earl of* Ullster, *Lord High Admiral of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, &c. *Constable of* Dover *Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Governour of* Portsmouth, &c.

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

IN the first place, you are to take care that Almighty God be duely served on Board your *Ship* twice every day, by the whole *Ships* Company, according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*; and that Blasphemy, Drunkenness, *Swearing*, and Profaneness, be discountenanced, restrained, and punished, according to the Rules established, and hereunto annexed on that behalf.

II. You are immediately to repair on Board His *MAJESTIES Ship*. whereof you are appointed Commander, and carefully to observe in what condition she is, and in what time she may be fit for the *Sea*, whereof you are to give an account to My selfe, and the principle Officers and Commissioners of His Majesties Navy; and to continue to do the same to the said Officers and Commissioners under your hand once in each week at least, so long as she continues in Petty Warrant Victuals, expressing therein the weekly advance made in the fitting of the said ship, the Shipping of Provision and Stores, and entrance of her Men: As also whether there be any neglect in any of the Officers of the Yard, or of the Ship, in the dispatch of her, and who are guilty of the same, to the end the offenders may be punished, and the service hastened,

III. You are to demand and receive from the Clerk of the Survey, a *Survey*-Book containing the qualities and conditions of each particular parcel of her running and standing Rigging, and the most considerable of the Boat-Swain Stores, *viz.* Cables and small Cordage, Anchors, spare Canvas, and Sails; and that immediately before your breaking ground, you do, with the assistance of the Master, (who is hereby requierd to attend you on that Service) call over the Rigging of the *Ship*, and carefully inspect the same, and to observe distinctly what new Cordage is imployed in Rigging of the *Ship*, that so, when the King hath allowed new, the *Ship* be not supplied with old.

IV. You are carefully to enquire after, and observe, the bringing on Board the several *Stores* and Provisions for the use of the *Ship*, that the same may be done in due time, and no part thereof be left behind, and His Majestie put to an unnecessary charge in transporting the same after the *Ship* sets sail; and, if you find any neglect, or abuse therein, to give Information thereof to the Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesties Navy, before you depart out of the Limits of the Port from whence your *Ship* is in fitting, as being that without which the full proportion of your said *Stores* and provisions, is to be supposed intirely and in good quality put

on board you, and you thereby made answerable for what ever damage or inconvenience shall be found to arise from the want thereof.

V. So soon as any of your Officers, charged with any of his Majesties Stores, or Provisions, shall have signed to his Indent in the respective Offices from whence he receives the same, you are to require each of the said Officers to produce to you the Compter-part of his said Indents, that so by comparing the same with the Accompt by you daily kept of what hath been brought aboard you, you may know what Stores and Provisions you ought to set forth with, and what part thereof remains undelivered.

VI. And forasmuch as it is become a frequent (though insufferable) abuse, that the Officers intrusted with his Majesties Stores, as well of Victuals as Ammunition, Rigging, and Carpenters Stores, do imbezel the same very often before they be brought on board, you shall therefore appoint some trusty person belonging to the Ships Company, to keep an Accompt in writing of such Victuals, Stores, and Ammunition, as are sent on board; that so you may not wholly relie either on the Purser, Boatswain, Gunner, or Carpenter, for the bringing their respective Provisions on board, by whose neglect or fraud, a Voyage may be lost, and the lives of the Ships Company hazarded. And you are also to take care, that none of your Sea-victuals be expended during the time the Ship shall be in Petty warrant.

VII. And forasmuch as for the enabling you rightly to execute your duty already mentioned, in seeing your Ship timelily dispatcht, her Provisions duly brought on board, inventoried and well stowed, and to give seasonable advice to my self and the principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesties Navy, of all hindrances or neglects arising therein, from any of the Officers of his Majesties Yards or otherwise, it is indispensably necessary, that you your self do give your constant and personal attendance on board your said Ship; You are hereby directed to endeavour above all things to forward the fitting your own Cabbin, or some other, so as to enable you to lodge on board, from the first night of your doing whereof, you are upon Certificate of the same, from the Master, Attendant, and Clerk of the Checque, to be intitled to his Majesties pay, and not sooner. And in order to the safe keeping of the said Ship, and preservation of good order therein when abroad, and timely and orderly clearing her of her Stores and Provisions at her coming home, You are hereby strictly forbid to lye any one night from on board your said Ship, from the time of your entrance into his Majesties pay by virtue of your present Commission, to the determination of her Voyage, and her being discharged upon any occasion whatsoever, other than by order from my self, or your superiour Officers. Provided that this extend not to the Commander in chief, or any Flag-officer of any Fleet, or Squadron of Ships in present service, care being by them taken, that the Duty here injoyned them as private Commanders, be in their absence effectually supplied by their respective Lieutenants.

VIII. You are to require that the Victuallers hand be produced by the Purser for the quantity of Victuals delivered for the use of the Ship, and in what Vessels the same was sent aboard you.

IX. You are not to suffer any of his Majesties Stores to be imployed or spent on board his Majesties Ship under your Command, nor to permit the cutting the Clench, Splice, or Fag-end of a Cable, or any Sail to be cut to be reduced to a lesser, or Canvas to mend the old, but what your self, with the assistance of your Master, upon your special view, have judged fit and requisite, and given order for, and that a Survey of the greater works, necessary to be done, be under your own, and your Masters hand for your justification, that so all needless waste may be prevented, or your self left inexcusable, if any be made. And you are also to note in your Survey-book upon each Rope, what change hath been during the Voyage, what Stores have been imployed or lent, and on what Service, what Cordage or

Canvas,

Canvas, what Cables, Anchors, or Grapnels have been loſt, and by what accidents, which Survey-book, ſo noted as aforeſaid, you are immediately upon your arrival to ſend to the Surveyor of his Majeſties Navy. And you are to take care, that no ſtores be lent to his Majeſties ſhips, but what there is neceſſity for, nor to Merchants, but what your ſelf will be reſponſible for, and that without fail by the firſt opportunity of conveyance, you cauſe an Account thereof ſigned by your ſelf to be tranſmitted to the Surveyor, to charge it on any of his Majeſties ſhips, or require it from the Merchants.

X. You are once every week or oftner, if you ſee cauſe, to take an account of the expence of Boatſwain, Gunners, and Carpenters Stores, keeping a Compter-book thereof, that ſo you may alwaies know the Condition of the Ship Stores, and likewiſe be enabled knowingly and aſſuredly to ſign their Accounts at the end of the Voyage, and that your neglect herein may not miſguide you to ſign ſuch things as upon Examination ſhall be found falſe: In caſe of which neglects and your ſigning to any ſuch undue allowances to either of the ſaid Officers or Purſer. You are to indemnifie his Majeſty againſt what ever loſs or damage may ariſe from the ſame. And in order to the better, and more timely prevention and diſcovery of any ſuch neglects, It is hereby declared, that you are not to expect from his Majeſty the payment of your wages, until the Books and accompts of your Purſer ſhall be brought in to the Comptroller of his Majeſties Navy, and the like of your Boatſwain and Carpenter to the Surveyour, and Gunner to the Office of the Ordnance, all vouched with your own hand, or that it ſhall appear to the ſaid Principal Officers of the Navy, and Officers of the Ordnance, that you have, as far as is in your power, done full right to his Majeſty, and your ſaid under Officers in the Vouching of the juſt expences relating to their reſpective Proviſions and Stores.

XI. So ſoon as there ſhall be order given for Entring Men upon the *Ship*, You are to receive from the Clerk of the *Cheeque* of the Yard, where the Ship lies, a Note ſignifying what number of men are allowed for the *Ship* during the preſent voyage, and then diligently to apply your ſelf for the procuring your Complement according to ſuch Order, as ſhall be iſſued by the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of his Majeſties Navy, and therein to be very careſull to make choice of ſuch as are able men and fit for his Majeſties Service, not ſuffering the Ship to be peſtered with Boyes or Infirm perſons; And during the voyage you are to take Care, that your Eſtabliſht number be conſtantly kept compleat, and that you do not bear any Supernumeraries on the Book, unleſs you have an expreſs Order for ſo doing, either from my ſelf, or your Commander in Chief, except ſuch of his Majeſties Subjects as ſhall happen to be *Shipwrakt* and diſtreſſed, as alſo Slaves redeemed, or thoſe whom you ſhall take out of Forein Ships, who are not to have any Pay, and therefore you are to take care, that the Purſer of his Majeſties *Ship* under your Command do bear them in a diſtinct Book or Colum of his Book, ſeparate from ſuch as are of the *Ships* Company, and are to have Pay; And ſo ſoon as you ſhall come into any of his Majeſties Dominions, you ſhall land ſuch Supernumerary Seamen as you have ſo received on board, either out of Foreiners or Shipwrackt perſons, or Slaves Redeemed, that ſo his Majeſty may not be put to any unneceſſary Charge. And for the better ſecuring his Majeſty againſt the damage he hath heretofore been found to ſuſtein from the non-preformance of this Article in point of *Supernumeraries*. It is hereby declared, That you ſhall out of your wages or otherwiſe indemnify the King againſt all Charge which ſhall accrue from your bearing of undue *Supernumeraries* as well for Victuals, as Wages.

XII. You are before your going to *Sea*, to receive from the Clerk of the *Cheque* of the Yard, a perfect Muſter-Book of your mens names and their Entries, and his *Cheque* upon ſuch as have not appeared at his laſt Muſter.

XIII. When any men ſhall be entertained to ſerve in his Majeſties Ship under your Command, you are forthwith to write down in a book to be kept by you ſelfe for that purpoſe, in the forme here unto annext (and whereof a ſufficient Number of Copies ſhall be delivered you at the beginning of your voyage, by the Clerk of the Acts of his Majeſties Navy, on whom you are to call and give a Receipt for the ſame and to whom you are alſo at the end of the Voyage to render an account under your hand of their expence) the names of ſuch perſons ſo entertained, expreſſing the day of the Moneth, and the year of their reſpective Entries, with the number under which he is firſt Entred in your ſaid Book, and is to ſtand in all ſubſequent Muſter-Books, and ſo likewiſe to inſert therein the particular day of every mans diſcharge before you ſign their Tickets. And you are once every week to muſter your Ships Company, and to keep exact prick and *Cheque* upon all perſons abſent without licence, that you may thereby be enabled to ſet down the day of any Mans running away or death, which together with the Qualities of each man ſerving under you, you are from time to time to note in your ſaid Book. And you are alſo once in every two Moneths to ſend up unto the Navy-Office two muſter-Books, one for the Treaſurer, the other for the reſt of the Principle Officers, and Commiſſioners of his Majeſties Navy, (to be ſigned by your ſelf and the reſt of the Officers who uſually ſign Tickets) of the names times of Entry, Diſcharge, Death, or Running away, together with the Quality of every one of your Company, and what Cloathes hath from time to time been Iſſued to each of them, as alſo of the place or Ship at, out of, or to which each man was entertained, Preſt, removed, or diſcharged, that they may be thereby guided, in ſigning and paying ſuch Tickets as ſhall be made by you during the Voyage. And you are further required ſo ſoon as your Ship ſhall come to Anchor in the Port where you are to be laid up at the end of the Voyage, to ſend up the Original-book above mentioned, kept with your own hand, to the Comptroller of His Majeſties Navy.

XIIII. You are to be very carefull not to diſcharge men by Ticket unneceſſarily, the intent of that practice being principally for ſick men; and when you ſhall diſcharge any, you are to take care in the Rating of them, not Rating any Able Seamen, which are not ſo; and to uſe the like care in Rating the Sea-book at the end of the voyage.

XV. You are not to allow any man on board your ſhip as an able Seaman, who hath not continued five yeares at Sea (uſuall Intervals between Voyages excepted) and unleſs he hath and can perform the whole labour and duty of an able Seamen, and be of Twenty years of age; and you are to make no perſon a Midſhipman (where Midſhipmen are allowed) that hath not ſerved ſeven years at leaſt at Sea, and unleſs he be able to Navigate the ſhip he belongs to, except you ſhall receive ſpecial warrant for ſo doing.

XVI. You are to take care to keep your ſhips Company in good order and diſcipline, and that they be on board alwaies in a readineſs for ſervice, and for preventing of Debauchery when abſent from the ſhip; therefore none to go off but by leave from your ſelf, or in your abſence, from the Leivtenant or Maſter.

XVII. Before your ſhip goes out of the Harbour you are to take care for Quartering of your Men, appointing a ſufficient number of ſutable Men for the great Guns, Smal-ſhot, Trimming of Sayls, &c. as is uſual, that ſo every man upon occaſion of ſervice may know his particular Duty and ſtation, and you are not only to cauſe a Table fairly written, to be hanged up in the Steeridge, of all the mens names in the ſhip, and their reſpective Quarters, but alſo to cauſe a ſmall Bill to be fixed in every Quarter of the *Ship*, containing the names of ſuch men as are appointed to that Quarter

XVIII. When the ſhip under your Command ſhall be upon Forein ſervice, you are not to diſburſe any Moneys for furniſhing the ſhip with *Stores*, Victuals, or other

other neceſſaries, unleſs there ſhall be an abſolute, and unavoidable neceſſity, or that you have expreſs order from your ſuperiour for your ſo doing: and in caſe of any ſuch diſburſments there will be no Allowance made you thereupon, but for ſuch as you can produce ſufficient Vouchers.

XIX. You are, together with the Maſter and Boatſwain, (and with the Gunner and Carpenter for their Crews) to conclude who are to be inferiour Officers, and alſo able Sea-men, ordinary Sea-men, Gromets and Boys, expreſſing the ſame upon the Sea-book, without partiality or favour. And for the better ſecuring His Majeſty againſt the damages he hath heretofore been found to ſuſtain from the non-performance of this Article: It is hereby declared, that you, together with your ſaid Officers, ſhall be accomptable to the King, for whatever damage he ſhall be found to have received from your falſe Rating of perſons above their juſt quality, or bearing them where they did not ſerve, or longer than indeed they ought to have been born.

XX. You are not to Sign any Ticket upon diſcharge of any of your men, but ſuch as ſhall be printed Tickets, to prevent the great prejudice, which too often happens to the King, by counterfeiting of Tickets; nor ſhall you ſuffer any ſuch Ticket to be iſſued to any Sea-man diſcharged, without being ſigned by your ſelf, Maſter, Purſer, and Boatſwain, together with the Gunner and Carpenter, for their reſpective Crews, or cauſe ſhown upon the ſaid Ticket, of the want of either of the ſaid Officers hands; nor that upon any pretence whatſoever, any Ticket be made out, before the perſon for whom the ſame is made, be actually diſcharged, and the ſaid perſon, or ſome other lawfully impowered to demand the ſame. And you are, before your going to Sea, to ſend to, or call on the Clark of the Acts, who upon your Receipt for the ſame, is to ſupply you with a competent number of printed Tickets, which you are carefully to keep by you, and uſe, as there ſhall be occaſion; and upon your return home, to give an accompt under your hand to the ſaid Clark of the Acts, of the expence of every individual Ticket, ſpecifying the Numeral Letter and Number, by which each Ticket is diſtinguiſht, with the day of its Signing, the perſon for whoſe ſervice, as well as the perſon to whoſe hand the ſame was by you iſſued, and to deliver back to the ſaid Clark of the Acts, ſo many of the ſaid Tickets, as ſhall therein be found remaining in your hands.

XXI. As often as your Ship ſhall come into any Port to be laid on Shore, or Carreened to be cleaned, you are to take ſpecial care that the Officers and Sea-men be kept together, and give their conſtant attendance, to get her off ſeaſonably and ſafe to her Moorings again, and not to think their duty at an end, when they have firſt Moored her, or when ſhe is on Shore, although it happen to be in a Port, where the Officers and People of His Majeſties Yard are at hand to aſſiſt.

XXII. And you are ſtrictly to take care, during the Voyage, by the help of your Carpenters Crew, to keep your Ship well caulked both on her Decks and Sides, and to ſee all things ſeaſonably done for the well keeping the Body of His Majeſties ſaid Ship, in what concerns the duty of that Officer, and his Crew. The like you are alſo to do, in reference to the ſeaſonable repairing, marling, and drying your Sails, and doing what elſe relates to the preſervation, and husbandly expence of what Stores comes within the care of the Boatſwain.

XXIII. As often as the Ship under your Command ſhall come into any Port or Road to revictual, or ſhall revictual at Sea, you ſhall ſend to the Victualler of His Majeſties Navy, or his Agent, an accompt of the number of men born ſhort in Victualling, or ſupernumeraries ſince the preceeding Victualling, reducing them to ſo many men for one day, adding likewiſe the reaſon of the bearing ſupernumerarics (if any be born) whether they were priſoners, or men tranſported, or upon any other occaſion; to the end, that a true knowledge may be alwaies had of the ſtate of the Victualling of His Majeſties Ships, and for how long time they are in a condition for Service, which without the aforeſaid Accompt cannot be known, becauſe many times, by rea-

ſon of the extraordinary expence of Victuals upon ſupernumeraries (eſpecially during a War) the Ships cannot ſtay out ſo long as the Admiral might expect.

XXIV. When the Victualling of the Ship, ſhall not hold out in equal proportions, but that one or more Species of Victuals ſhall fall ſhort of the reſt, you are ſtrictly to examine the reaſon of the ſame, and where it hath happened by reaſon of the leakage of Cask, or defectiveneſs of any ſort of Proviſion, that ſhall have been caſt (upon due ſurvey thereof firſt had) or that the Purſer did receive broken proportions of Victuals from the Victualler, (which nevertheleſs is not approved of, nor to be uſed but upon urgent neceſſity:) In which caſe the Purſer is to produce the Bill of Credit given him by the Victualler, for the Victuals received ſhort: And if it ſhall appear, that neither of theſe waies the Victuals ſhall fall out unequal, it may juſtly be ſuſpected, that the Purſer hath imbezilled the ſame; and therefore you are to acquaint the Admirals therewith, if you ſhall be near the Flag, or if in Harbour, you are to repreſent the ſame unto the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Navy, that the Purſer may be called to accompt for the ſame, and puniſhed according to his deſert.

XXV. You are to keep an accompt diſtinct of ſuch men as ſhall happen to be ſick or wounded, and once every week you are to make up accompts with the Purſer of ſick and wounded Men, or any others abſent, and ſet that matter right in your Book, which you do keep in your own cuſtody.

XXVI. You are not to allow of any Man to be Victualled, till you have entered him on your own Book, and ſent him with a Note under your own hand unto the Steward for Victuals, which Note ſhall be the Steward's only Voucher for his iſſues upon the weekly day for accompting.

XXVII. You are at all times to give way to, and aſſiſt the Muſter-Maſter, and Clark of the Checque, in their reſpective Muſterings of your Ships Company, when ever they ſhall make offer of doing the ſame; and to ſee that without Excuſe the Purſers, or in their abſence their Stewards, do furniſh them with Books prepared according to the method within mentioned, which you are to that purpoſe to ſee, that they do timely call for a ſupply of from the Clark of the Checque of the Yard, from whence your Ship is fitted forth.

XXVIII. You are with all care and exactneſs to ſee executed the Rules by me eſtabliſhed before the late War for the Iſſuing of Cloaths to Sea-men, which Rules having been in ſome points diſpenſed with during that time, I do hereby think fit to enjoy afreſh the ſtrict execution thereof for the time to come, as the ſame will be made known to you in the Coppy thereof hereto annext.

XXIX. You are to take ſpecial care at the coming in of your Ship to be laid up, not to ſuffer your Purſer upon any pretence whatever to depart the Ship, untill ſix Pay-books be provided, according to the form annext. Which Books, ſo prepared and ſigned by your ſelf and ſigning Officers, you are perſonally to take care to ſee immediately diſpatcht to the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, as you will anſwer unto me for what inconveniencies and damage may ariſe to His Majeſty from the neglect thereof.

XXX. You are at the end of the Voyage, and before Pay-day, to deliver unto the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Navy a Journal kept by your ſelf, expreſſing in diſtinct colums the place of your being with your ſaid Ship each day at noon, the daily changes of the Wind, all extraordinary accidents occaſioning the waſte or expence of the King's Stores, or Proviſions, all Salutes, and the ground thereof, your lying from on Board at night, with their occaſions, and ought elſe conducing to the ſatisfying of Me, as well in your general care of His Majeſties Service, as particular compliance with theſe my Inſtructions in this your Imployment, from the day of your Ships Entrance into Sea-victuals to that of the delivery of the ſaid Journal.

nal, as aforeſaid into the Office of the Navy: And in caſe of your removal out of the ſaid Ship during the Voyage, You are to diliver your ſaid Journal atteſted under your hand to the ſucceeding Commander thereof, who is hereby required at the end of the Voyage (as you in ſuch caſe alſo are) to deliver unto the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, together with his own, the ſaid Journal of his Predeceſſor.

XXXI. You are upon all occaſions to endeavour the maintaining of His Majeſties Honour Aboard, giving Protection to his Subjects, and endeavouring what in you lyes to ſecure and encourage them in their Trade; and you are not to injure any of the Subjects of His Majeſties Friends or Allyes.

XXXII. Upon your meeting with any Ship or Ships within His Majeſties Seas (which for your better guidance herein, you are to take notice that they extend to *Cape Feneſtre*) belonging to any Forreign Prince or State, You are to expect, that in their paſſing by you, they ſtrike their Top-ſail, and take in their Flag, in acknowledgment of His Majeſties Sovereignty in thoſe Seas; and if any ſhall refuſe to do it, or offer to reſiſt, you are to uſe your utmoſt endeavours to compel them thereunto, and in no wiſe to ſuffer any diſhonour to be done to His Majeſty: And in caſe any of His Majeſties Subjects ſhould be ſo far forgetful of their duty, as to omit ſtriking their Top-ſail, as they paſs by you, when it may be done without the loſs of the Voyage, you are to bring him to the Flag to anſwer his contempt, or otherwiſe to return the name of the Ship, and of the Maſter unto me; as alſo of the place from whence, and the Port to which ſhe ſhall be bound; and you are to make the Maſter of her to pay the charge of what ſhot you ſhall make at her. And you are further to take notice, that in His Majeſties Seas, His Majeſties Ships are in no wiſe to ſtrike to any; and that in other parts, no Ship of His Majeſties is to ſtrike her Flag or Top-ſail, to any Foreigner, unleſs ſuch Foreign Ship ſhall have firſt ſtruck, or at the ſame time ſtrike her Flag or Top-ſail to His Majeſties Ship, except in the Harbour of ſome Foreign Prince, or in the Road within ſhot of Cannon of ſome Fort or Caſtle, where you are to ſend Aſhore, to inform your ſelf what return they will make to your Salute; and in caſe you have good aſſurance that you ſhall be anſwered Gun for Gun, you are then to Salute the Port as is uſual: But if you ſhall not be well aſſured, that you ſhall have an equal number of Guns returned you, you are then in no wiſe to ſalute that place. And in caſe the Ship, wherein you now Command, ſhall at the ſame time carry His Majeſties Flag, you are, before you Salute the place, carefully to inform your ſelf how Flags (of the ſame quality with that you Carry) of other Princes have been ſaluted there; and you are to inſiſt on it, to be Saluted with as great reſpect and advantage, as any (Flag of the ſame quality with yours) of any other Prince hath been Saluted in that place, from which you are in no wiſe to depart.

XXXIII. In caſe of your ſeizure of any Prize in time of War, you are to take care, That immediately upon the ſeizing thereof, the Hatches be ſpiked up, and that all the Goods and Merchandizes belonging to her, as alſo the Ships-furniture, be ſecured from imbezilment, and the Ship brought into Harbour, there to be proceeded againſt in the High Court of Admiralty. And you are alſo to cauſe the Officers of the Prize to be examined, and three, or more of the Company, that can give the beſt Evidence, to be reſerv'd, and (together with all the Charter-Parties, Bills of Lading, and other Papers found Aboard) to be ſent up unto the High Court of Admiralty.

XXXIV. In order to the preventing thoſe ſad accidents, which do too frequently happen on Board Ships by fire. You are to take ſpecial care, that every night, preſently after the ſetting of the Watch, both Fire and Candle be put out, eſpecially, in the Hould, Steward-room, and Cock-pit, and you are to appoint ſome careful Officer to go into the Cook-room, and between Decks, to ſee the ſame performed; and that afterwards there be no Candles in private Cabbins, or for the Ships uſe, but in Lanthorns: And you are likewiſe ſtrictly to prohibit taking of Tobacco, unleſs in the Fore-caſtle (where there is one) over a Tub of Water, or where there is no Fore-caſtle upon the upper Deck.

XXXV. You are to be very careful to favour your Top-masts, and not to hazard them in Blowing-weather, unless upon a Chase, or some other pressing occasion: And you are also to observe seasonable times for setting up the Shrouds, Back-stays, &c. especially when new, and apt to stretch.

XXXVI. Upon your meeting with any Foreign Ship or Vessel, you are to send on Board her some person (for whose civil deportment you will be responsible) to see if there be any of His Majesties Subjects on Board her, contrary to His Majesties Proclamation, forbidding any of his Subjects to serve any Foreign Prince or State; and such as shall be found, you are to cause to be taken forth, and you are to compel the Master, or Commander of the Ship, in which they shall be found, to pay them all such wages, as shall be due unto them for the time they have served: Which, as it may be a means, to make His Majesties Subjects discover themselves, when they are on Board Strangers Ships, so will it also make Foreigners less apt to entertain them.

XXXVII. You are also to search all private Men of War, which you shall meet with, whether they be His Majesties Subjects or Foreigners; and in case you shall find Aboard them any English Goods, Arms, Provisions for War, or Victuals, to make strict enquiry from whence they had the same; and in case a good accompt be not given thereof, or that you shall have just cause to suspect the same was taken from some of His Majesties Subjects, you are then to bring the Vessels into some of His Majesties Forts or Harbours, there to be proceeded against according to their demerit

XXXVIII. As for Salutes, you are to take notice of, and strictly to follow this ensuing Regulation, *viz.* A Captain of a Ship of the second Rate, being neither Admiral, Vice-Admiral, nor Reer-Admiral, at his first coming, and saluting his Admiral, or Commander in Chief, is to give Eleven Pieces, his Vice-Admiral nine, and his Reer-Admiral seven, and the other proportionably less by two according to their Ranks; but the Commander of any Ship is not to salute his Admiral or Commander in Chief, after he hath done it once, except he hath been absent from the Flag two months. When a Ship of the second Rate shall carry any Ambassador, Duke, or Noble Man, at his coming Aboard, he is to give Eleven Pieces, and at his Landing Fifteen: And when he shall carry a Knight, Lady, or a Gentleman of Quality, at their coming Aboard he is to give Seven Pieces, and at their Landing Eleven: and the other Ships are to give less by two, according to their Ranks, and number of Ordnance. When an Admiral of a Foreign Nation is met with, he is to be answered with the like number, by all the Ships he shall Salute. If a Vice-Admiral, the Admiral is then to answer him with two less; but the Vice-Admiral, and the Reer-Admiral, and as many of the rest as he shall Salute, shall give him the like number. If a Reer-Admiral, then the Admiral, and Vice-Admiral to answer him with two less; but if he shall Salute the Reer-Admiral, or any other, they are to answer him in the like number. When a Man of War, or Merchant-man of another Nation, or of our own, Salute any of the King's Ships, he is to be answered by two less: When any of the Captains of His Majesties Ships, shall have occasion to Salute any of the King's Castles, he is to give two Guns less than they are directed to give upon Saluting their Admiral, or Commander in chief, as aforesaid. Which Rules being principally intended for time of Peace, you are to take notice, that you do not, during War, fire any Gun in Salutes, unto any Ships or Castles whatsoever, unless to *Ships* or Castles of some Foreign Prince or *State* in amity with His Majesty; and in *Saluting* them, you are to observe the Rules already given in this, and the thirty second Article.

XXXIX. For regulating of the unnecessary waste, and expence of Gunners stores, you are carefully to observe the following Rules and Directions. 1. You are not to allow upon the Gunners Accompt for the waste of any Iron-work, Beds, Coins, Copper ladles, *Sheet-lead*, Land-hides, or other *Stores* not perishable, unless it shall really appear, that the same were lost, or wasted in *Service*. 2*ly*. After the Ordnance shall be laden fit for Service, the Powder and *Shot* not to be scaled oftner than once in six months, unless upon extraordinary occasion. 3*ly*. That for the first month, the Men

be

be exerciſed twice every Week, to the end they may become good Fire-men, allowing ſix ſhot to every Exerciſing: That the ſecond Month, they be exerciſed once every Week, and after that only once in two Months, allowing ſix ſhot to every Exerciſing. 4. That no Armorer or Gunſmith be received on Board any of His Majeſties Ships, but ſuch as ſhall be approved of by the Maſter of His Majeſties Ordnance for ſufficient workmen, and not to receive their Pay, but upon Certificate from that Office, that they have well diſcharged their duty. 5*ly*. That after an Engagement with an Enemy, an exact Survey be taken by the Captain, and other Principal Officers of the Ship (if abſent from the Flag) or if with the Flag, by ſuch as the Commander in Chief ſhall appoint, of all the Powder under his Charge, whether in Barrels, Cartroaches, Guns-laden, Collars of Bandeliers, or otherwiſe; and that the ſaid Survey be affirmed under their hands, that from thence the expence of Powder during the Fight may be aſcertained. 6*ly*. You are to Certifie unto the Maſter of His Majeſties Ordnance, from time to time, what Ordnance Powder, Shot, or other Gunners Stores, ſhall come into your own, or the Gunners Charge, out of any Ship taken as Prize; and that the ſame be charged on the Gunners accompt, and atteſted by your ſelf, and other the Principal Officers of the Ship under your hands. 7*ly*. Upon the death of any Gunner at Sea, the Commander of the Ship is immediately to cauſe a Remain of all his Stores to be taken, and atteſted under his own, and other the Principal Officers hands, and tranſmit the ſame by the firſt opportunity unto the Office of His Majeſties Ordnance, there to remain as a Charge upon the ſucceeding Gunner in paſſing his Accompts: And the Commanders are likewiſe to cauſe the like Surveys to be taken of the Victuals, Boatſwain, and Carpenters-Stores, upon the death at Sea of any of the Officers intruſted with the ſaid Victuals and Stores, and tranſmit the ſame, atteſted as aforeſaid, unto the Principal Officers, and Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Navy. 8*ly*. That every Captain upon his approach into Harbour, do ſend up word thereof, to the end that timely Order may be given for taking the remains of Gunners Stores, ſo ſoon as the Ship ſhall come into Harbour, and that before he leave his Ship, he cauſe the Powder-room to be made faſt and lockt up, and other the Gunners-ſtores ſecured, untill the remains be taken.

XL. And whereas frequent complaints have been made, that the Commanders of His Majeſties Ships do frequently in their going forth unto, and returning from Foreign parts, receive on Board Merchandizes of all ſorts, by which His Majeſties ſervice is not only diſhonoured, and Trade prejudiced, but alſo many times the King is defrauded of the Right and Duties payable unto the Entry of ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, to His Majeſties great damage. It is hereby Ordered and Declared, That no Captain or Officer of any of His Majeſties Ships, ſhall upon any pretence whatſoever, take in, or carry on Board any of his ſaid Ships, any ſort or kind of Goods or Merchandizes, Gold, Silver, and Jewels only excepted

XLI. You are hereby required, not to diſpoſe, or command the diſpoſal of any of the Goods, Proviſions, or Stores of any ſort belonging to, or within the charge of any of your under Officers, without a Warrant firſt given in writing under your hand to the ſaid Officer requiring the ſame. And in order to the doing timely right, both to His Majeſty, and your under Officers in this particular, the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, are before their ordering the payment of your Wages, to ſatisfie themſelves in your having done full right herein, both to His Majeſty and your ſaid under Officers, taking care that all Complaints or Demands of any under Officer, in reference to this particular, ſhall be preſented to the Comptroller of His Majeſties Navy, by the ſaid under Officer, within ten days at the furtheſt after the pay of a Ship.

XLII. You are upon all occaſions of Removal, Suſpenſion, or Confinement of any under Officer, to ſee that full care be firſt taken, for the right Inventorying all Proviſions, and Stores remaining in the Ship, under the Charge of the Perſon ſo to be removed, ſuſpended, or confined, and a Receipt for the ſame, given him by the Perſon who ſhall be appointed to keep and employ the ſame, as you will anſwer for whatever damages may accrue, either to His Majeſty, or the ſaid Perſon, by your Failer therein.

XLIII. And

XLIII. And whereas it is moſt evident, that not only the Honour, and good Succeſs of His Majeſties ſervice, but the greateſt part of the well management, and good huſbandry to be hoped for therein, depends upon the thorow Execution of theſe Inſtructions. And whereas the manner in which the ſame are Executed, does, or ought chiefly to diſcover it ſelf to the principal Officers, and Commiſſioners of the Navy in general, and in ſome part, in a more particular degree, the Comptroller, Surveyor, and Clark of the Acts, according to the reſpective Offices: Within the cognizance whereof, ſeveral Articles of theſe Inſtructions, do in an eſpecial manner fall; you are therefore not to expect the payment of all, or any part of the Wages which ſhall ariſe from this your Employment of Commander in His Majeſties ſaid Ship, untill the ſaid principal Officers and Commiſſioners, and particularly the three laſt mentioned, ſhall by Certificate under their Hands ſignifie to the Treaſurers of His Majeſties Navy, their being ſatisfied in your full performance of ſo much of theſe Inſtructions, as fall under their joint or particular Obſervation; which Certificates, the ſaid principal Officers and Commiſſioners are hereby jointly and ſeverally forbid to grant without ſuch ſatisfaction firſt received, but on the contrary, faithfully to Report to me, whatever Articles of theſe my Inſtructions they ſhall by any means underſtand your Failer in the performance of, as they will anſwer to His Majeſty and my ſelf, for the evils which muſt inevitably attend his Service from their omitting ſo to do. And foraſmuch as there are found ſeveral Articles in theſe Inſtructions, the breach whereof may not appear before the determination of your preſent Commiſſion, nor can either be ſufficiently ſatisfied for, by the Forfeiture of your Wages, or have its puniſhment conveniently aſſigned before the ſame, with its different circumſtances be throughly known. It is hereby declared, That in ſuch caſes, I ſhall my ſelf take care to ſee your ſaid Defaults ſtrictly accompted for, and puniſhed by excluding you from a capacity of future Imployment, or otherwiſe, as the nature of the caſe ſhall require.

XLIV. Laſtly, you are punctually to obſerve and follow all and every of the Inſtructions aforegoing, and ſuch further Orders and Inſtructions, as you ſhall from time to time receive from my ſelf or any other your ſuperior Officer in the Fleet, as alſo the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Navy, in what concerns either the fitting forth of His Majeſties Ships, maintaining them abroad with Stores and Proviſions, or diſcharging them, and their companies, at the end of the Voyage.

Orders eſtabliſht for the well Government of His Majeſties Ships, and preſervation of good Order among the reſpective Commanders, Officers, and Sea-men, ſerving His Majeſty in the ſame.

I. THAT whatſoever Perſon ſerving His Majeſty in any of His ſaid Ships, ſhall be heard to Swear, Curſe, or Blaſpheme the Name of God, ſhall upon proof thereof made, forfeit for every ſuch offence, the full value of one days Pay, according to the capacity, wherein they reſpectively ſerve.

II. That whoever ſhall be found guilty of drunkenneſs, ſhall for every ſuch offence undergo the like forfeiture, excepting Commanders, and other Commiſſion, or Warrant Officers, whoſe firſt offence of this kind ſhall upon proof thereof, made before the Principal Officers, and Commiſſioners of His Majeſties Navy, and the ſame found ſufficient, upon their report thereof to me be puniſhed by being rendred uncapable of holding any further Command or Office, in His Majeſties ſervice.

III. That every man ſerving His Majeſty for able Sea-mans pay or under, who ſhall be convicted of telling a Lye, ſhall be puniſhed by being hoiſted upon the Main-ſtay, with the Fore-braces, having a Broom and a Shovel tyed to his Back, where he ſhall continue half an hour, every man crying out a Lyar, a Lyar; and for the Week following, it ſhall be his duty to make clean the Ships head and ſides without Board, according to the antient practice of the Navy; And where the perſon ſo offending ſhall receive greater wages than that of an able Sea-man, he ſhall for the ſame forfeit half the value of a days pay, according to the reſpective capacity wherein they ſo ſerve.

IV. That he that ſhall be found guilty of Theft, ſhall be at the firſt opportunity of doing the ſame Towed a Shore, and be obliged out of his Wages to make ſatisfaction to the party injured, to the full value of the goods ſtoln, and receive ſuch further puniſhment for his ſaid offence, as by the Commander of the Ship ſhall be thought expedient.

V. If any perſon ſhall preſume to lye on Shore (without leave from his ſuperior Officers, he ſhall forfeit for the firſt time of his ſo offending, two days pay, for the ſecond, four, for the third, a week; according to the capacity wherein he ſerves His Majeſty; and for the fourth, to be diſcharged as a Run-away upon the Ships-books.

VI. That he that is found in his Cabbin, or in any place between Decks, when his turn is to be on the Watch, unleſs otherwiſe appointed by his ſuperiour Officer, ſhall forfeit the value of one days pay, according to his capacity, as aforeſaid.

VII. He that is found aſleep on the Deck in his Watch, or ſhall have a Candle in his Cabbin, or between Deck, when the Watch is ſet, unleſs it be by Command of his Captain, or other ſuperior Officers, ſhall receive ſuch puniſhment for his ſaid offence, as by the Commander of the Ship ſhall be thought reaſonable.

VIII. That he that Piſſeth between Decks, or otherwiſe eaſeth himſelf, either there, or in any other place, than ſuch as is appointed on that behalf, ſhall for the ſaid offence be brought to the Capſton, and there receive on his bare Back, ſo many Laſhes, according to the practice of the Sea (not exceeding twelve) as the Commander of the Ship ſhall think fit.

IX. That

IX. That the Commander of each Ship, do take care to call upon the Clark of the Acts of His Majeſties Navy for printed Copies of theſe Rules, and not only ſee the ſame fairly paſted upon a Board, and hung up in ſome convenient place in the Steeridge, where every man may readily come to peruſe the ſame; but to cauſe the ſaid Rules to be publickly read over in the hearing of his whole Ships company, once at leaſt in every month during the Voyage.

X. That where juſt proof ſhall be made before the Commander of any of His Majeſties Ships, that any Officer or Sea-man under his command, have committed any of the offences herein enumerated, and that the ſame cannot conveniently be brought before a Court Marſhall, to be tryed according to the Laws, in that behalf eſtabliſh't by Act of Parliament in the Thirteenth year of the Reign of His Majeſty, the ſaid Commander do take ſtrict care, as well to ſee the corporal puniſhments herein provided, duly and ſolemnly executed, as to keep a perfect accompt in writing of what Forfeitures of Wages, ſhall by vertue hereof have been incurr'd, by any perſon during the Voyage, and to deliver the ſaid accompt to the Comptroller of His Majeſties Navy, at the Pay of his Ships company in order to the defaulking the ſame out of the Wages of every offender, to be diſpoſed of to the uſe of the Cheſt.

The form of a MUSTER-BOOK.

N°	Time of Entry	Year	Whence	Ticket past the Navy Office	Name and Quality	D Or R	Time of Discharge	Year	Whether	Cloaths.

Time of Entry.	Year.	Whence	Tickets paſt the Navy-Office.	Name and Quality.	D. or R.	Time of Diſcharge.	Year

A PAY-BOOK.

Kwith Jrecaby

Whether	Cloaths.	Cheſt.	Full Wages.		Neat-wages. Paid.	

INSTRUCTIONS

To be obſerved in the impreſting or vending of cloaths on board any of his Majeſties ſhips.

1. THat theſe ſeveral kinds of Cloaths, viz. *Monmouth Caps*, *Red Caps*, *Yarn Stockings*, *Iriſh Stockings*, *Blew Shirts*, *White Shirts*, *Cotton Waſtecoats*, *Cotten Drawers*, *Neats leather Flat heeled ſhoes*, *Blew Neck cloaths*, *canvas ſuits*, *Blew ſuits*, *Rugs*, and theſe alone be permitted to be ſold for the benefit of thoſe Sea-men, that ſhall want them.

2. That before any of the ſaid cloaths be ſold on board any of his Majeſties ſhips, the prices thereof be rated by the *Captain*, *Maſter*, *Boatſwain*, and *Gunner* thereof or any three of them, which at the higheſt valuation ought in no wiſe to exceed the Rates here under mentioned,

Monmouth Caps, each ———	*Cotten Drawers* per pair — — —
Red Caps, each ———	*Neats leather ſhoes* per pair ——
Yarn Stockings per pair ——	*Blew Neck cloaths* each — —
Iriſh Stockings per pair ——	*canvas ſuits*, each ———
Blew Shirts, each ———	*Blew ſuits*, each ———
White Shirts, each ———	*Rugs* of one breadth, each ——
Cotten Waſtecoats, each ——	

3. That upon no pretence whatſoever, the *Vender* of the ſaid cloaths ſhall exact any greater price than ſhall be ſtated by the *Captain*, *Maſter*, *Boatſwain*, and *Gunner*, as above ſaid.

4. That as often as the *Principal Officers* and *Commiſſioners* of his Majeſties Navy ſhall ſee cauſe, they ſhall ſet or alter the *Rates* upon the forementioned cloaths and goods, according to which they ſhall be vended for that year, or ſold longer, unleſs altered by their Order.

5. That none of the ſaid cloaths be permitted to be ſold to any of the Ships company, till they have ſerved two full months from their entrance into ſea-wages, and then not above the value of *ten ſhillings*, and exactly every two months *ten ſhillings* more to the end of the voyage.

6. That no *Tobacco*, *Strong waters*, nor other ſuch like Commodities, be ſold on board; nor any debts for the ſame, or other old ſcores, be inſerted in any Certificate to be paid for as cloaths, or under the pretence of cloaths; at the peril of the *Commander*, *Maſter*, *Boatſwain*, and *Gunner* that ſhall ſign to the ſaid Certificate.

7. That no payment be made to, nor monies collected by the *Venders* of the ſaid cloaths, *Treaſurer*, or his *Pay-Maſter*, nor any other for their uſe, without a Certificate under the hands of the *Captain*, *Maſter*, *Boatſwain*, and *Gunner* of the reſpective Ships, or any three of them, ſpecifying the ſeveral kinds of cloaths ſold, the quantities of each kind, Parties to whom, and the total ſum due from each party.

8. That at the diſcharge of any man that hath been entruſted with cloaths, the Purſer take care at his peril, to ſet a part upon the Ticket of that man (*in words, and not figures*) the total ſum truſted; and at the end of every voyage, to ſpecifie in the Margint of his Sea-books for the *Treaſurer*, and the reſt of the *Principal Officers and Commiſſioners*, each mans particular debt for cloaths that ſo the ſame may be defalked by the *Pay-Maſter* accordingly.

9. That no debts whatſoever inſerted by the *Purſer*, either upon his ſea-book, or mens Tickets, other than for cloaths, and the kinds of cloaths hereby tollerated to be ſold, ſhall be ſtayed from poor Sea-men by the *Treaſurer* or his *Pay-Maſter*, upon no pretence whatſoever at their perils;

10. That the ſaid cloaths be ſupplied by the *Vender*, as above ſaid, to ſuch only as ſhall appear to the *Commander* and other *Officers* of the Ship, to be in preſent want thereof, and to be ſold alwayes above decks, at the *main Maſt*, in the preſence of the ſaid *Captain*, *Officers*, and the whole Ships company.

11. That the cloaths of any Sea-man, dying in his Majeſties ſervice, be ſold in manner aforeſaid, and reckoned as part of the proportion hereby allowed to the ſeaman, who ſhall buy the ſame, the proceed whereof is to be ſtaid by the *Pay-Maſter*, at the Pay-Table, and by him forth with accounted for to the *Executors* or *Adminiſtrators* of the perſon deceaſed, upon the *Purſers* Certificate of the ſum charged on the *ſea-book* who for his care in attending and charging the ſame, is to expect the conſideration here under provided in other caſes and no more.

12. That the *Vender* of cloaths ſhall allow to each *Purſer twelve pence* upon every pound, for iſſuing his cloaths and keeping his accounts, and no other fees, or defalcations ſhall be exacted or required for the ſame.

13. That if any difference ſhall ariſe between the *Purſer* and the *Slopſeller*, or that the *Slopſeller* ſhall for any reaſons known to himſelfe (or that the *Purſer* preſuming that the *Slopſeller* can imploy no other, obligeth him to any diſadvantageous terms) be unwilling to put his goods into the *Purſers* hands, it may be permitted him to entruſt them with the *Maſter*, or any other *Officer* in the Ship.

Sailing Inſtructions for the better keeping Company with Her Majeſties Ship Captain *Commander.*

816 m 29. K Great-Brit. Navy 18

I. *To be ready to Sail.* I. WHen I would have them that go under Convoy to put themſelves in a Sailing Poſture, will looſe our Fore-Top-Sail in the Top: Let them that are ready do the like.

II. *To Unmoor.* II. If we unmoor by Day, will looſe our Main-Top-Sail in the Top, and fire a Gun: If in the Night, will hang a Light on the Main-Top-Maſt-Shrouds, and fire a Gun.

III. *To Weigh.* III. If we Weigh by Day, if it does not over-blow, will hale home our Fore-Top-Sail-Sheets, and fire a Gun: But if it blows hard, will hoiſt a Jack on our Enſign-Staff, and fire a Gun.

If we Weigh by Night, will hang Two Lights on the Main-Top-Maſts, and fire a Gun: Each Ship is to hang a Light on their Mizen Shrouds.

IV. *To Tack by Day or Night.* IV. If we Tack in the Day, will hoiſt a Jack on our Enſign-Staff: If in the Night, will put a Light on each quarter Lanthorn, and fire a Gun: Each Ship is to hang a Light in their Mizen-Shrouds, and when the Signal is made, let the Sternmoſt Tack firſt, and go with an eaſie Sail, keeping their Lights out until we are a-Head.

V. *To ſhorten Sail in the Night.* V. If we ſhorten Sail in the Night, will hang Two Lights one over the other in our Mizen-Shrouds, and fire a Gun.

VI. *To lye ſhort for a Port.* VI. If in caſe I think fit to lye ſhort for a Port, or have occaſion to Try Hull in regard of foul Weather, will hoiſt a Light under our Top-Light, and fire a Gun.

VII. *To make Sail in the Night.* VII. If we make Sail in the Night after lying ſhort, Trying Hull, &c. will hoiſt a Light at our Mizen-Peek, and fire a Gun.

VIII. *If diſcover Land, &c. by Night.* VIII. If in the Night any one diſcover any Land, Shoale Water, or any other Danger, let him ſhew as many Lights as he can, fire a Gun, Tack, or bear away, or ſtand from it, as occaſion requires, keeping his Lights out until we anſwer by firing a Gun.

IX. *Sailing in a Fog.* IX. If it proves Thick and Foggy Weather, will continue the ſame Sail as before it ſprung up, and fire a Gun each Glaſs: Each Ship is to fire Muſquets, or make what Noiſe they can.

X. *Tack in a Fog.* X. If we have occaſion to Tack in a Fog, or Thick Weather, that we cannot ſee the whole Fleet, will fire Two Guns immediately one after the other.

XI. *To Anchor in a Fog.* XI. If we Anchor in a Fog or Thick Weather, will fire Three Guns Half-minute diſtance; each Ship to make what Noiſe they can.

XII. *If any Diſaſter, &c. happen by Day or Night.* XII. If any Ship ſpring a Leak, Maſt or Yard, or be overpreſt by carrying of Sail, or any other diſaſter, let him hale up his Low Sails, and ſpread his Enſign in his Main Shrouds. If any Diſaſter happen by Night, let him hang Two Lights of equal height where we may beſt ſee them, and fire Two Guns, if we have any, or make falſe Fires.

XIII. *If any of the Fleet loſe Company and meet again by Day, or Night.* XIII. If any of the Fleet loſe Company and meet again by Day, thoſe to Windward and thoſe to Leeward

And if we meet by Night, he that is haled ſhall anſwer and he who haled firſt ſhall reply

XIV. *If ſee any ſtrange Ships by Day.* XIV. If any ſee more Ships than our Company by Day, let him fire a Gun, if he have any, and hoiſt and lower his Enſign ſo many times as he ſees Ships, and keep it out until we anſwer by hoiſting our Enſign.

XV. *If diſcover any ſtrange Ships in our Fleet by Night.* XV. If any one diſcovers or hath ſuſpicion of any ſtrange Ship in our Fleet by Night that doth not belong to us, let him put abroad two Lights one over the other, and the other is to anſwer with two Lights of equal height, and the firſt Signal made, and not anſwered, it is to be granted he is not of our Fleet; So let the firſt that diſcovers make falſe Fires, and endeavour to give me an account where he is.

XVI. *If any Commander would ſpeak with me.* XVI. If any Commander would ſpeak with me let him lower his Main or Fore-Top Sail, and ſpread his Enſign on his Top Maſt-Shrouds.

XVII. *For the Commanders to come on Board.* XVII. When I would have the Commanders of the Merchant Ships to come on Board, will hang an Enſign on our Mizen-Shrouds.

XVIII. *To have the Ships come under my Stern.* XVIII. If I would have each Ship to come under my Stern, will hoiſt a Pendant at our Mizen-Peek.

XIX. *Not to go a Head of me.* XIX. None is to go a Head of the Commander in Chief, by Day, nor of the Light by Night, except in caſe of Neceſſity, or be attaqued by the Enemy in the Rear.

XX. *Who ſhall carry the Light.* XX. If I deſign to carry the Light, will hoiſt my Enſign towards Night: If I would have him carry it that I appoint, will hoiſt a Pendant at my Enſign-Staff; then let him that is to carry the Light hoiſt his Enſign, and make Sail a Head.

XXI. *To anchor to ſtop Tide by day.* XXI. If I think fit to Anchor to ſtop Tide by Day, will furle my Main-Sail, and ſpread our Enſign; and if there be any of the Fleet that is not able or willing to ſtop, let them ſpread their Enſign in the Mizen-Shrouds.

XXII. *To anchor by Night.* XXII. If we Anchor by Night, will hang a Light on the Main-Top Maſt-Shrouds, and fire two Guns half Minute diſtance: Each Ship is to ſhew a Light.

XXIII. *To Moor by day.* XXIII. If we Moor by Day, will hoiſt our Mizen-Top-Sail, and Clue up the Clue-Lines, and fire a Gun.

XXIV. *To Moor by Night.* XXIV. If we Moor by Night, will hang a Light at each Top-Maſt Head, and fire a Gun.

In caſe of Separation the Places of Rendezvouz to meet again, is as follows,

Signals in a Fogg.

I. *To bring to and lye by.* I. WHen I would have the Fleet to lye by with the Head-Sails to the Maſt, and Starboard Tacks on Board, I'll fire ſix Guns, if with the Larboard, eight.

II. *To make Sail after ly-* II. When I would have the Fleet make Sail after lying by, I'll fire ten Guns, then the Head moſt and Weather-moſt Ships are to make Sail firſt.

By the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of England, &c.

General Instructions

To be observed by the Captains

Appointed to His Ma: Ships.

IN the first place, you are to take care, That Almighty God be duly served on Board your Ship twice every Day, by the whole Ships Company, according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*; and that Blasphemy, Drunkenness, Swearing, and Profaneness be discountenanc'd, restrain'd and punish'd, according to the Rules establish'd on that behalf, and hereafter following, *Pag.* 21. *To serve God and restrain debauchery.*

II. You are immediately to repair on Board His MAJESTY's ——— whereof you are appointed Commander, and carefully to observe in what condition she is, and in what time she may be fit for the Sea; whereof you are to give an account to the Secretary of the Admiralty for the Information of His Majesty, or the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, and the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy; and to continue to do the same to the said Officers and Commissioners under your Hand once in each Week at least, so long as she continues in Petty Warrant Victuals, expressing therein the Weekly Advance made in the fitting the said Ship, the shipping of Provision and Stores, and entrance of her Men: As also whether there be any Neglect in any of the Officers of the Yard, or of the Ship, in the dispatch of her, and who are guilty of the same, to the end Offenders may be punished, and the Service hastned. *To give weekly Account of the Progress in fitting the Ship while in Petty Warrant.*

III. You are to demand and receive from the Clerk of the Survey, a Survey-Book, containing the Qualities and Conditions of each particular *To inspect the Rigging, Cables, &c. before he breaks Ground*

ticular parcel of her running and ſtanding Rigging, and the moſt conſiderable of the Boatſwain Stores, *viz* Cables and ſmall Cordage, Anchors, ſpare Canvas, and Sails; and that immediatly before your breaking ground, you do with the aſſiſtance of the Maſter, (who is hereby required to attend you on that Service) call over the Rigging of the Ship, and carefully inſpect the ſame, and to obſerve diſtinctly what new Cordage is employed in Rigging of the Ship, that ſo when the King hath allowed new, the Ship be not ſupplied with old.

To be at the bringing of all Stores on Board, that none be left behind, &c. why.

IV. You are carefully to enquire after and obſerve the bringing on Board the ſeveral Stores and Proviſions for the uſe of the Ship, that the ſame may be done in due time, and no part thereof be left behind, and His Majeſty put to an unneceſſary charge in Tranſporting the ſame after the Ship ſet Sail; and if you find any neglect or abuſe therein, to give information thereof to the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, before you depart out of the Limits of the Port from whence your Ship is in fitting: As being that without which the full proportion of your ſaid Stores and Proviſions is to be ſuppoſed entirely and in good quality put on Board you, and you thereby made anſwerable for whatever Damage or Inconvenience ſhall be found to ariſe from the want thereof.

To take a Counterpart of all Indents, that it may be known what he muſt ſet forth with.

V. So ſoon as any of your Officers charged with any of His Majeſty's Stores or Proviſions, ſhall have ſigned to his Indent, in the reſpective Offices from whence he receives the ſame, you are to require each of the ſaid Offices to produce to you the Counter-part of his ſaid Indents, that ſo, by comparing the ſame with the Accompt by you daily kept of what hath been brought aboard you, you may know what Stores and Proviſions you ought to ſet forth with, and what part thereof remains undelivered.

To appoint his Clerk to ſee all ſtores &c. comes aboard, and why.

VI. And foraſmuch as it is become a frequent (though inſufferable) abuſe, that the Officers intruſted with His Majeſty's Stores, as well of Victuals as Ammunition, Rigging, and Carpenters Stores, do imbezle the ſame very often before they be brought on Board, you ſhall therefore appoint your Clerk, to whom the encouragement of the Pay of a Mid-Ship-man is, for your eaſe, expreſly allowed on that behalf, to keep an account in Writing of ſuch Victuals, Stores and Ammunition as are ſent on Board; that ſo you may not wholly relie either on the Purſer, Boatſwain, Gunner or Carpenter, for bringing the reſpective Proviſions on Board, by whoſe neglect or fraud a Voyage may be loſt, and the lives of the Ships Company hazarded. And you are alſo to take care, that none of your Sea-Victuals be expended during the time the Ship ſhall be in Petty-Warrant.

To be always on Board, and the Commencement of his Pay.

VII. And forasmuch as for the enabling you rightly to execute your duty already mentioned, in ſeeing your Ship timely diſpatcht, her Proviſions duly brought on Board, inventori'd, and well ſtow'd, and to give ſeaſonable advice to the Secretary of the Admiralty for the Information of His Majeſty, or the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, and the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy,

Navy, of all Hinderances or Neglects arising therein, from any of the Offices of His Majesty's Yards, or otherwise, it is indispensably necessary, that you yourself do give your Consent and Personal attendance on board your said Ship. You are hereby directed to endeavour above all things, to forward the fitting your own Cabbin, or some other, so as to enable you to lodge on Board; from the first night of your doing whereof, you are, upon Certificate of the same from the Master, Attendant and Clerk of the *Cheque*, to be Entituled to His Majesty's Pay, and not sooner. And in order to the safe keeping of the said Ship, and Preservation of good order therein, when abroad, and timely and orderly clearing her of all her Stores and Provisions at her coming home, you are hereby strictly forbid to lie any one Night from on Board your said Ship, from the time of your entrance into His Majesty's Pay, by Virtue of your present Commission, to the determination of her Voyage, and her being discharged, upon any occasion whatsoever, other than by order from His Majesty, the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or Commissioners for the Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, or your Superior Officer. Provided that this extend not to the Commander in Chief, or any Flag Officer of the Fleet or Squadron of Ships in present service, care being by them taken, that the Duty here injoyned them as private Commanders, be, in their absence, effectually supplied by their respective Lieutenants, who are diligently to attend the same; as in the third Article of their Instructions hereafter following, *Pag.* 25. they are to that purpose enjoyned.

Not to lie on Shore.

Flag-Officers dispensed with.

VIII. You are to enquire that the Victuallers Hand be produced by the Purser for the quantity of the Victuals delivered for the use of the Ship, and in what Vessels the same was sent aboard you.

Victuallers Hand to be produced by the Purser for Provisions delivered.

IX. You are not to suffer any of His Majesty's Stores to be imployed or spent on Board His Majesty's Ship under your Command, nor to permit the Cutting the Clench, Splice, or Fag-end of a Cable, or any Sail to be cut, to be reduced to a lesser, or Canvas to mend the old, but what your self, with the Assistance of your Master, upon your special view, have judged fit and requisite, and given Order for; and that a Survey of the greater Works, necessary to be done, be under your own and your Master's Hand for your own Justification, that so all needless waste may be prevented, or you your self left inexcusable, if any be made. And you are also to note upon your Survey-Book upon each Rope what change hath been during the Voyage, what Stores have been imployed or lent, and on what Service, what Cordage or Canvas, what Cables, Anchors or Grapples, have been lost, and by what accident; which Survey-Book so noted as aforesaid, you are immediately upon your Arrival to send to the Surveyor of His Majesty's Navy. And you are to take care that no Stores be lent to His Majesty's Ships but what there is necessity for, nor to Merchants, but what your self will be responsible for; and that without fail by the first opportunity of Conveyance, you cause an account thereof, signed by your self, to be transmitted to the Surveyor, to charge it on any of His Majesty's Ships, or require it from the Merchants.

To cut no Cables.

To Survey Repairs on Board, before they are gone in Hand with.

To keep a Survey-Book.

To lend no Stores but upon necessity.

X. You

To keep an account of the Expence of all Stores, &c.

X. You are once every Week, or oft'ner if you ſee cauſe, to take an account of the Expence of Boatſwains, Gunners, and Carpenters Stores, keeping a Counter-Book thereof, that ſo you may always know the Condition of the Ships Stores; and likewiſe be enabled, knowingly and aſſuredly, to Aſſign their Accounts at the end of the Voyage, and that your neglect herein may not miſguide you to ſign ſuch things as upon Examination ſhall be found falſe: in caſe of which Neglects, and your ſigning to any ſuch undue allowances to either of the ſaid Officers or Purſer, you are to indemnifie His Majeſty againſt whatever Loſs or Damage may ariſe from the ſame. And in Order to the better and more timely prevention and diſcovery of any ſuch Neglects, it is hereby declared, that you are not to expect from His Majeſty the payment of your Wages, until the Books and Accompts of your Purſer ſhall be brought in to the Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy, and the like of your Boatſwain and Carpenter to the Surveyor, the Gunner to the Office of the Ordnance, all vouched with your own Hand, or that it ſhall appear to the ſaid Principal Officers of the Navy, and Officers of the Ordnance, that you have, as far as in your Power, done full Right to His Majeſty, and your ſaid Under-Officers, in the vouching of the juſt Expences relating to their reſpective Proviſions and Stores.

To ſign to his Officers Accompts before he expects his Pay.

How to enter Men, and by what cautions.

XI. So ſoon as there ſhall be Order given for entring Men upon the Ship, you are to receive from the Clerk of the *Checque* of the Yard, where the Ship lies, a Note, ſignifying what number of Men are allowed for the Ship, during the preſent Voyage, and then diligently to apply yourſelf for the procuring your Complement, according to ſuch Order as ſhall be iſſued by the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, and therein to be very careful to make choice of ſuch as are able Men and fit for His Majeſty's Service, not ſuffering the Ship to be peſtred with Boys or infirm Perſons: And during the Voyage, you are to take care, that your Eſtabliſht Number be conſtantly kept compleat, and that you do not bear any Supernumeraries on the Book, unleſs you have an expreſs order for ſo doing, either from His Majeſty, the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, or your Commander in Chief, except ſuch of His Majeſty's Subjects as ſhall happen to be Shipwreckt and diſtreſs'd, as alſo Slaves redeemed, or thoſe whom you ſhall take out of Foreign Ships, who are not to have any pay; and therefore you are to take care that the Purſer of His Majeſty's Ship under your Command do bear them in a diſtinct Book, or Column of his Book, ſeparate from ſuch as are of the Ships Company, and are to have Pay: And ſo ſoon as you ſhall come into any of His Majeſty's Dominions, you ſhall Land ſuch Supernumerary Seamen, as you have ſo received on Board, either out of Foreigners, or Shipwreckt Perſons, or Slaves redeemed, that ſo His Majeſty may not be put to any unneceſſary Charge. And for the better ſecuring His Majeſty againſt the Damage he has heretofore been found to ſuſtain from the nonperformance of this Article in point of Supernumeraries; it is hereby declared, that you ſhall, out of your Wages, or otherwiſe, indemnifie His Majeſty againſt all Charge

And how to bear Supernumeraries.

which

which ſhall accrue from your bearing of undue Supernumeraries, as well for Victuals as Wages.

XII, Whereas His Majeſty has been pleaſed by His Order in Council, of the 17th of *February* 169⅘. to direct a New Eſtabliſhment for the Two Marine Regiments, you are hereby required and directed in purſuance thereof, to ſend once in Two Months to this Board a Liſt of the Names of ſuch Marine Soldiers belonging to the Ship under your Command, as ſhall in any meaſure be made Seamen, and how far each of them is qualified towards being an able Seaman, by a Certificate ſigned by your Self, your Maſter, and Boatſwain, expreſſing therein to what Regiment and Company the ſaid Soldiers do belong, that we may thereupon give Order for their being Diſcharged from their reſpective Companies, and re-entered upon your Books as Able Seamen. And you are likewiſe to give an Account from time to time to the Admiral, or Commander in Chief of the Fleet, or any other Flag under whoſe Command you ſhall be, of what Marine Soldiers are Diſcharged and Entred as Able Seamen: And in caſe you ſhall be on any Foreign Voyage under the Command of a Flag, or other Commander in Chief, you are then to give the like Account by Certificate as aforeſaid to the ſaid Flag, that he may thereupon give Order for Diſcharging the ſaid Marines, and Re-entring them as Able Seamen. And in caſe you ſhall be on a Foreign Voyage where there is no Flag, or other Commander in Chief, you are then to Diſcharge ſuch Marines as ſhall appear to be ſo Qualified, and to Re-enter them again as Able Seamen, keeping the Certificates, which you are to deliver to Our Secretary with your Journal according to your Inſtructions.

Send a Liſt once in two Months of ſuch Marine Soldiers as ſhall in any meaſure be made Seamen.

XIII. You are before your going to Sea, to demand and receive from the Clerk of the *Checque* of the Yard, where the Ship under your Command was laſt Muſtered, a perfect Muſter-Book of your Mens Names, and their Entries, and his *Checque* upon ſuch as have not appeared at his laſt Muſter.

To receive a perfect Muſter-Book from the laſt Checque.

XIV. When any men ſhall be entertained to ſerve in His Majeſty's Ship under your Command, you are forthwith to write down in a Book to be kept by your ſelf for that purpoſe in the form hereafter following, *Pag.* 27. (and whereof a ſufficient Number of Copies ſhall be delivered you at the beginning of your Voyage, by the Clerk of the Acts of His Majeſty's Navy, on whom you are to call and give a Receipt for the ſame, and to whom you are alſo, at the end of the Voyage, to render an account under your Hand of their Expence) the Names of ſuch Perſons ſo entertained, expreſſing the Day of the Month and the Year of their reſpective Entries, with the number under which he is firſt entred in your ſaid Book, and is to ſtand in all ſubſequent Muſter-Books, and ſo likewiſe to inſert therein the particular Day of every Man's diſcharge before you ſign their Tickets. And you are once every Week to Muſter your Ships Company, and to keep exact Prick and *Checque* upon all Perſons abſent without Licence, that you may thereby be enabled to ſet down the day of any Man's running away

How to keep a Sea Book.

Muſter his Men Weekly.

or death; which, together with the Qualities of each Man ſerving under you, you are from time to time to note in your ſaid Book. And you are alſo once in every two Months to ſend up unto the Navy Office two Muſter-Books, one for the Treaſurer, and the other for the reſt of the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, (to be ſigned for your ſelf, and the reſt of the Officers, who uſually ſign Tickets) of the Names, Times of Entry, Diſcharge, Death, or Running away, together with the Quality of every one of your Company, and what Clothes have from time to time been iſſued to each of them; as alſo of the Place or Ship, at, out of, or to which each Man was entertained, preſt, removed, or diſcharged, that they may be thereby guided in ſigning and paying ſuch Tickets as ſhall be made by you, during the Voyage. And you are alſo to take care to ſet off in the ſaid Muſter-Books, the time of your Muſtering, and the Letters which you ſhall Muſter by; and at the end of the Book, you are to ſet down the Number of Men born, the Number Muſtered, and the Number Checqued at each Muſter. You are further required, ſo ſoon as your Ships ſhall come to anchor in the Port, where you are to be laid up at the end of the Voyage, to ſend up the Original Book above-mentioned, kept with your own Hand, to the Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy. And while the Ship under your Command ſhall be in Port under the *Checque* of the Clerks of the *Checque* of His Majeſty's ſeveral Yards, you are to take care that your ſelf, or (in your abſence) the Chief Officer on Board, do carefully attend all the Muſters made by the Clerks of the *Checque*, and keep exact Prick and *Checque* along with them upon all Perſons abſent; And that while the Ships ſhall be in Petty Warrant, you joyn with the Clerks in the *Checque*, in adjuſting and ſigning the Warrants for Victualling the Ship, which by this Method you may be enabled knowingly to do: The ſaid Muſters to be calculated, and the Warrants adjuſted every three days, if the Ships are in Harbour: And if at *Spithead*, *Buoy of the Nore*, *Blackſtakes*, *Longreach*, *Hope*, or other diſtant places (where they cannot be Victualled ſo frequently) within ten days at the fartheſt: And no Warrants are to be Authentick to the Victuallers for Iſſuing ſuch Proviſions, that are not ſigned by the Commander or Chief Officer on Board, as well as the Clerk of the *Checque*.

And ſend N. O. Muſter-Books every two Months.

How to diſcharge Men by Tickets.

XV. You are to be very careful not to diſcharge Men by Ticket unneceſſarily, the intent of that Practice being principally for Sick Men: And when you ſhall diſcharge any, you are to take care in the Rating of them, not Rating any able Seamen which are not ſo, and to uſe the like care in Rating the Sea-Book at the end of the Voyage; And you are to ſend unto this Board Monthly, a Liſt of the Names of all thoſe Men which you ſhall Diſcharge, with an Account of each Man's Quality in which he was born on the Ship's Book, the Day of his Diſcharge, and the Reaſon of your Diſcharging him.

Send a Monthly account of the Men diſcharged.

How to make Seamen.

XVI. You are not to allow any Man on Board your Ship as an able Seaman, who hath not continued five years at Sea (uſual Intervals between Voyages excepted) and unleſs he hath and can perform the whole Labour and Duty of an able Seaman, and be Twenty Years of Age; and you are to make no Perſon a Midſhipman (where Mid-

Midſhipmen are allowed) that hath not ſerved ſeven years, at leaſt, at Sea, and unleſs he be able to Navigate the Ship he belongs to, except you ſhall receive ſpecial Warrant for ſo doing.

XVII. You are, together, with the Maſter and Boatſwain (and with the Gunner and Carpenter for their Crews) to conclude who are to be inferiour Officers, and alſo able Seamen (ordinary Seamen, Gromets and Boys) expreſſing the ſame upon the Sea-Book, without Partiality or favour. And for the better ſecuring His Majeſty againſt the Damages he has heretofore been found to ſuſtain from the Non-performance of this Article; it is hereby declared, That you, together with your ſaid Officers, ſhall be accountable to His Majeſty for whatever Damage he ſhall be found to have received from your falſe Rating of Perſons above their juſt Quality, or bearing them where they did not ſerve, or longer than indeed they ought to have been born. *How to rate the Ships Company.* *The Penalty of falſe Rating.*

XVIII. You are to take care to keep your Ships Company in good Order and Diſcipline, and that they be on board always in a readineſs for Service, and for preventing of Debauchery when abſent from the Ship; therefore none to go off, but by leave from your ſelf, or in your abſence, from the Lieutenant or Maſter. *None of the Seamen to go on ſhore without leave.*

XIX. Before your Ship goes out of the Harbor, you are to take care for Quartering of your Men, appointing a ſufficient number of ſuitable Men for the Great Guns, Small-Shot, Trimming of Sails, *&c.* as is uſual, that ſo every Man, upon occaſion of Service, may know his particular Duty and Station; and you are not only to cauſe a Table, fairly written, to be hanged up in the Steeridge, of all the Men's Names in the Ship, and their reſpective Quarters, but alſo to cauſe a ſmall Bill to be fixed in every Quarter of the Ship, containing the Names of ſuch Men as are appointed for that Quarter. *How to quarter his Men, that every Man may know his Duty.*

XX. When the Ship under your Command, ſhall be upon Foreign Service, you are not to disburſe any Moneys for furniſhing the Ship with Stores, Victuals, or other Neceſſaries, unleſs there ſhall be an abſolute and unavoidable Neceſſity, or that you have expreſs Order from your Superior for your ſo doing: And in caſe of any ſuch Diſburſements, there will be no Allowance made you thereupon, but for ſuch as you can produce ſufficient Vouchers. *To disburſe no Money upon the Ship abroad unneceſſarily.*

XXI. You are not to ſign any Ticket upon diſcharge of any of your Men, but ſuch as ſhall be Printed Tickets, to prevent the great Prejudice, which too often happens to His Majeſty, by counterfeiting of Tickets; nor ſhall you ſuffer any ſuch Tickets to be iſſued to any Seamen diſcharged, without being ſigned by your Self, Maſter, Purſer, and Boatſwain, together with the Gunner and Carpenter for their reſpective Crews; or cauſe ſhewn upon the ſaid Ticket of the want of either of the ſaid Officers Hands; nor that upon any pretence whatſoever, any Ticket be made out, before the Perſon, for whom the ſame is made, be actually diſcharged, and the ſaid Perſon, or ſome other lawfully empowered to demand the ſame. And you are, before your going *To deliver none but printed Tickets; And with what Cautions.*

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ing to Sea, to ſend to, or call on the Clerk of the Acts, who upon your Receipt for the ſame, is to ſupply you with a competent Number of Printed Tickets, which you are carefully to keep by you, and uſe as there ſhall be occaſion; and upon your return home, to give an Accompt under your Hand to the ſaid Clerk of the Acts of the Expence of every individual Ticket, ſpecifying the Numeral Letter and Number by which each Ticket is diſtinguiſhed, with the Day of its ſigning, the Perſon for whoſe Service, as well as the Perſon to whoſe Hand the ſame was by you iſſued, and to deliver back to the ſaid Clerk of the Acts ſo many of the ſaid Tickets as ſhall therein be found remaining in your Hands.

To keep his Men together, when refitting.

XXII. As often as your Ship ſhall come into any Port to be laid on Shore or Careened, you are to take ſpecial care, that the Officers and Seamen be kept together, and give their conſtant Attendance to get her off ſeaſonably and ſafe to her Moorings again; and not to think their Duty at an end, when they have firſt Moored her, or when ſhe is on Shoar, although it happen to be in a Port where the Officers and People of His Majeſty's Yard are at hand to aſſiſt.

To keep the Ship in a good Trim.

XXIII. And you are ſtrictly to take care, during the Voyage, by the help of your Carpenter's Crew, to keep your Ship well Caulked, both on her Decks and Sides, and to ſee all things ſeaſonably done for the well-keeping the Body of His Majeſty's ſaid Ship, in what concerns the Duty of that Officer and his Crew. The like you are alſo to do in reference to the ſeaſonable Repairing, Marling, and Drying your Sails, and doing what elſe relates to the Preſervation, and Husbandly Expence of what Stores comes within the Care of the Boatſwain.

How to Revictual.

XXIV. As often as the Ship under your Command ſhall come into any Port or Road to Revictual, or ſhall Revictual at Sea, you ſhall ſend to the Victualler of His Majeſties Navy, or their Agent, an Accompt of the Number of Men born ſhort in Victualling, or Supernumeraries ſince the preceding Victualling, reducing them to ſo many Men for one Day; adding likewiſe the Reaſon of the bearing Supernumeraries, (if any be born,) whether they were Priſoners, or Men tranſported, or upon any other occaſion, to the end, that a true knowledge may be always had of the State of the Victualling of His Majeſty's Ships, and how long time they are in a condition for Service, which without the aforeſaid Accompt cannot be known, becauſe many times, by reaſon of the extraordinary Expence of Victuals upon Supernumeraries, (eſpecially during a War) the Ship cannot ſtay out ſo long as the Admiral might expect.

How to Cheque the falling ſhort of Victuals in proportion.

XXV. When the Victualling of the Ship ſhall not hold out in equal Proportions, but that one or more Species of Victuals ſhall fall ſhort of the reſt, you are ſtrictly to examine the reaſon of the ſame, and whether it hath happen'd by reaſon of the Leakidge of Cask, or defectiveneſs of any ſort of Proviſion that ſhall have been caſt, (upon due ſurvey thereof firſt had,) or that the Purſer did receive broken Proportion of Victuals from the Victualler, (which nevertheleſs

leſs is not approved of, nor to be uſed but upon urgent Neceſſity;) in which caſe the Purſer is to produce the Bill of Credit given him by the Victualler, for the Victuals received ſhort: And if it ſhall appear that neither of theſe ways the Victuals ſhall fall out unequal, it may juſtly be ſuſpected, that the Purſer hath imbezeled the ſame; and therefore you are to acquaint the Admirals therewith if you ſhall be near the Flag; or if in Harbour, you are to repreſent the ſame unto the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, that the Purſer may be called to an Accompt for the ſame, and puniſhed according to his Deſert.

Sick and Wounded

XXVI. You are to keep an account diſtinct, of ſuch Men as ſhall happen to be ſick or wounded; and once every week you are to make up accompts with the Purſer, of ſick and wounded Men, or any others abſent, and ſet that matter right in your Book, which you do keep in your own cuſtody. And when any Men ſhall be put on Shore, ſick or wounded, you are to take care that their Cloaths and Bedding be ſent along with them, for their relief in their ſickneſs, and preventing their being wholly loſt to the Men, which oftentimes happens when they are left behind them on Board the Ships. And in regard the ſick and hurt Men put on ſhore from His Majeſty's Ships, do oftentimes deſert the Service, upon pretence of want of conveyance to their Ships as they recover; you are required when you come to any Port, to take in ſuch recovered Men as ſhall be ſent on Board you by the Agent for the Sick and Wounded in that Port, and to put them on Board the Ships they do belong to, as you ſhall meet with them. You are to put a Query on the Ships Book, againſt each Man's Name that ſhall be ſet on ſhore Sick or hurt, for the ſtopping of their Wages, until they ſhall return to their own, or bring Certificates of their Entry on Board ſome other of His Majeſty's Ships, of which you are to acquaint the Seamen, by ſetting up a Notification thereof in ſome publick place in the Ship; and to the end you may know how your ſick and hurt Men are diſpoſed of, and be thereby enabled to do right both to His Majeſty and them, you are to keep a Correſpondence with the Commiſſioners for ſick and wounded Seamen, concerning the ſame; which Commiſſioners have Monthly Accounts from their Agents at every Port, of the Men put on ſhore, are directed to cauſe a Column to be added thereto, of the circumſtances of every Man; and from thence to Collect, and from time to time to give an account to the Commander of each Ship, which of his Men are Dead or Run, which are continued in Quarters, which are diſcharged, and how they are diſpoſed of, for his information therein. And for making this method more eaſie to you, when any Man is put on ſhore ſick or hurt, the number on the Ships Book on which he ſtands, is to be noted on his Ticker ſent with him to the Officer on ſhore, who takes care of the ſick and Wounded; and the ſaid Officer is directed to do the like in the Liſts he ſhall return to the Commiſſioners for the ſick and wounded, and they to inſert the ſame in the Liſts which they are to tranſmit to the reſpective Commanders.

How to enter Men into Victuals.

XXVII. You are not to allow of any Man to be Victualled, till you have entered him on your own Book, and ſent him with a Note under your own hand unto the Steward for Victuals; which Note ſhall be the Stewards only Voucher for his Iſſues upon the Weekly Day for accompting.

To aſſiſt at all Muſters.

XXVIII. You are all times to give way to, and aſſiſt the Muſter-maſter, and Clerk of the *Checque*, in the reſpective Muſtering of your Ships Company, whenever they ſhall make offer of doing the ſame; and to ſee, that, without excuſe, the Purſers, or in their abſence, their Stewards do furniſh them with Books prepared according to the method within mentioned; which you are, to that purpoſe, to ſee that they do timely call for a ſupply of, from the Clerk of the *Checque* of the Yard, from whence your Ship is fitted forth.

Iſſuing of Cloaths.

XXIX. You are with all care and exactneſs, to ſee executed the Rules eſtabliſhed before the late War, for the iſſuing of Cloaths to Seamen; which Rules having been in ſome points diſpenſed with during that time, the execution thereof afreſh, together with the late additional ones, made thereto, is hereby ſtrictly enjoyned you for the time to come, as the ſame will be made known to you in the Copy thereof hereafter following, *Pag.* 32,

Purſer to provide ſix Pay-Books.

XXX. You are to take ſpecial care at the coming in of your Ship to be laid up, not to ſuffer your Purſer, upon any pretence whatever, to depart the Ship until ſix Pay-Books be provided, according to the Form hereafter following, *Pages* 28, 29. which Book ſo prepared, and Signed by your ſelf and Signing Officers, you are perſonally to take care to ſee immediately diſpatch'd to the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, as you will anſwer for what Inconveniencies and Damage may ariſe to His Majeſty from the neglect thereof.

Maintain the King's Honour.

XXXI. You are upon all occaſions to endeavour the maintaining of His Majeſty's Honour abroad, giving Protection to His Subjects, and endeavouring what in you lies to ſecure and encourage them in their Trade; and you are not to injure any of the Subjects of His Majeſty's Friends or Allies.

Salutes.

XXXII. Upon your meeting with any Ship or Ships within His Majeſty's Seas, (which for your better guidance herein, you are to take notice, that they extend to *Cape Finiſterre*) belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, you are to expect, that in their paſſage by you, they ſtrike their Top-Sail, and take in their Flag, in acknowledgment of His Majeſty's Soveraignty in thoſe Seas; and if any ſhall refuſe to do it, or offer to reſiſt, you are to uſe your utmoſt endeavour to compel them thereunto, and in no wiſe to ſuffer any diſhonour to be done to his Majeſty; and in caſe any of His Majeſty's Subjects ſhould be ſo far forgetful of their Duty, as to omit ſtriking their Top-ſail, as they paſs by you, when it may be done without the loſs of the Voyage, you are to bring him to the Flag to anſwer his Contempt, or otherwiſe to return the name of the Ship,

and

and of the Maſter, unto the Secretary of the Admiralty, for the Information of His Majeſty or the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, as alſo of the place from whence, and the Port to which he ſhall be bound; and you are to make the Maſter of her to pay the charge of what ſhot you ſhall make at her. And you are farther to take notice, That in His Majeſty's Seas, His Majeſty's Ships are in no wiſe to ſtrike to any; and that in other parts, no Ship of His Majeſty's is to ſtrike her Flag or Top-ſail to any Foreigner, unleſs ſuch Foreign Ships ſhall have firſt ſtruck, or at the ſame time, ſtrike her Flag or Top-ſail to His Majeſty's Ship except in the Harbour of ſome Foreign Prince, or in the Road within ſhot of Cannon of ſome Fort or Caſtle, where you are to ſend a ſhore to inform your ſelf what return they will make to your Salute; and in caſe you have good aſſurance that you ſhall be anſwered Gun for Gun, you are then to ſalute the Port, as is uſual: But if you ſhall not be well aſſured that you ſhall have an equal number of Guns returned you, you are in no ways to ſalute that place. And in caſe the Ship wherein you now command ſhall at the ſame time carry His Majeſty's Flag, you are before you ſalute the place, carefully to inform your ſelf how Flags (of the ſame quality with that you carry) of other Princes have been ſaluted there; and you are to inſiſt on it, to be ſaluted with as great reſpect and advantage as any Flag of the ſame quality with yours, of any other Prince, hath been ſaluted in that place, from which you are in no wiſe to depart.

XXXIII You are hereby directed (purſuant to an Order of Council of the 30th of *June* 1681.) to obſerve for the future the ſame Rules for Salutes in the Port of *Genoa*, as you do at *Livorne*, and all other Ports, without any diſtinction, notwithſtanding any former Practice. *Salutes at Genoa*

XXXIV. As for Salutes, you are to take notice of, and ſtrictly to follow this enſuing Regulation, *viz.* A Captain of a Ship of the Second Rate, being neither Admiral, Vice-Admiral, nor Rear-Admiral, at his firſt coming and ſaluting his Admiral and Commander in Chief, is to give Eleven pieces, his Vice-Admiral Nine, and his Rear-Admiral Seven, and the other proportionably leſs by two, according to their Ranks; but the Commander of any Ship is not to ſalute his Admiral or Commander in Chief, after he hath done it once, except he hath been abſent from the Flag two Months. When a Ship of the Second Rate ſhall carry an Ambaſſador, Duke or Nobleman, at his coming aboard, he is to give Eleven pieces, and at his Landing fifteen: And when he ſhall carry a Knight, Lady, or a Gentleman of Quality, at their coming aboard, he is to give Seven pieces, and at their Landing Eleven, and other Ships are to give leſs by two, according to their Ranks and Number of Ordnance. When an Admiral of a Foreign Nation is met with, he is to be anſwered with the like number by all the Ships he ſhall ſalute; If a Vice-Admiral, the Admiral is then to anſwer him with two leſs; but the Vice-Admiral and the Rear-Admiral, and as many of the reſt as he ſhall ſalute, ſhall give him the like number. If a Rear-Admiral, *Regulations about Salutes.*

Admiral, then the Admiral and Vice-Admiral to anſwer him with two leſs; but if he ſhall ſalute the Rear-Admiral, or any other, they are to anſwer him in the like number. When a Man of War, or Merchant-man of another Nation, or of our own, ſalute any of His Majeſty's Ships, he is to be anſwered by two leſs: When any of the Captains of His Majeſty's Ships ſhall have occaſion to ſalute any of His Majeſty's Caſtles, he is to give two Guns leſs than they are directed to give upon ſaluting their Admiral, or Commander in Chief, as aforeſaid. Which Rules being principally intended for time of Peace, you are to take notice, that you do not during War, fire any Gun in Salute unto any Ships or Caſtles whatſoever, unleſs to Ships or Caſtles of ſome Foreign Prince or State, in Amity with his Majeſty; and in ſaluting them, you are to obſerve the Rules already given in this, and the Thirty Second Article.

Search of Prizes.

XXXV. In caſe of your ſeizure of any Prize in time of War, you are to take care, that immediately upon the ſeizing thereof, the Hatches be Spiked up, and that all the Goods and Merchandizes belonging to her, as alſo the Ships Furniture be ſecured from imbezelment, and the Ship brought into Harbour, there to be proceeded againſt in the High Court of Admiralty. And you are alſo to cauſe the Officers of the Prize to be examined, and three or more of the Company that can give the beſt evidence, to be reſerv'd and (together with all the Charter-parties, Bills of Lading, and other Papers found aboard) to be ſent up into the High Court of Admiralty.

Watch in Stark.

XXXVI. In order to the preventing thoſe ſad accidents, which do too frequently happen on Board Ships by fire, you are to take ſpecial care, that every night, preſently after the Setting of the Watch both Fire and Candle be put out, eſpecially in the Hold, Steward-room, and Cock-pit, and you are to appoint ſome careful Officer to go into the Cook-room, and between Decks, to ſee the ſame performed; and that afterwards there be no Candles in private Cabins, or for the Ships uſe but in Lanthorns; and you are likewiſe ſtrictly to prohibit taking of Tobacco, unleſs in the Fore-Caſtle (where there is one) over a Tub of Water, or where there is no Fore-Caſtle, upon the upper Deck.

Not to hazard his Maſts in blowing weather.

XXXVII. You are to be very careful to favour your Top-Maſts, and not to hazard them in blowing weather, unleſs upon a Chaſe, or ſome other preſſing occaſion: And you are alſo to obſerve ſeaſonable times for ſetting up the Shrouds, Back-ſtays, *&c.* eſpecially when new, and apt to ſtretch.

To search of English Seamen in Foreign ſhips.

XXXVIII. Upon your meeting with any Foreign Ship or Veſſel, you are to ſend on Board her, ſome Perſon (for whoſe civil deportment you will be reſponſible) to ſee if there be any of His Majeſty's Subjects on Board her, contrary to their Majeſties Proclamation, forbidding any of Their Subjects to ſerve any Foreign Prince or State, and ſuch as ſhall be found, you are to cauſe to be taken forth, and you are to compel the Maſter, or Commander of the Ship, in which they ſhall be found, to pay them all ſuch Wages, as ſhall be due unto them for the time they have ſerved; which, as it may

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be a means to make His Majeſty's Subjects diſcover themſelves, when they are on Board ſtranger Ships, ſo will it alſo make Foreigners leſs apt to entertain them.

XXXIX. You are alſo to ſearch all private Men of War, which you ſhall meet with, whether they be His Majeſty's Subjects or Foreigners; and in caſe you ſhall find aboard them any *Engliſh* Goods, Arms, Proviſions of War, or Victuals, to make ſtrict enquiry from whence they had the ſame; and in caſe a good account be not given thereof, or that you ſhall have juſt cauſe to ſuſpect the ſame was taken from ſome of His Majeſty's Subjects, you are then to bring the Veſſels into ſome of His Majeſty's Ports or Harbors, there to be proceeded againſt according to their Demerit.

And Private Men of War.

XL. For regulating of the unneceſſary Waſt, and Expence of Gunners Stores, you are carefully to obſerve the following Rules and Directions.

To prevent unneceſſary Expence of Gunners Stores.

1. You are not to allow upon the Gunner's Accompt, for the Waſt of any Iron-work, Beds, Coins, Copper-Ladles, Sheet-Lead, Tann'd-Hides, or other Stores not periſhable, unleſs it ſhall really appear that the ſame were loſt, or waſted in Service.

2. After the Ordnance ſhall be laden fit for Service, the Powder and Shot not to be ſcaled oftner than once in ſix Months, unleſs upon extraordinary occaſion.

3. That for the firſt Month, the Men be exerciſed twice every Week, to the end they may become good Fire-Men, allowing ſix Shot to every Exerciſing: That the ſecond Month, they be Exerciſed once every Week, and after that, only twice in two Months, allowing ſix Shot to every Exerciſing.

4. That no Armorer or Gun-ſmith be received on Board any of His Majeſties Ships, but ſuch as ſhall be approved of by the Maſter of His Majeſty's Ordnance for ſufficient Workmen, and not to receive their Pay, but upon Certificate from that Office, that they have well diſcharged their Duty.

5. That after an Engagement with an Enemy, an exact Survey be taken by the Captain, and other Principal Officers of the Ship, (if abſent from the Flag) or if with the Flag, by ſuch as the Commander in Chief ſhall appoint, of all the Powder under his Charge, whether in Barrels, Cartroaches, Guns Laden, Collars of Bandaliers, or otherwiſe; and that the ſaid Survey be affirmed under their Hands, that from thence the Expence of Powder, during the Fight, may be aſcertained.

6. You are to Certifie unto the Maſter of His Majeſty's Ordnance, from time to time, what Ordnance, Powder, Shot, or other Gunner's Stores, ſhall come into your own or the Gunner's Charge, out of any Ship taken as Prize, and that the ſame be charged on the Gunner's Accompt, and atteſted by your ſelf, and other the Principal Officers of the Ship, under your Hands.

7. Upon the Death of any Gunner at Sea, the Commander of the Ship is immediately to cauſe a Remain of all his Stores to be taken,

and atteſted under his own, and other the Principal Officers Hands, and tranſmit the ſame by the firſt opportunity unto the Office of His Majeſty's Ordnance, there to remain as a charge upon the ſucceeding Gunner in paſſing his Accompt: And the Commanders are likewiſe to cauſe the like Surveys to be taken of the Victuals, Boatſwain, and Carpenter's Stores, upon the Death at Sea of any of the Officers intruſted with the ſaid Victuals and Stores; and tranſmit the ſame, atteſted as aforeſaid, unto the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy.

8. That every Captain, upon his approach into Harbour, do ſend up word thereof; to the end, that timely Order may be given for taking the Remains of Gunner's Stores ſo ſoon as the Ship ſhall come into Harbour; and that before he leave his Ship he cauſe the Powder-Room to be made faſt, and lock'd up, and other the Gunner's Stores ſecured until the Remains be taken.

To receive no Merchandize on Board.

XLI. And whereas frequent Complaints have been made, that the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships do frequently in their going forth unto, and returning from Foreign Parts, receive on Board Merchandizes of all ſorts; by which His Majeſty's Service is not only diſhonoured, and Trade prejudiced, but alſo many times His Majeſty is defrauded of the Right and Duties payable unto the Entry of ſuch Goods and Merchandizes, to His Majeſty's great Damage. It is hereby Ordered and Declared, That no Captain or Officer of any of His Majeſty's Ships, ſhall, upon any pretence whatſoever, take in, or carry on Board any of His ſaid Ships, any ſort or kind of Goods or Merchandizes, Gold, Silver, and Jewels only excepted, as they will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt Perils.

To order the diſpoſure of no Stores without his Warrant.

XLII. You are hereby Required not to Diſpoſe, or Command the Diſpoſal of any of the Goods, Proviſions, or Stores of any ſort, belonging to, or within the charge of any of your Under-Officers, without a Warrant firſt given in Writing under your Hand to the ſaid Officer requiring the ſame. And in order to the doing timely right, both to His Majeſty and your Under-Officers in this particular, the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy are, before the ordering the Payment of your Wages, to ſatisfie themſelves in your having done full right herein, both to His Majeſty, and your ſaid Under-Officers, taking care, that all Complaints or Demands of any Under-Officer, in reference to this particular, ſhall be preſented to the Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy, by the ſaid Under Officer, within Ten days at the furtheſt, after the Pay of a Ship.

Not to give leave to any Officers to be abſent, when the Ship is ready to Sail.

XLIII. You are hereby ſtrictly Charged and Required not to give leave to any Officer belonging to the Ship under your Command to be abſent from his Duty when the ſaid Ship ſhall be ready to proceed to Sea, for preventing the many Inconveniencies which have frequently attended His Majeſty's Service, by Officers being left behind their Ships. And in caſe any of your Officers ſhall abſent themſelves from their Duty, when the Ship you Command

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ſhall be in a readineſs to go to Sea, as aforeſaid, you are to give an account thereof to one of the Secretaries of the Admiralty for our Information. Herein you are not to fail, as you will anſwer the contrary at your Peril.

XLIV. You are upon all Occaſions of Removal, Suſpenſion, or Confinement of any Under-Officer, to ſee that full care be firſt taken, for the right Inventoring all Provſions and Stores remaining in the Ship, under the Charge of the Perſon ſo to be Removed, Suſpended, or Confined, and a Receipt for the ſame given him by the Perſon who ſhall be appointed to keep and employ the ſame, as you will anſwer for whatever Damages may accrue, either to His Majeſty, or the ſaid Perſon, by your failure therein. *How to Act in ſuſpending, &c. of Officers.*

XLV. You are hereby ſtrictly Charged and Required, not to go with His Majeſty's Ship under your Command, into any other Port than you are particularly directed by your Orders, unleſs in caſe of inevitable neceſſity, nor ſtay in Port (upon any pretence whatſoever) longer than His Majeſty's Service, which you are imployed upon, ſhall Require the ſame, and Wind and Weather will permit for your going out to Sea, as you will anſwer the contrary at your utmoſt Peril. *Not to go into, or ſtay in Port without Orders, or longer than directed.*

XLVI. You are at the end of the Voyage, and before Pay-Day, to deliver unto the Secretary of the Admiralty, for the Information of His Majeſty, or the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, or Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral for the time being, and to the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, a Journal kept by your Self, expreſſing in diſtinct Columns, according to the Form hereafter following, *Pa.* 30, 31. The Place of your being with your ſaid Ship, each day at Noon, the daily changes of the Wind, all extraordinary Accidents, occaſioning the Waſte or Expence of His Majeſty's Stores or Proviſions; all Salutes, and the ground thereof, your lying from on Board at Night, with their Occaſions, and ought elſe conducing to the ſatisfying of His Majeſty, or the ſaid Lord High Admiral of *England*, or the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, as well in your general Care of His Majeſty's Service, as particular Compliance with theſe Inſtructions, in this your Imployment, from the day of your Ship's entrance into Sea Victuals, to that of the delivery of the ſaid Journal, as aforeſaid, into the Office of the Navy; and in caſe of your removal out of the ſaid Ship, during the Voyage, you are to deliver your ſaid Journal, atteſted under your Hand, to the ſucceeding Commander thereof; who is hereby Required, at the end of the Voyage, (as you in ſuch caſe alſo are) to deliver unto the ſaid Secretary, and to the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, together with his own, the ſaid Journal of his Predeceſſor. And you are, by all Opportunities that ſhall preſent, during your being abroad, to give the ſaid Secretary of the Admiralty, for the like Information of His Majeſty, or the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High *To deliver a Journal of the Voyage to the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.* *To give an Account of the Ships Proceedings.*

High Admiral for the time being, and to the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners, an Account of your Ship's Proceedings. And whenſoever you ſhall Write to the Secretary of the Admiralty, you are to mention what Number of Men you have actually on Board the Ship, for how long time you have Victuals for your Complement, and how the Wind ſhall be with you, at the time of your Writing.

And what Men and Victuals in Board, and how the Wind is.

To preſerve the Books and Papers of Officers dying.

XLVII. Upon the Death of any of the Commiſſion or Warrant-Officers of the Ship under your Command, you are to cauſe an Inventory to be forthwith taken of all his Books and Papers, as well thoſe relating to the Ship's Concerns, as to his own private Affairs, and that they be carefully ſealed up, and preſerved without any Imbezlement, and deliver'd to ſuch Perſons as ſhall have Right to receive the ſame, and to be applied to their proper Uſes.

To obſerve the Act of Parliament concerning Prizes.

XLVIII. You are carefully to obſerve what is directed concerning Prizes, and the Shares, Proportions and Rewards, of, and for the ſame, in a late Act of Parliament, Intituled, *An Act for Continuing the Acts for Prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with* France, *and for the Encouragement of Privateers.*

To give Convoy to all Ships and Veſſels bound your way.

XLIX. Whereas frequent Complaints have been made to this Board, that the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships, not having Orders to the contrary, have upon Application made to them, refus'd to take under their Convoy not only ſuch Merchant-Ships and Veſſels which have been bound their way and ready to Sail, but alſo thoſe which have been immediately employ'd in His Majeſty's Service; You are therefore hereby ſtrictly Required, upon your receiving Sailing Orders, to inform your ſelf what Ships and Veſſels are bound your way, and without making any unneceſſary ſtay, take ſuch of them under your Convoy as ſhall be ready to proceed with you, and others which you may happen to meet with in your paſſage, and ſee them in ſafety to the ſeveral Ports whereto they are bound, as far as your way ſhall lye together: And you are to have eſpecial regard to the taking under your Protection ſuch Ships and Veſſels as ſhall be Employed by the Officers of the Navy, Ordnance, and Victualling. Hereof you are not to fail at your utmoſt Peril.

To take Care of all Ships and Veſſels under their Convoy, and not to take any Convoy Money.

L. When you ſhall have under your Convoy, any Ships or Veſſels of His Majeſty's Subjects, you are to uſe your utmoſt Care and Diligence for the Security and Preſervation of the ſaid Convoys. And you are alſo hereby ſtrictly Charged and Required, neither by your ſelf, nor by any others for you, to Demand, or Receive upon any Pretence whatſoever, any Money, Gratuity, Reward, or other Conſideration from any of the Maſters, or others of the Ships or Veſſels, which ſhall be at any time under your Convoy, or of any other Perſon in their behalfs; and alſo, to take particular Care, that the ſame be not done by any of the other Officers, or Company of the Ships under your Command, upon the Penalty of forfeiting all your Wages to the Cheſt at *Chatham*, and of loſing your Employment for ever.

LI. And whereas Her late Majeſty the Queen, did by her Warrant, under Her Signet and Sign Manual, dated the Second of *May* 1693. direct this Board, to give Orders unto the ſeveral Commanders of Their Majeſties Ships, to put in Execution certain Regulations and Inſtructions, which Her Majeſty thought fit to Appoint for them, whereby all Cauſe of any juſt Complaint might be prevented, which any of Their Majeſties Friends or Allies might make, That the Ships belonging to themſelves, or their Subjects, are ſtopt in their Voyages, or detained here without ſufficient Cauſe; and all due care on the other ſide be taken to prevent the frequent Abuſes of Colouring, Concealing and Promoting the French Trade, to the great Prejudice and Damage of all the Allies, and the Common Cauſe of *Chriſtendom*, a Copy of which Regulations and Inſtructions is hereunto Annexed, *Pag.* 35. You are hereby ſtrictly Charg'd and Requir'd to take care punctually to obſerve and put in Execution the ſame.

To obſerve the Inſtructions concerning Foreign Ships.

LII. Upon your coming with the Ship under your Command (not being in Company with a Flag) into *Plimouth* Sound, *Spithead*, or any other Port of *England* or *Ireland*, you are forthwith to ſend on Shore, and give Notice thereof in Writing under your Hand unto the Commiſſioners of the Navy reſiding there, or ſuch other Officer as ſhall be Appointed by the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or Commiſſioners for Executing that Office, with an Account of the Reaſons of your coming in there, and of the Defects of the Ship, and of any want ſhe is in of Men, Stores, or Victuals; and likewiſe acquaint him, whether by the Orders you have receiv'd, you are to continue there, or go out again; and you are likewiſe to ſend to the ſaid Commiſſioner, or other Officer Appointed as aforeſaid, a Copy of your Journal (unleſs you ſhall come from a Foreign Voyage) ſince your laſt being abroad upon Convoy or Cruizing, in Order to the ſaid Commiſſioner, or Officer's ſending the ſame to the Lord High Admiral or Commiſſioners for Executing that Office.

To give an account of his coming into Port to the Officer Appointed there.

LIII. And whereas it is moſt evident, that not only the Honour and good Succeſs of His Majeſty's Service, but the greateſt part of the well Management, and good Husbandry to be hoped for therein, depends upon the thorough Execution of theſe Inſtructions. And whereas the manner in which the ſame are Executed, does, or ought, chiefly to diſcover it ſelf to the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy in General, and in ſome part in a more particular Degree, to the Comptroller, Surveyor, and Clerk of the Acts, according to the reſpective Offices; within the Cognizance whereof ſeveral Articles of theſe Inſtructions do in an eſpecial manner fall: You are therefore not to expect the payment of all or any part of the Wages which ſhall ariſe from this your Imployment of Commander in His Majeſty's ſaid Ship, until the ſaid Principal Officers and Commiſſioners, and particularly the three laſt mentioned, ſhall by Certificate under Their Hands, ſignifie to the Treaſurer of His Majeſties Navy, their being ſatisfied in your full performance of ſo much of theſe Inſtructions, as fall under their joint or parti-

To produce Certificates of having complyed with the General Inſtructions.

cular Obſervation; which Certificates, the ſaid Principal Officers and Commiſſioners are hereby joyntly and ſeverally forbid to grant without ſuch ſatisfaction firſt received, but on the Contrary, faithfully to report to the Secretary of the Admiralty for the Information of His Maieſty or the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, whatever Article of theſe Inſtructions, they ſhall by any means underſtand your failure in the Performance of, as they will anſwer to His Majeſty, or the ſaid Lord High Admiral of *England*, or the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, for the Evils, which muſt inevitably attend the Service from their omitting ſo to do. And foraſmuch as there are found ſeveral Articles in theſe Inſtructions, the Breach whereof may not appear before the Determination of your preſent Commiſſion, nor can either be ſufficiently ſatisfied for, by the Forfeiture of your Wages, or have its puniſhment conveniently Aſſigned, before the ſame, with its different Circumſtances, be throwly known; It is hereby declared, That in ſuch Caſes, care will be taken by His Majeſty, or the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, to ſee the ſaid Defaults ſtrictly accompted for, and puniſhed by excluding the Perſons guilty, from a capacity of future Employment, or otherwiſe, as the Nature of the Caſe ſhall require.

To read their Inſtructions Monthly.

LIV. Whereas ſeveral Inconveniences do daily attend the Service of His Majeſty's Navy, which in a great meaſure are occaſioned for want of the Commanders and Officers of His Majeſty's Ships their having frequent recourſe to their Inſtructions; You are therefore to take care, that your Inſtructions, and likewiſe the Inſtructions of your Lieutenants, Maſter, and other Warrant Officers, be publickly read aboard in the preſence of the aforeſaid Officers, the firſt *Monday* in every Month in the Year; that ſo both you and your Officers may not only be re-minded of your own Duties reſpectively, but alſo adviſed of each other's.

To follow theſe and all other Inſtructions.

LV. Laſtly, You are punctually to obſerve and follow all and every the Inſtructions aforegoing, and ſuch further Orders and Inſtructions as you ſhall from time to time receive from His Majeſty, the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, or any other Superior Officer in the Fleet, as alſo the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners in His Majeſty's Navy, and in what concerns either the fitting forth of His Majeſty's Ships, maintaining them abroad with Stores and Proviſions, or diſcharging them and their Companies at the end of the Voyage.

Inſtructions to be obſerved by the Commanders of His Majeſty's Men of War, and Privateers in order to the eaſier Conviction of Traytors and Pyrates.

LVI. Whereas His Majeſty hath been pleaſed, by His Order in Council, dated the 3d Inſtant, to direct, That the ſeveral Particulars following ſhall be ſtrictly complyed with by the Commanders of His men of War and Privateers, in Order to the more eaſie Conviction of Traytors and Pyrates, being His Majeſty's Subjects, taken

taken in Privateers belonging to the Enemy, you are therefore hereby required and directed to take all poſſible care in the due and effectual Execution thereof, *viz.*

1. When you ſhall happen to take any Privateer belonging to the Enemy, you are carefully to examine all Priſoners which you ſuſpect to be *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, or *Iriſh*, ſo ſoon as they are taken; and that ſuch of them as own their Country, do ſet their Hands or Marks to their Examinations, in the preſence of Witneſſes.

2. If there be any Perſon on Board, either of the Ships Crew, or among the Priſoners, that can ſpeak to the place of the Nativity, or uſual Habitation of any Priſoners, or their Parentage, you are to cauſe their Declaration to be taken in Writing, and ſigned by them; and that the uſual Place of Abode of ſuch Witneſs, when on Shore, be deſcribed in the ſaid Declaration.

3. You are to take eſpecial care to make choice of ſuch Three or Four of your Ship's Crew as you ſhall think moſt proper, and order them to take particular Notice of ſuch Priſoners as ſhall either own themſelves to be born within His Majeſty's Dominions, or are ſuſpected to be ſo by their Language, or any other Circumſtances, to the end that they may, upon a Trial, be able to ſpeak poſitively, that ſuch Priſoners were taken in ſuch a Ship, in ſuch Place and Manner as the Caſe ſhall happen; and that they be directed to take ſome Notes in Writing of the Priſoners Names, and of Circumſtances for the help of their Memory.

4. When you take any Privateer from the Enemy, you are to take ſpecial care to ſecure all Papers; and Particularly, the Commiſſion, and the *Rolle de l'Equipage*, or Liſt of Seamen's Names; and that Three or Four of your Ship's Crew take particular notice of ſuch Commiſſion and Papers, and of the Seizure or Delivery of them, and ſet their Mark upon them, ſo as that they may be able to ſpeak to the Identity of the ſame upon occaſion: And you are, as ſoon as poſſibly may be, to tranſmit the ſaid Papers to the *Court of Admiralty*.

5. You are alſo to take eſpecial care, that ſuch Priſoners as are found, or ſuſpected to be His Majeſty's Subjects, be ſet on Shoar as near to the Port of *London* as conveniently may be, and, without being ſuffered to ſpeak with any Perſon, immediately carried before a Magiſtrate to be examined, together with Three or Four of the Crew, choſen by you for that purpoſe; and that ſuch Magiſtrate examine the Witneſſes upon Oath, relating to the Time, Place and Manner of the Priſoners being taken, and what they know concerning the Priſoners Nativity, Habitation, Reputation, or Parentage, or any Circumſtances whereby it may be preſumed that they are His Majeſty's Subjects; and that the ſaid Examination be ſigned by the reſpective Witneſſes; and that the Priſoners be ſeperately examined without an Oath, in Order to make Diſcovery to what Country they do belong; and that they give a particular Account

Account where they have lived, or ſpent their Time, for as many Years as to the Magiſtrate ſhall ſeem requiſite; and that if they refuſe to anſwer, or ſign their Declaration, the ſame be certified by the Magiſtrate, and alſo what Language they then ſpoke.

6. In Caſe upon your taking any Privateer, and no Commiſſion be found, you are to cauſe all the Priſoners to be carried before a Magiſtrate ſo ſoon as they are brought on Shore, with ſuch Witneſſes as you ſhall think requiſite, who can ſpeak to the Manner of the Capture, and the Identity of the Priſoners, and that the Ship taken was armed in Warlike manner; and that thereupon all the Priſoners be committed as Pyrates.

7. That in all Examinations it be expreſſed, whether there was Fighting or not, and in what manner it was; and you are to cauſe all Examinations whatſoever to be forthwith tranſmitted to the *Court of Admiralty*.

ORDERS

Eſtabliſh'd for the Well-Government of His Majeſty's Ships, and Preſervation of Good Order among the reſpective Commanders, Officers, and Seamen, ſerving His Majeſty in the ſame; The Execution whereof is directed by the firſt Article of the foregoing Inſtructions.

I. THAT whatſoever Perſon, ſerving His Majeſty in any of His ſaid Ships, ſhall be heard to Swear, Curſe, or Blaſpheme the Name of God, ſhall, upon Proof thereof made, forfeit for every ſuch Offence, the full Value of one days Pay, according to the Capacity wherein they reſpectively ſerve. *Forfeit one Days Pay for Swearing.*

II. That whoever ſhall be found guilty of Drunkenneſs, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, undergo the like Forfeiture, excepting Commanders, or other Commiſſion or Warrant-Officers; whoſe firſt Offence of this kind, ſhall, upon Proof thereof, made before the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, and the ſame found ſufficient, upon their report thereof to His Majeſty, or the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, be puniſhed by being rendered uncapable of holding any further Command or Office in His Majeſty's Service. *Forfeit on Drunkenneſs.*

III. That every Man, ſerving His Majeſty for able Seaman's Pay, or under, who ſhall be convicted of telling a Lye, ſhall be puniſhed by being hoiſted upon the Main-ſtay, with the Forebraces, having a Broom and a Shovel tied to his Back, where he ſhall continue half an Hour, every Man crying out, *A Lyar, a Lyar:* And for the Week following, it ſhall be his Duty to make clean the Ship's Head and Sides without Board, according to the Antient Practice of the Navy; and where the Perſons ſo offending ſhall receive greater Wages than that of an able Seaman, they ſhall for the ſame forfeit half the Value of a days Pay, according to the reſpective Capacity wherein they ſo ſerve. *Forfeit on telling a Lye.*

IV. That

Theft Punished. *IV.* That he that ſhall be found guilty of Theft, ſhall be, at the firſt opportunity of doing the ſame, Towed aſhore, and be obliged out of his Wages to make ſatisfaction to the Party injured to the full value of the Goods ſtolen, and receive ſuch farther Puniſhment for his ſaid Offence, as by the Commander of the Ship ſhall be thought expedient.

Sleeping without leave punished. *V.* If any Perſon ſhall preſume to lie on Shore (without leave from his Superior Officers) he ſhall forfeit, for the firſt time of his ſo offending, two Days Pay, for the ſecond Four, for the third a Week, according to the Capacity wherein he ſerves His Majeſty, and for the fourth, to be diſcharged as a Run-a-way, upon the Ships Books.

Neglect of Watch punished. *VI.* That he that is found in his Cabbin, or in any place between Decks, when his turn is to be on the Watch, unleſs otherwiſe appointed by his Superior Officer, ſhall forfeit the Value of One Days Pay, according to his Capacity, as aforeſaid.

Sleep in Watch-time punished. *VII.* He that is found aſleep on the Deck, in his Watch, or ſhall have a Candle in his Cabbin, or between Decks, when the Watch is Set, unleſs it be by Command of his Captain, or other Superior Officers, ſhall receive ſuch Puniſhment for his ſaid Offence, as by the Commander of the Ship ſhall be thought reaſonable.

Defile the Deck. *VIII.* That he that Piſſeth between Decks, or otherwiſe eaſeth himſelf, either there or in any other place than ſuch as is appointed on that behalf, ſhall for the ſaid Offence be brought to the Capſton, and there receive on his bare back, ſo many Laſhes, according to the practice of the Sea, (not exceeding Twelve) as the Commander of the Ship ſhall think fit.

Read theſe Penalties Monthly. *IX.* That the Commander of each Ship do take care to call upon the Clerk of the Acts of His Majeſty's Navy, for Printed Copies of theſe Rules, and not only ſee the ſame fairly paſted upon a Board, and hung up upon ſome convenient place in the Steeridge, where every Man may readily come to peruſe the ſame; but to cauſe the ſaid Rules to be publickly read over, in the hearing of his whole Ships Company, once at leaſt in every Month during the Voyage.

To be ſtrict in the Execution of all the foregoing Penalties. *X.* That where juſt proof ſhall be made before the Commander of any of His Majeſty's Ships, that any Officer, or Seamen under his Command, have committed any of the Offences herein enumerated, and that the ſame cannot conveniently be brought before a Court-Martial, to be tried according to the Laws in that behalf eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *Charles the Second*, of Bleſſed Memory: The ſaid Com-

Commander do take ſtrict care, as well to ſee the Corporal Puniſhments herein provided, duly and ſolemnly Executed, as to keep a perfect account in Writing of what Forfeitures of Wages ſhall, by Virtue hereof, have been incurr'd by any Perſon during the Voyage, and to deliver the ſaid Account to the Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy, at the Pay of his Ship's Company, in order to the defaulking the ſame out of the Wages of every Offender, to be diſpoſed of to the uſe of the Cheſt.

THE

INSTRUCTIONS

Eſtabliſhed for the Lieutenants of His Majeſty's Ships referred to in the 7th Article of the Commanders beforegoing.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for William Belton appointed

1. YOU are to obey, and execute all Orders you ſhall at any time receive from your Commander, or from any other your Superior Officer of the Fleet, wherein you ſhall be employed.

2. You are not to go on Shore, or otherwiſe depart from on Board His Majeſty's ſaid Ship, whereto you are appointed Lieutenant, without the knowledge and leave of your Commander.

3. You are to take upon your ſelf the entire Charge and Conduct of His Majeſty's ſaid Ship, and ſtand accountable for the well executing the whole Duty of Commander thereof, during the abſence, or in caſe of the Death, of your ſaid Commander, with reſpect as well to the General Printed Inſtructions given to Commanders, (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) as any other particular Orders of His Majeſty, the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being, or other Superior Officer, given to your ſaid Commander.

4. You are to keep a compleat Journal, anſwering in all things to the Form on the other ſide, and to deliver one Copy thereof under your Hand, at the end of the Voyage, to the Secretary of the Admiralty; for the Information of His Majeſty, or the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral for the time being; and another to the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy.

5. You are to inform your Captain of all Miſdemeanors, and Neglects of any of the Under-Officers or Company of the ſaid Ship, and of all Misbehaviours which ſhall come to your Knowledge of any Paſſengers, or others, which ſhall be on Board you.

Laſtly, you are not to expect the Payment of all, or any part of your Wages for your Service as Lieutenant of His Majeſty's ſaid Ship, until the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy ſhall, by Certificate under their Hands, ſignifie to the Treaſurer thereof, their being ſatisfied in your full performance of ſo much of theſe Inſtructions, as fall under their joynt, or particular Obſervations, in the ſame manner, in every reſpect, as is at this day directed to be done in the Caſe of Commanders, by the 53th ARTICLE of their aforeſaid general INSTRUCTIONS.

The Form of a MUSTER-Book, directed to be kept by the Commander of His Majesty's Ships in the 14th Article of these Instructions.

N.	Time of Entry.	Year	Whence	Tickets past the Navy-Office.	Name and Quality.	D. or R.	Time of Discharge.	Year	Whither	Slop-sellers Cloaths	Tobacco	Dead Men's Cloaths

THE FORM OF

Directed to be made by the Commanders of His

N°	Time of Entry.	Year	Whence	N°. and Letter of Tickets.	Men's Names.	Quality.	D. or R.	Time of Discharge.	Year

A PAY-BOOK,
Majesty's Ships in the 30th Article of these Instructions.

Whither	Slop-Cloaths	Dead Men's Cloaths	Tobacco	Chest.	Full Wages.	Net Wages.	Short allow-ance.	Neglect and Fine.	To whom Paid.

The Form of a JOURNAL *to be kept by the Captain, Lieutenant, and*
According to what is enjoyned in the 46th Article of

Month.	Day.	Wind.	Course.	Miles.	Latitude corrected.	Longitude corrected.	Bearing of the known Head-Land last seen.

other Officers of His Majeſty's Ships,
theſe Inſtructions.

Remarkable Obſervations and Accidents.

INSTRUCTIONS

To be Obſerved in the Impreſting or Vending of Cloaths on Board His Majeſty's Ships, according to the 29th Article of the foregoing Inſtructions.

1. THAT theſe ſeveral kinds of Cloaths, *viz. Coats* and *Breeches* of *Broad-Cloth, Kerſey Gowns, Monmouth Caps, Red Caps, Yarn Stockings, Iriſh Stockings, Blue Shirts, Waſtcoats*, and *Breeches* of *Kerſey, Neats-Leather Shoes, Blue Neck Cloths, Canvas Suits, Blue Suits*; and theſe alone be permitted to be ſold for the benefit of thoſe Seamen that ſhall want them.

2. That before any of the ſaid Cloaths be ſold on Board any of His Majeſty's Ships, the Prices thereof be rated by the *Captain, Maſter, Boatſwain*, and *Gunner* thereof, or any three of them, which at the higheſt Valuation ought in no wiſe to exceed the Rates hereunder mentioned.

Broad-Cloth Coats, each one Pound.
Broad-Cloth Breeches, each Pair twelve Shillings.
Kerſey Gowns each, one Pound.
Monmouth Caps each, two Shillings ſix Pence.
Red Caps each, one Shilling one Penny.
Yarn Stockings per Pair, three Shillings.
Iriſh Stockings per pair, one Shilling two Pence.
Blue Shirts each, three Shillings ſix Pence.
Kerſey Waſtcoats each, ſeven Shillings.
Kerſey Breeches, each Pair ſix Shillings.
Neats Leather Shoes per Pair, three Shillings ſix Pence.
Blue Neck-cloths each, five Pence.
Canvas Suits each, five Shillings.
Blue Suits each, five Shillings.

3. That upon no pretence whatſoever, the *Vender* of the ſaid Cloaths ſhall exact by greater Price than ſhall be ſtated by the *Captain, Maſter, Boatſwain*, and *Gunner*, as aboveſaid.

4. That as often as the *Principal Officers* and *Commiſſioners* of His Majeſty's Navy ſhall ſee cauſe, they ſhall ſet or alter the Rates upon the forementioned Cloaths and Goods, according to which they ſhall be vended for that year, or ſold longer, unleſs altered by their Order.

5. That none of the ſaid Cloaths be permitted to be ſold to any of the Ship's Company, till they have ſerved two full Months from their entrance into Sea-wages, and then not above the value of *Ten Shillings*, and rateably every two Months *Ten Shillings* more, to the end of the Voyage.

6. That no *Tobacco, Strong Waters*, nor other ſuch like Commodities, be ſold on Board, nor any Debts for the ſame, nor other old Scores, be inſerted in any Certificate to be paid for as Cloaths, or under the pretence of Cloaths, at the peril of the *Commander, Maſter, Boatſwain*, and *Gunner*, that ſhall ſign to the ſaid Certificate.

7. That no Payment be made to, nor Monies collected by the *Venders* of the ſaid Cloaths, *Treaſurer*, or his *Pay maſter*, nor any other for their Uſe, without a Certificate under the Hands of the *Captain*,

Master, *Boatſwain*, and *Gunner* of the reſpective Ships, or any three of them, ſpecifying the ſeveral kinds of Cloaths, the quantities of each kind, Parties to whom, and the total Sum due for each Party.

8. That at the Diſcharge of any Man that hath been inſtructed with Cloaths, the Purſer take care at his Peril, to ſet apart upon the Ticket of that man, (*in Words and not Figures*) the total Sum truſted; and at the end of every Voyage, to ſpecifie in the Margin of his Sea-Books for the *Treaſurer*, and the reſt of the *Principal Officers and Commiſſioners*, each Man's particular Debts for Cloaths, that ſo the ſame may be defalked by the *Pay-Maſter* accordingly.

9. That no Debts whatſoever inſerted by the *Purſer*, either upon his Sea-Book, or Mens Tickets, other than for Cloaths, and the kinds of Cloaths hereby tolerated to be ſold, ſhall be ſtayed from poor Seamen by the *Treaſurer*, or his *Pay-Maſter*, upon no pretence whatſoever at their Perils.

10. That the ſaid Cloaths be ſupplied by the *Vender* as aboveſaid, to ſuch only as ſhall appear to the *Commander*, and other *Officers* of the Ship, to be in preſent want thereof, and to be ſold always above Decks at the *Main-Maſt*, in the preſence of the ſaid *Captain*, *Officers*, and the whole Ships Company.

11. That the Cloaths of any Seaman dying in His Majeſty's Service, be ſold in manner aforeſaid, and reckoned as part of the proportion hereby allowed to the Seamen, who ſhall buy the ſame; the Proceed whereof is to be ſtaid by the *Pay-Maſter*, at the Pay-Table, and by him forthwith accounted for to the *Executors* or *Adminiſtrators* of the Perſon deceaſed, upon the *Purſer*'s Certificate of the Sum charged on the Sea-book; who for his Care in attending and charging the ſame, is to expect the Conſideration hereunder provided in other Caſes, and no more.

12. That the *Vender* of Cloaths ſhall allow to each *Purſer Twelve pence* upon every Pound, for iſſuing his Cloaths, and keeping his Accounts; and no other Fees or Defaulkations ſhall be exacted or required for the ſame.

13. That if any Difference ſhall ariſe between the *Purſer* and the *Slopſeller*, or that the *Slopſeller* ſhall, for any Reaſons known to himſelf, (or that the *Purſer* preſuming that the *Slopſeller* can employ no other, obligeth him to any diſadvantageous Terms) be unwilling to put his Goods into the *Purſer*'s Hand, it may be permitted him to entruſt them with the *Maſter*, or any other *Officer* in the Ship.

Additional Inſtructions to be obſerved in the Impreſting or Vending of Cloaths on Board any of His Majeſty's Ships, purſuant to an Order of His late Majeſty in Council, Dated the 20th of February, 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

1. THat the *Slopſeller* of His Majeſty's Navy be obliged to ſend unto the Navy-Board a perfect Invoice of ſuch Slop-cloaths, as he ſhall at any time ſend on Board any of His Majeſty's Ships, ſo ſoon as he ſhall have ſent the ſame down to the Ships.

2. That in caſe there ſhall be occaſion of buying of Cloaths abroad in Foreign Parts, for the anſwering the Neceſſities of the Seamen in any of His Majeſty's Ships, that the Cloaths ſo bought be, as near as may be, of the quality of the Cloaths appointed by the preſent Rules; and that, at their being brought on Board the Ships, the Purſers do give a true Invoice of the ſaid Cloaths unto the Commander; who is to take care, that all the ſaid Cloaths be actually brought on Board the Ship, and to ſee that moderate Rates be ſet on the ſame, and the Commander to tranſmit unto the Navy-Board by the firſt opportunity a Copy of the ſaid Invoice, mentioning therein the Prices ſet upon the ſeveral ſorts of Cloaths, at which they are to be ſold unto the Seamen.

3. That when the Ship ſhall come into the Port to be laid up, the Commander do forthwith return unto the Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy, a perfect Slop-Book ſigned by himſelf, and the Maſter, Boatſwain, and Gunner, or any two of them, expreſſing the ſeveral kinds of Cloaths that have been ſold on Board the Ship during the Voyage, the quantity of each kind, the Parties to whom, and the Price at which they were ſold. And that the Comptroller of the Navy do cauſe the Sea-Book to be carefully examined by the Slop Book.

4. That the Comptroller of the Navy do alſo cauſe the Invoices of Cloaths brought on Board His Majeſty's Ships, which are directed to be tranſmitted to the Navy-Board, to be carefully compared with the Slop-Book and Sea-Book.

5. That the Slop-ſeller be duly paid, at the paying off the Ship, all ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall appear unto the Comptroller of the Navy, upon making up his Account of Cloaths, to be due unto him for ſuch Slop-cloaths of his, of the ſorts expreſſed in the Rules for Cloaths, as have been ſold to the Seamen. As alſo that he do receive the Money due to him for Cloaths on the Tickets of Men diſcharged, upon the Payment of the ſaid Tickets.

6. That in the Condition of Bonds which Purſers do give for the faithful Diſcharge of their Imployments, there be a Clauſe inſerted, obliging them to give a true and juſt Account unto the Slop-ſeller of ſuch Cloaths as he ſhall commit to their Charge.

7. That the Purſer do, before the Paying off the Ship, give unto the Slop-ſeller a particular Account under his Hand of what Cloaths of the ſaid Slopſellers he hath iſſued during the Voyage.

8. That no Money be defaulked out of the Seamens Wages at Pay-Table for any Cloaths pretended to have been ſold to them by any Perſons whatſoever, other than for ſuch Cloaths as anſwer to the Eſtabliſhed Rules for vending of Cloaths, and which were actually iſſued on Board the Ships, and duly charged on the Sea-Book.

Regulations *and* Inſtructions *to be Obſerved by all Commanders of Their Majeſties Men of War. Given at Our Court at* Whitehall *the* 2*d Day of* May 1693. *In the Fifth Year of Our Reign.*

Marie R.

I. YOU are to take care, that the Treaties between Their Majeſties and Their Allies be punctually obſerved by you, that there may be no undue Interruption of Their Commerce.

II. Nevertheleſs, the Ships belonging to any Prince or State in War with *France*, or belonging to *Altena*, *Gluckſtadt*, *Hamborg*, *Lubeck*, *Dantzick*, and other Cities and Places of the Empire, as well on the Eaſt Sea, as on the Rivers of the *Elb*, *Weſer* and *Ems*, altho' belonging to the King of *Sueden*, *Denmark*, or other Princes or States as Members of the Empire, and Subject to the Avocatories of the Empire, which ſhall be bound to, or coming from *France*, or any the Dominions of the French King, may be taken as Prize.

III. All Ships of any other Nation that are bound to *France*, or the Dominions of the French King from any Place in War with *France*, or Subject to the Avocatories of the Empire, or ſhall come from *France* bound to any ſuch place, ſhall be taken as Prize, unleſs they be only in Ballaſt.

IV. All Ships carrying any Contraband Goods to *France*, may be ſeized alſo.

V. That all ſorts of Fireworks, and things thereto belonging, as Cannon, Muſquets, Mortars, Petards, Bombs, Granadoes, Sauciſſes, Peckranſon, Carriages, Reſts, Bandeliers, Powder, Match, Salt-Petre, Bullets, Pikes, Swords, Head-Pieces, Cuiraſſes, Halberts, Horſes, Saddles, Holſters, Belts, Sailwork, Rigging, Cables, Cordage, Maſts, Lead, Pitch, Tar, Hemp, together with all other Equipage that ſerves for Sea or Land, laden in Daniſh Ships, and bound to the Enemies Country, are accounted Contraband Goods.

VI. That

VI. That the ſame Goods or Merchandizes, laden in the Ships belonging to the Neuter-Towns, bound to the Enemy's Country, are to be reputed Contraband.

VII. That *Daniſh* Ships being furniſhed with the Paſs-ports, together with Authentick Certificates relating to the Oaths required by the Convention with *Denmark*, (the Form of which Paſs-ports and Oaths are hereunto annexed,) may paſs freely, except ſuch Ships as have not diſpoſed of their whole Lading in the firſt Port of *France* where they touch'd, but together with the remainder of their Lading have taken in other Goods in that firſt Port of *France*, and are proceeding towards another place within the Territories of the *French* King with the ſame; and alſo except in the caſes before-mentioned.

VIII. That the Ships belonging to the Subjects of *Sweden*, being provided with Paſs ports and Certificates, according to the 12*th* Article of the Treaty betwixt *England* and *Sweden*, which is hereunto annexed, ſhall not be moleſted, otherwiſe than as in the ſaid Article is mentioned, or in the caſes before expreſſed: And the *Swediſh* Ships which ſhall appear to have ſet Sail out of any *Swediſh* Port, before the firſt day of *May*, in the Year 1693. ſhall not be detain'd, in caſe the Maſter or Supracargo thereof, ſhall take the like Oath as is required by the Form of a *Swediſh* Paſs, comprehended in the ſaid Twelfth Article.

IX. That all Perſons who ſhall violate theſe Inſtructions, ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed, and alſo required to make full Reparation to Perſons injured contrary to theſe Inſtructions, for all Damages they ſhall ſuſtain by any Capture, Imbezelment, Demurrage, or otherwiſe.

M. R.

THE Form of the Oaths, As alſo of the PASSE, Required by the Convention with Denmarke.

In Latin.

Formula Juramenti a Proprietario Navis & Oneris, cum unicus eſt, præſtandi.

EGo A. B. *verus Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Daniæ & Norvegiæ ſubditus & Civitatis Hafnienſis Incola (officialis) juratus, hoc meo ſolenni juramento Sancte & ſincere profiteor & promitto, quæ ſequuntur omnia & ſingula.*

In Engliſh.

The Form of the Oath to be taken by the Owner of the Ship and Lading, if there be but one.

I *A. B.* real Subject of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and ſworn Burger of the City of *Copenhagen*, (Officer) do truely and Sincerely declare, and promiſe upon this my ſolemn Oath, all and every the Matters and things hereafter following.

I.

Quod Navis cui nomen N. N. *Centum aut circiter Laſtarum capax tota & integra ad me ſolum nec ad ullum alium revera pertineat.*

I.

That the Ship called *N. N.* of the Burthen of 100 Laſts or thereabouts, doth really belong to me alone, wholly and entirely, and to no other Perſon.

II.

Quod revera ſtatuerim, certumque habeam ſupradictam Navem, quæ nunc in portu Hafnienſi (aut alibi N. N. *eſt) exinde ſub ductu* N. N. *prædictæ Civitatis Hafnienſis (aut alibi* N. N.*) Incolæ & Civis jurati tanquam Navarchi recta (in Norvegiam & exinde) Burdegalam (aut ad alia loca) in Galliam ituram, & Burdegalâ (aut aliis locis) ad dictum portum Hafnienſem aut alium quendam ad Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Daniæ & Norvegiæ Ditiones extra Imperium Germanicum ſitas pertinentem recta reverſuram, nec poſtquam ex Dania aut Norvegia ſolverit uſque dum eo denuo revertatur, ullum alium locum quam Galliam, niſi tempeſtate forſan coactam, petiturum.*

II.

That I have really purpoſed, and do certainly deſign, that the ſaid Ship now lying at *Copenhagen*, (or elſewhere *N. N.*) ſhall go from thence under the Conduct of *N. N.* Inhabitant and ſworn Burger of the ſaid City of *Copenhagen*, (or *N. N.*) as Maſter directly (to *Norway*) and from thence to *Bourdeaux*, or to other places in *France*; and from *Bourdeaux* (or other places) directly return to the ſaid Port of *Copenhagen*, or any other Port belonging to the Dominions of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Denmark* and *Norway*, ſituated out of the *Roman* Empire; and that from and after the time of her departure from *Denmark* or *Norway*, until ſhe ſhall return thither again, ſhe ſhall not touch at any other place but *France*, unleſs compell'd by ſtreſs of Weather.

III. *Quod*

III.

Quod nullam cum quovis colluſionem aut contractum directe vel indirecte, jam fecerim, nec durante hujus expeditionis curſu, cum ullo extraneo aut partium Imperio Romano ſubjectarum civi aut Incola poſthac faſturus ſim, de Navis ſupradictæ ejuſve mercium proprietate ex toto aut ex parte ad aliam quamvis transferenda, ut nec etiam cum ullo ſereniſſimi & potentiſſimi Regis Daniæ & Norvegiæ ſubdito, niſi hic ſubditus ad omnes præſentis juramenti Articulos, quantum attinet rem ipſe transferendam obſervandos ſimili juramento prius obſtringatur.

III.

That I have not already made, directly nor indirectly, any Colluſive Agreement or Contract, with any Perſon, nor during the courſe of this preſent Voyage, will hereafter make any with any Foreigner, or Burger, or Inhabitant of any Places ſubject to the *Roman Empire*, for aſſigning or tranſferring the Property of the ſaid Ship, or the Goods therein laden, in whole or in part, to any Perſon whatſoever; nor will I make any ſuch Agreement or Contract with any Subject of the moſt Serene and Potent King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, unleſs ſuch Subject ſhall firſt oblige himſelf by the like Oath to obſerve all the Articles of this preſent Oath, as far as the ſame doth concern the thing which ſhall be transferred or aſſigned.

IV.

Quod ſupradicta Navis jam non ſit onuſta, nec uſque dum pradicta expeditio abſoluta fuerit, me ſciente, mandante, conſciente, aut connivente, poſthac oneretur, ex toto aut ex parte Mercibus de Contrabande *dictis Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Danie & Norvegiæ Edicto, die & menſe dato, prohibitis, aliiſve ullis, quam quæ ad me ſolum, nullumque alium, abſque omni fraude & colluſione revera pertinent, quas ſolas, nec ullas alias in Galliam vehet, aut inde exportabit.*

IV.

That the ſaid Ship is not now laden, nor ſhall hereafter (until this preſent Voyage ſhall be ended) be laden, with my Knowledge, Order, Conſent, or Connivance, in whole or in part, with Contraband Goods prohibited by the Edict of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Denmark* and *Norway* dated the Day and Month, *&c.* or any other, but ſuch as do really belong to me alone, and to no other, without Fraud and Colluſion, which Goods only, and no other, the ſaid Ship ſhall carry into *France*, or bring from thence.

V. *Nec*

V.

Nec ullas omnino merces in Galliam vehet, quæ in locis Imperio ſubjectis, aliiſve bello præſenti implicitis, onuſtæ ſunt, nec merces ullas in Gallia ſemel enâſtas in altero Galliæ portu, aut in locis dictis, quæ imperio ſubjiciuntur, aut bello præſenti implicantur, in reditu, ſi forſan vi tempeſtatis ad ejuſmodi loca appellere coacta fuerit, exonerabit.

V.

That the ſaid Ship ſhall not carry any Goods whatſoever to *France*, which were taken in at any places ſubject to the *Empire*, or to the Parties now in War; nor ſhall unlade any Goods, once laden in *France*, in any other Port of *France*, or in the ſaid Places, ſubject to the *Empire*, or to the Parties now in War, in her return, if by chance ſhe ſhould be compelled by ſtreſs of Weather, to put into ſuch Places.

VI.

Quod nullum mandatum aut Facultatem prædicto Navarcho aut ulli alii jam conceſſerim aut durante prædictæ expeditionis curſu, conceſſurus ſim, quid faciendi, quod cuidam ex prædictis Articulis vel minimum adverſetur, nec tale quid a quovis, me ſciente aut connivente fieri permittam. Ita me adjuvet Deus, ipſiuſque Verbum ſacroſanctum.

VI.

That I have not given, nor will during the courſe of this preſent Voyage, give any Power or Authority to the ſaid Maſter, or any other, to do any thing that may be in the leaſt contrary to any of the ſaid Articles: nor will, with my Knowledge, or Connivance, ſuffer any ſuch thing to be done by any Perſon. So God me Help, and his Holy Word.

Formula

Formula Juramenti à Navarcho præſtandi.

Ego N. N. *ſupradictæ Navis Navarchus Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Daniæ & Norvegiæ verus ſubditus, & Civitatis, Hafnienſis Incola ac Civis Juratus, hoc meo ſolenni Juramento Sancte profiteor & promitto, nihil quod ſciam, quod cuidam ex Articulis ſupradictis adverſetur, jam factum eſſe, aut poſthac, me ſciente, mandante, connivente, aut directe vel indirecte conſenſum præbente, factum iri. Ita me adjuvet, &c.*

The Form of an Oath to be made by the Maſter.

I *N. N.* Maſter of the ſaid Ship, real Subject of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Denmark* and *Norway*, Inhabitant and ſworn Burglier of the City of *Copenhagen*, do truly declare and promiſe by this my Solemn Oath, That nothing contrary to any of the aforeſaid Articles has been done, that I know of, and that nothing hereafter ſhall be done, with my knowledge, or by my command, connivance or conſent, directly or indirectly. So help me God, *&c.*

Formula Juramenti à Proprietariis, cum plures ſunt, præſtandi.

Nos infra nominati Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Daniæ & Norvegiæ veri ſubditi, & Civitatis Hafnienſis Incolæ & Cives Jurati (Officiales) hoc noſtro ſolenni Juramento ſancte & ſincere profitemur & promittimus, quæ ſequuntur omnia & ſingula.

The Form of an Oath to be taken by the Owners, if more than one.

We hereafter named, real Subjects of his Sacred Majeſty the King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, Inhabitants and ſworn Burghers of *Copenhagen*, (Officers) do truly and ſincerely declare and promiſe by this our ſolemn Oath, all and every the Matters hereafter following.

I.

Quod Navis cui nomen N.N. *centum circiter laſtarum capax, tota & integra ad Nos ſolos revera pertineat, ut ſequitur; ad A.B.* $\frac{1}{2}$, *ad E. F.* $\frac{1}{3}$, *ad G. H.* $\frac{1}{6}$, *& ad I. K.* $\frac{1}{6}$.

II.

Quod revera inter Nos concluſum ſit, ſupradictam Navem, &c.

III.

Quod nullus noſtrum cum quovis colluſionem aliquam aut contractum directe aut indirecte jam fecerit, aut poſtmodum, durante hujus expeditionis curſu, facturus ſit, de dicta noſtra Navis aut oneris infra nominandâ Portione ad alium quemvis transferenda.

IV.

Quod ſupradicta Navis jam non ſit onuſta nec uſque dum prædicta expeditio perfecta fuerit nobis aut aliquo noſtrum Scientibus Conſentientibus, &c. *quam quæ ad nos ſolos abſque*, &c. *revera pertinent ut ſequitur ad A.B.* 10 *Laſtæ, ad L. M.* 60 *Laſtæ, & ad O. P.* 30 *Laſtæ, cujuſmodi merces ſolas nec ullas alias*, &c.

Reliqua ut in ſuperiori formula.

Mutatis mutandis.

I.

That the Ship called the *N.N.* of the Burthen of 100 Laſts or thereabouts, doth really, wholly and totally belong to Us, and no others, in manner following, *Viz.* to A. B. $\frac{1}{2}$, to E. F. $\frac{1}{3}$, to G. H. $\frac{1}{6}$, and to I. K, $\frac{1}{6}$.

II.

That it is really agreed amongſt Us, that the ſaid Ship, *&c.*

III.

That none of Us hath already made, directly or indirectly, or will hereafter, during this preſent Voyage, make with any Perſon, any colluſive Agreement or Contract concerning the transferring to any Perſon whatever, our Share hereafter named of the ſaid Ship or Lading.

IV.

That the ſaid Ship is not now, nor ſhall (until this preſent Voyage be ended) be Laden with the Knowledge or Conſent, *&c.* of Us, or of any of Us, with any Goods but ſuch as do belong to Us alone, without, *&c. viz.* to A.B. 10 Laſts, to L.M. 60 Laſts, and to O. P. 30 Laſts; and that the ſaid Goods only, and no others, *&c.*

The reſt as in the ſame Form as above.

Mutatis mutandis.

Formula Literarum Salvi-Conductus.

NOs *Chriſtianus Quintus* (*tot. Tit.*) *Omnibus & ſingulis quibus hæ noſtræ ſalvi Conductus literæ exhibebuntur, notum teſtatumque volumus, quod Subditus noſter* N. N. *Civitatis noſtræ Regiæ Hafnienſis Incola ac civis juratus* (*Officialis noſter*) *humillimè nobis exponi curaverit Navem cui Nomen* N. N. *Laſtarum aggregem, quæ nunc in Portu Hafnienſi* (*aut alibi* N. N. *eſt*) *ad ſe ſolum revera pertinere, jam vero Mercibus ſibi ſoli propriis Edicto noſtro Regio* 1691 *dato, nequaquam prohibitis, & Hafniæ* (*aut alibi*) *in Regnis noſtris uti & in Mari Baltico aut aliis Locis præſenti Bello non implicitis* (*ſpecificentur loca*) *Navi ſupradictæ impoſitis, nec aliis onuſtam vel onerandam recta ex dictis locis Burdegalem* (*aut ad alia loca*) *in Gallia ituram, & exinde Mercibus ſibi etiam ſoli propriis nec aliis onuſtam in Portum Hafnienſem* (*aut ad alia loca*) *Ditionum noſtrarum extra Imperium Germanicum rectà reverſuram, iſtam vero expeditionem ſub ductu* N. N. *prædictæ noſtræ Civitatis Regiæ Hafnienſis Incolæ ac Civis jurati, tanquam Navarchi perficiendam eſſe. Quæ omnia & ſingula cum prædictus ſubditus noſter coram Magiſtratu Hafnienſi* (*in Cancellaria Noſtra*) *ſub juramento juxta formam à nobis præſcriptam aſſeveraverit, memoratam Navem hiſce ſalvi-Conductus Literis muniendam cenſuimus*, &c.

The Form of a Paſs.

WE *Chriſtian the Fifth* (the whole Title) To all and every Perſon and Perſons to whom theſe Our Letters of ſafe Conduct ſhall be exhibited, do make known and certifie, That Our Subject N. N. Inhabitant and ſworn Burger of Our Royal City of *Copenhagen* (Our Officer) hath cauſed to be moſt humbly repreſented to Us, that the Ship called N. N. of the Burthen of Laſts, now lying in the Port of *Copenhagen* (or elſewhere N.N.) doth really belong to him alone, and is now laden with the Goods to him alone belonging, not prohibited by Our Royal Edict, Dated 1691, and put on Board at *Copenhagen*, or elſewhere in our Kingdom: as alſo in the *Baltick Seas*, or other Places, not engaged in the preſent War (here the Places are to be ſpecify'd) and not Laden, nor to be Laden with any other Goods, is going directly from the ſaid Places to *Bourdeaux* (or to ſome other Places) in *France*, and from thence, Laden with the Goods likewiſe to him alone belonging, and no other, directly to return to the Port of *Copenhagen* (or to any other Places) of Our Dominions, out of the *Roman* Empire, and that the ſaid Voyage ſhall be performed under the Conduct of N. N. Inhabitant and ſworn Burgher of Our ſaid Royal City of *Copenhagen*, &c. as Maſter. All which Premiſes, Our ſaid Subject having upon Oath affirmed before the Magiſtrate of *Copenhagen* (in Our Chancery) according to the Form by Us preſcribed: We have thought fit to grant to the ſaid Ship, theſe Our Letters of Safe-Conduct, *&c.*

Nos

Nos Chriſtianus Quintus (tot Tit.) Quod ſubditi noſtri A. B. E. F. & alii quidam Cives & Incolæ Civitatis noſtræ Regiæ Hafnienſis (N.N.) humillime nobis exponi curaverint, necnon ſub juramento coram Magiſtratu Hafnienſi (in Cancellaria) aſſeverâverint Navem, &c. *ad ſe ſolos revera pertinere, jam vero Mercibus ad ſe ſolas etiam bonâ Fide pertinentibus,* &c. *& exinde Mercibus ſimiliter ad ſe ſolos pertinentibus,* &c. *Quæ cum,* &c.

We, *Chriſtian the Fifth,* (the whole Title) That Our Subjects A. B. E. F. and certain other Burgers, and Inhabitants of Our Royal City of *Copenhagen* (N.N.) have humbly repreſented unto Us, and have affirmed upon Oath before the Magiſtrate of *Copenhagen* (in Chancery) that the Ship, *&c.* does really belong to them alone, and is now Laden with Goods, which alſo do *bonâ Fide* belong to them alone, *&c.* and thence, with Goods belonging likewiſe to them alone, *&c.* which being, *&c.*

COPY

OF

The 11*th* and 12*th* Articles of the Treaty with *Sueden*, concluded in 1661.

With the Form of the PASSPORT *or* PASSE.

XI.

ALthough in the preceeding Articles of this preſent Treaty it be forbidden to either Confederate, to yield any Aid, or aſſiſtance to the Enemies of the other: Yet it is not to be ſo underſtood, as if either Confederate, having no War with the Enemies of the other, might not Sail to, or Traffick with the ſaid Enemies, notwithſtanding that the other Confederate be in actual War with them; But it is only provided, that no Goods, called Goods of Contraband, and particularly, that no Money, Proviſion, Weapons, Fire-Arms, with their Appurtenances, Fire Balls, Gun-Powder, Match, Bullets, Spear-heads, Swords, Lances, Pikes, Halberds, Ordnance, Mortar-pieces, Petards, Granadoes, Reſts, Bandeleers, Salt-Petre, Piſtols, Small-Shot, Pots, Head-Pieces, Backs and Breaſts, or ſuch kind of Armour, Soldiers, Horſes, all Furniture neceſſary for Horſes, Holſters, Belts, and whatever Warlike Inſtruments; as alſo, that no Ships, of War, or Convoys, be furniſhed to the Enemy, without Peril, in caſe they be taken, of being adjudged lawful Prize, without hope of Reſtitution: And neither of the Confederates ſhall ſuffer any of his Subjects to give Aid, Sell, or lend Ships, or be any way uſeful to the Enemies, or Rebels of the other to his Prejudice, or Detriment. But it ſhall be lawful, for either Confederate, his People and Subjects, to have Commerce with the Enemies of the other, and to carry to them all kind of Merchandize, not before excepted, without any Lett, or Hinderance, unleſs it be into ſuch Ports and Places as are Beſieged by the other; and in ſuch Caſe, it ſhall be lawful for them to Sell their Commodities to the Beſiegers, or otherwiſe to betake themſelves to any other Port which is not Beſieged.

XII.

BUT leſt ſuch Navigation and Entercourſe of the one Confederate, his People and Subjects by Land or Sea, with other Nations during the War of the other Confederate, ſhould redound to the prejudice of the ſaid other Confederate; and leſt Goods of Enemies ſhould paſs concealed, under the Name of Friends, for the removing of all ſuſpicion and prevention of Fraud herein, it is agreed, that all Ships, Wagons, Wares and Men belonging to either Confederate, ſhall in their paſſage have Letters of ſafe Conduct, commonly called Paſſports and Certificates, whereof the hereunder written Forms ſhall be, word for word, obſerved, and Subſcribed and Signed by the Chief Magiſtrate, or Head-Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and Impoſts of that Province and City whence they come, and the true Names of the Ships, Carriages, Wares, Maſters of Ships, ſhall be ſpecified: the Days alſo, and times together with ſuch other Deſcriptions as are expreſſed in the following Form of a Certificate, ſhall, without any Fraud be particularized: Wherefore, if any one, who upon the Faith of that Oath, whereby he is bound to his Prince, State, or City, ſhall affirm, that he hath alledged nothing but the Truth, and afterward be convicted of wilful Fraud in that Allegation, he ſhall be puniſhed with ſeverity, and as a Perſon Guilty of the breach of that Oath.

WE *N. N.* Governour or Chief Magiſtrate or Commiſſioners of the Impoſts and Cuſtoms of the City, or Province of *N.* (putting the Title, or Office of the reſpective Government of that place) do Certifie, that upon the day of the Month of in the year of our Lord *N. N. N.* Citizens and Inhabitants of *N.* and Subjects of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, or the King of *Sweden*, (as the Caſe ſhall happen) did perſonally appear before us in the City, or Town of *N.* under the Dominion of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*

NOS N. N. *Gubernator aut Supremus Magiſtratus aut Teloniorum & Cuſtumarum Commiſſarii Civitatis vel Provinciæ* N. (*appoſito Titulo aut Officio reſpectivi Gubernamenti illius loci*) *notum teſtatumque facimus quod de Menſis Anni Perſonaliter coram nobis comparuerint in Civitate aut Oppido* N. *ditionis Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ Britanniæ vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Sueciæ* (*quemadmodum caſus fuerit*) N. N. N. *Cives & Inhabitantes in* N. *ac ſubditi Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ Britanniæ*

Britain, or of His Majeſty the King of *Sweden*, and did there upon the Faith of that Oath, whereby they are bound to His Majeſty the King of *Great Britain* Our moſt Gracious Sovereign, or to His Majeſty the King of *Sweden* our moſt Gracious Sovereign, and to our City declare, that the Ship or Veſſel called *N.* of *N.* Laſts, or Tuns doth belong to the Port, City or Town of *N.* of the Dominion *N.* and that the ſaid Ship doth properly, and of Right appertain thereunto, or the Subjects of His Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, or the King of *Sweden*, but now from the Port *N.* is bound for *N.* Freighted with the Goods following. *viz.* (Here let the Goods be ſpecified with their Quantity and Quality; for Example, about ſo many Load or Packs; about ſo many Hogſheads, *&c.* according as the Quantity, or Condition of the Merchandize ſhall be) and did affirm upon the aforeſaid Oath, ſo much *N.* of the ſaid Goods and Merchandize to belong to the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, or of the King of *Sweden*, or ſo much *N.* unto *N. N. N.* (let it be expreſſed of what Country the Owners be) and that *N. N. N.* upon the Oath aforeſaid, alledged that the ſaid Goods above ſpecified, and no others were put, or to be put on Board the ſaid Ship for that Voyage, and that no part thereof belongeth to any other than the Perſons aforeſaid, and that therein there are no other Goods hidden under any Falſe or Counterfeit Name whatſoever, but that the afore-

rannia vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Sueciæ, atque ſub fide illius juramenti, quo Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Magnæ Britanniæ Domino noſtro Clementiſſimo, & Civitati noſtræ, ac Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Sueciæ Domino noſtro Clementiſſimo, & Civitati noſtræ attinentur, & obſtricti ſunt, nobis Declaraverint quod Navis aut Navigium N.) dictum N. N. *Laſtarum aut Tonnarum capax, pertineat ad Portum, Civitatem, aut oppidum* N. *ditionis* N. *quodque dicta navis ejus aut ſubditorum Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ Britanniæ, vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Sueciæ juſto titulo propria ſit, jam vero de Portu* N. *iter vel itinera directe deſtinaſſe ad* N. *ſequentibus onuſtam mercibus, videlicet. (Hic ſpecificentur bona cum quantitate ac qualitate eorum. Exempli Gratia; tot circiter plauſtra vel involucra, tot circiter dolia, &c. Quemadmodum quantitas & Conditio Mercium fuerit) Iidemque aſſeveraverint ſub juramento prædicto tantum* N. *ex dictis Bonis mercibuſque ad ſubditos Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ Britanniæ, vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Sueciæ vel tantum* N. *ad* N. N. N. *(cujuſcunque Nationis Poſſeſſores fuerint exprimatur) pertinere; quodque* N. N. N. *ſub fide dicti Juramenti affirmaverint, dicta bona ſuperius ſpecificata & non alia eſſe impoſita aut imponenda in prænominatam Navem pro dicto itinere, & quod nulla pars eorum bonorum ad alium quemquam pertineat quam hoſce ſupradictos, neque in illa ſub quocunque fictitio Nomine alia bona colorata aut celata*

aforeſaid Merchandize were truly and really for the Uſe of the ſaid Owners and Proprietors, and no others, and that the ſaid Maſter of the Ship named *N.* is a Citizen of *N.* Wherefore ſince upon ſtrict inquiry, it is manifeſt to us, (the Governour, Chief Magiſtrate or Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms of the City aforeſaid) that the ſaid Ship, or Veſſel and Goods are free, and do really and truly belong to the Subjects of His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, or His Majeſty of *Sueden*, or the aforeſaid Inhabitants of other Countries; We do with all Reſpect humbly deſire, all Powers by Land or Sea, Kings, Princes, Common-Wealths, Free Cities; as alſo, all Generals, Admirals, General Officers, Governours of Ports, and all others to whom the Guard of any Port, or Sea is committed, who ſhall happen to meet this Ship under Sail, or into whoſe Fleet ſhe ſhall fall, or in whoſe Ports ſhe ſhall happen to ſtay; that in regard of the Friendſhip and Alliance which is between every of them or their Superiors, and his Majeſty of *Great Britain* our moſt Gracious Sovereign, or His Majeſty of *Sueden* our moſt Gracious Sovereign, that they would not only ſuffer and permit the ſaid Maſter with the Ship *N.* the Perſons, Goods and Merchandize belonging thereunto, without any lett or hindrance, freely to make his Voyage; but alſo (if he think convenient to go any where elſe from the ſaid Port) that they would do him all Civil Offices, as

lata ſint, ſed vere ac realiter prænominatas Merces in uſum dictorum proprietariorum impoſitas eſſe & non aliorum, quodque dictæ Navis Navarchus nominatus N. *Civis ſit Civitatis* N. *Idcirco cum poſt exactam Examinationem nobis ſupradictis (Gubernatori aut ſupremo Magiſtratui, aut Teloniorum & Cuſtumarum Commiſſariis Civitatis ſupradictæ) ſufficienter conſtet, dictam Navem aut Navigium bonaq; impoſita libera eſſe & vere ac realiter pertinere ad ſubditos Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ Britanniæ, vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Sueciæ, vel aliarum Nationum incolas ſupradictos; ab omnibus proinde ac ſingulis terrarum Mariumq; Poteſtatibus, Regibus, Principibus, Rebus publicis, ac Literis Civitatibus, nec non Bellorum Ducibus, Thalaſſiarchis, Generalibus, Officialibus, portuumq; Præfectis, aliiſque, omnibus quibus Cuſtodia aliqua Portus aut Maris Commiſſa eſt, quibuſcunque, Navem hanc Navigando obviam venire, quorumque in Claſſes forte incidere & tranſire, aut in portubus morari contigerit, humillime & officioſe requirimus, ut ratione fœderum & amicitiæ, quæ reſpective unicuique aut ſuperioribus cujuſcunque eſt, ac cum Sacra Regia Majeſtate Magnæ Britanniæ Rege ac Domino noſtro Clementiſſimo vel cum Sacra Regia Majeſtate Sueciæ Rege ac Domino noſtro Clementiſſimo intercedit, dictum Navarcham cum Navi. N. & perſonis, Rebus, ac mercimoniis ad eandem ſpectantibus, non modo ſine Impedimento ac moleſtiis iter ſuum libere proſequi permittant, ſed etiam ſi ex dicto portu alio quovis tendere commodum duxerit, ei tanquam*

as a Subject of His Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, or of the King of *Sweden*, expecting the like Returns from His Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, or His Majeſty the King of *Sweden*, His Officers and Subjects in the like, or other Caſe. In witneſs whereof we have Subſcribed theſe Preſents, and Sealed the ſame with the Common Seal of Our City, Dated, *&c.*

quam Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Magnæ Britanniæ vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Sueciæ ſubdito, cum Navi ſua omnia humanitatis Officia exhibeant, eadem viciſſim a Sacra Regia Majeſtate Magnæ Britanniæ vel a Sacra Regia Majeſtate Sueciæ, omnibuſque ejus miniſtris ac ſubditis in pari vel alio caſu expertur. In cujus rei fidem præſentes manu noſtra ſubſcriptas Civitatis noſtræ Sigillo muniri curavimus. Dabantur, &c.

Whenever therefore any the Merchandize, Goods, Veſſels, or Men belonging to either their People, and Subjects, ſhall be met with either in open Sea, or in any Channel, Haven, Road, Land, or any other place by the Ships of War, Publick or Private, or by any the People, Subjects, and Inhabitants of the other, or ſhall happen to be in one place with them, they producing their Letters of ſafe Conduct, and Certificates aforeſaid, ſhall have nothing farther exacted of them; no ſearch made, either of Goods, Veſſels or Men, much leſs ſhall they receive any Damage, Injury or Moleſtation, but ſhall be ſuffered to paſs on with Freedom to purſue their Occaſions; but if this Stated and Appointed Form of Certificate be not produced, and there be juſt cauſe of ſuſpicion, then the Ship ought to be Viſited, which (it is to be underſtood) ſhall be allowed only in ſuch and no other Caſe: And if any the People and Subjects of either ſide, ſhall do, or commit any thing contrary to the proper ſenſe of this preſent Article, either Confederate ſhall take Care that ſevere Puniſhment be inflicted on the Offender, and cauſe full and ſpeedy ſatisfaction to be made to the Parties wronged, for all Coſts and Damages.

By Command of the Commiſſioners,

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K Gent Brit. Admiralty.

By the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

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816.m
33

WHEREAS the Principal Officers of the Ordnance have repreſented to Us, the great Difficulties they are under in making up the Accounts of Stores for Sea Service, for Want of more regular Returns thereof from the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships, and have therefore deſired, that for the Time to come, they may be made up to preciſe Times; you are hereby required and directed, to make up the Accounts of Receipts, Iſſues and Remains of Gunners Stores for the Ship under your Command to
and ſo Half Yearly, viz. at every *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas* for the future, taking particular Care to return the ſaid Accounts to the ſaid Principal Officers of the Ordnance, by the very firſt Opportunities from Time to Time. Given under our Hands this
Day of 17

To Captain
Commander of His Majeſty's
Ship the

By Command of their Lordſhips,

17.

816. m. 7
34.

K. Great Brit. & I. Admiralty. 21

By the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

WHEREAS We think it neceſſary, in addition to your General printed Inſtructions, to give you the following Orders for your better Government, that ſo His Majeſty may not be put to any unneceſſary Charge on Account of the Ship under your Command, or yourſelf put under thoſe Difficulties others have met with in paſſing their Accounts with the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy: You are therefore hereby charged and required, ſtrictly to comply with what is hereafter directed, viz.

I. You are to have a particular Regard carefully to put in Execution what is directed by the 9th, 10th, 19th, 22d, 36th and 46th Articles of your aforeſaid General Printed Inſtructions, and all other Articles contained therein, relating to the Preſervation and husbandly Expence of Stores; as alſo to the 12th Article of the Additional Inſtructions, about charging the proper Officers with what ſhall be bought.

II. You are not, as you will anſwer it at your Peril, either to order, or ſuffer to be made, the leaſt Addition or Alteration in any Cabbins, Bulkheads, or any other Part of the Ship, or in the Dimenſions of her Maſts, Yards, Sails, or other Furniture: And you are to take particular Care to preſerve the Stores from Accidents, Periſhing, Imbezzlements, or their being apply'd to any private or indirect Uſe whatſoever.

III. You are to cauſe frequent Surveys to be taken of the Boatſwain's and Carpenter's Stores, and as often as conveniently may be, and the Service will admit thereof, to have them brought on the Deck, there to be aired; and then you are to take an exact Account of their Condition, as well as Quantities, and cauſe their Defects to be repaired: And at the ſame Time you are to cauſe the Store-Rooms to be cleaned, aired, and ſecured from Vermin and Drips. All which you are to ſee ſo carefully comply'd with, as that the Officers may be able upon Oath (if required) to affirm that the ſame hath not only been done, but that no Stores, to the beſt of their Knowledge have been imbezzled, waſted, or miſapply'd, but all Things husbanded, during the Voyage, to His Majeſty's beſt Advantage.

IV. You are not to permit the Ship's Decks, Gratings, Ladders, *&c.* to be ſcraped oftner than there ſhall be an abſolute Neceſſity for the ſame: And you are to cauſe the Ship to be aired in all Parts of her Hold as frequently as may be, and that the greateſt Care be taken to preſerve the Boats, and that they be repaired, when needful, by the Carpenter of the Ship, and his Crew; which, or the doing any neceſſary Service to the Ship, as it is their Duty, ſo are they not to have any additional Allowance for the ſame.

V. And whereas it is intended, that if the Ship you Command ſhall be employed at *New-England*, *New-York*, *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, the *Leeward Iſlands*, or elſewhere in any of His Majeſty's Foreign Governments or Plantations, or other remote Parts, ſhe ſhall be relieved before there may be a Neceſſity for Refitting or Cleaning her, you are not, now in Time of Peace, to put His Majeſty to the Charge of Cleaning her during her being Abroad: And for the better Performing ſuch Works as may be neceſſary during the Voyage, you are to endeavour

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to procure and enter ſome Carpenters, Caulkers and Sail Makers, in Addition to their Crews, (to be included in your allow'd Compiement) that are Seamen likewiſe, if to be got.

VI. You are not, during the Voyage, to put His Majeſty to the Charge of Painting the Ship, either within board, or without.

VII. Nor are you to cauſe any Works to be done, or Stores to be purchaſed Abroad, but what ſhall be abſolutely neceſſary, and that then it be performed with the beſt Husbandry that may be, and Receipts taken for the Payments, mentioning therein the Quality, Quantity, and Prices of all Things; and the ſaid Payments are to be made in the Preſence of two or more of the Commiſſion or Warrant-Officers of the Ship, and their Hands taken as Witneſſes thereto.

VIII. You are to take Care that all Stores purchaſed be regularly charged on the proper Officers, and that the Expenditure thereof be as regularly made in the Expence-Books of the Boatſwain and Carpenter, and that they be ſigned Monthly by yourſelf and the Maſter, and not left to the End of the Voyage.

IX. In Caſe there ſhall be an abſolute Neceſſity to Careen the Ship, you are to take Care that ſuch old Maſts, Sparrs, Deals, and other Things uſed in the doing thereof, as ſhall remain after the Work is performed, be charged on the proper Officers for future Services, and that they be regularly inſerted in the Expence-Book, when expended.

X. You are to take Care, that no old Junk, old Ropes, or Tar, be made uſe of for Breaming the Ship, when Bruſh, or other Materials commonly uſed, can be had.

XI. When there ſhall be an indiſpenſable Neceſſity for your taking up Money for the Uſe of the Ship you Command, you are to deal with ſuch Perſons as will ſupply the ſame at the beſt Advantage to His Majeſty for the Exchange, taking two or more of the Commiſſion or Warrant-Officers Teſtimony thereunto, and Certificates from the Governour and Council of the Place, of the current Exchange at that Time; and you are to draw Bills accordingly on the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, giving them timely Advice thereof, and of the Services which required the ſame.

XII. You are not to draw on the Navy-Board for any thing relating to any other Office, or to mix the Accounts relating to the Navy, with the Offices of the Victualling, Ordnance, &c.

XIII. And you are to take Care, that your Accounts and Vouchers for the ſaid Draughts be ſent Home with the Bills of Exchange, if poſſible, or as ſoon after as may be; and that Duplicates of them be alſo ſent, leſt the others ſhould miſcarry.

XIV. You are not to confine yourſelf to any particular Perſons in purchaſing what Stores you ſhall find abſolutely neceſſary for the Ship, (which you are ſtrictly forbid on any other Occaſion to purchaſe) but buy them of ſuch Perſons as will ſerve them cheapeſt: And you are to take particular Care that no Commiſſion-Money, nor Graving-Drink be allowed.

XV. When there ſhall be an abſolute Neceſſity for hiring any Ships or Veſſels for Careening the Ship you Command, or for the Reception of her Stores, &c. you are to take particular Care that they be ſuch only as are fitting, and really wanted for the ſaid Services, and that no more Tunnage than neceſſary be taken up, or continued longer than needful: And in ſuch Caſes you are to take Care, that very particular Certificates and Teſtimonies of the proper Officers be taken and produced of the Quality and Tunnage of ſuch Ships and Veſſels, and of their Times of Service, &c. beſides the Receipts for the Money

ney paid for them, atteſted as before, for Vouchers for the ſame; but you are to have an eſpecial Regard not to put His Majeſty to any Expence on this Head, but when there ſhall be an abſolute Neceſſity for the ſame.

XVI. If by reaſon of the Death or Sickneſs of the Ship's Company, or otherwiſe, there ſhall be an abſolute Neceſſity for your hiring any Sort of Artificers from the Shore, you are to take Care that they be obtained as cheap as poſſible, and that Liſts be made out of their Names; that they be daily muſtered, kept to their Works, and diſcharged again as ſoon as poſſible they can be ſpared; and that they be paid by ſuch Liſts, in the Preſence of two or more of the Commiſſion or Warrant-Officers, and their Atteſtation taken thereunto.

XVII. You are not to put His Majeſty to the Charge of Maſter Shipwrights, or other Perſons, to Superviſe the Fitting of the Ship in regard the ſame ought to be done by the Carpenter of her; and therefore, if there ſhall be an abſolute Neceſſity for fitting or doing any ſuch Works to her, you are to cauſe him and his Crew to perform their Duty therein.

XVIII. When at any time there ſhall be a Neceſſity of caſting any running or ſtanding Rigging, and to reeve others in lieu thereof, you are not to permit the ſame to be done, without firſt giving a Warrant under your Hand to the Lieutenant, Maſter, Gunner, and Boatſwain, to Survey the ſame, yourſelf attending as Principal, as it is your Duty. And the like Care you are to take as to Sails, Cables, or any other Stores, that they be regularly ſurvey'd by your Officers, before they are caſt, in the ſame Manner as is directed with regard to your Proviſions.

Laſtly, And if at the Determination of the Voyage, you do not give ample Satisfaction that you have ſtrictly comply'd with what is hereby directed, as well as with every Part of your General Printed Inſtructions, you are not to expect any Pay, or to be employed for the future in His Majeſty's Service at Sea. Given under Our Hands this Day of

To Captain Commander of His Majeſty's Ship

By Command of their Lordſhips,

816. m. 1
35.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c. And of all His Majeſty's Plantations, &c.* 22

K. Great-Brit. &c. Admiralty

WHEREAS we are informed by the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, that they have entred into Contract with Mr. *William Franklyn*, for ſerving His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels with Slops of all Kinds uſed in the Fleet, in the Terms following, *viz.*

CONTRACTED the 3d of *February* 1724, with the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, for and on the Behalf of His Majeſty by me *William Franklyn*, of *Wapping Stepney*, *Saleſman*; and I do hereby oblige myſelf, my Heirs and Executors, (free of all Charge to His Majeſty) to ſupply the Seamen ſerving in His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, with ſuch Slop Cloaths of the Species and Qualities hereafter mentioned, as ſhall from Time to Time be directed by the ſaid Principal Officers and Commiſſioners, or demanded by the Commanders or Purſers of the ſaid Ships or Veſſels, for the Uſe of the Seamen ſerving therein: That I will ſo timely and ſeaſonably put them on board after directed or demanded, as aforeſaid, as that neither His Majeſty's Service or the Seamen ſhall at any Time ſuffer from the Want thereof: That all ſuch Cloaths as ſhall be furniſhed to the Fleet in purſuance of this Contract, ſhall be agreeable in all Reſpects, and no Ways inferiour to the Patterns approved of by his Royal Highneſs, ſent to the Navy-Office with his Highneſs's Order of the 2d of *February* 1705, and ſuch other Patterns as were approved of by this Board the 20th of *November* 1706, and the Day of the Date hereof, and ſealed with the Seal of this Office, and the Seals of the Commiſſioners that approved of them, and are now lodged at this Office, and with the Storekeepers of His Majeſty's ſeveral Yards: That the ſaid Cloaths ſhall be vended on board according to the Rules preſcribed by the Lord High Admiral's Inſtructions to the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships: That I will not deſire or expect any other Payments for the ſaid Cloaths than what are, and have been for ſome Time paſt in Uſe for Slop

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35.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c. And of all His Majeſty's Plantations, &c.* 22

K. Grt-Brit. &c. Admiralty.

WHEREAS we are informed by the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, that they have entred into Contract with Mr. *William Franklyn*, for ſerving His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels with Slops of all Kinds uſed in the Fleet, in the Terms following, *viz.*

CONTRACTED the 3d of *February* 1724, with the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, for and on the Behalf of His Majeſty by me *William Franklyn*, of *Wapping Stepney*, *Saleſman*; and I do hereby oblige myſelf, my Heirs and Executors, (free of all Charge to His Majeſty) to ſupply the Seamen ſerving in His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, with ſuch Slop Cloaths of the Species and Qualities hereafter mentioned, as ſhall from Time to Time be directed by the ſaid Principal Officers and Commiſſioners, or demanded by the Commanders or Purſers of the ſaid Ships or Veſſels, for the Uſe of the Seamen ſerving therein: That I will ſo timely and ſeaſonably put them on board after directed or demanded, as aforeſaid, as that neither His Majeſty's Service or the Seamen ſhall at any Time ſuffer from the Want thereof: That all ſuch Cloaths as ſhall be furniſhed to the Fleet in purſuance of this Contract, ſhall be agreeable in all Reſpects, and no Ways inferiour to the Patterns approved of by his Royal Highneſs, ſent to the Navy-Office with his Highneſs's Order of the 2d of *February* 1705, and ſuch other Patterns as were approved of by this Board the 20th of *November* 1706, and the Day of the Date hereof, and ſealed with the Seal of this Office, and the Seals of the Commiſſioners that approved of them, and are now lodged at this Office, and with the Storekeepers of His Majeſty's ſeveral Yards: That the ſaid Cloaths ſhall be vended on board according to the Rules preſcribed by the Lord High Admiral's Inſtructions to the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships: That I will not deſire or expect any other Payments for the ſaid Cloaths than what are, and have been for ſome Time paſt in Uſe for Slop

Slop Cloaths: That the former Slopſeller ſhall have Liberty to iſſue, not only what Slops of his are on board His Majeſty's Ships, but alſo the Stock he has by him (if any) at this Time, in preference to mine: And that in the Management of this Affair, I will obſerve the Rules and Methods of the Navy relating thereto in all other Reſpects whatſoever, in Conſideration of the Prices following, which are to be ſet off upon the Sea-Books as the Slops ſhall be vended, abated from the Seamens Wages, and paid as uſual, *viz.*

Striped Ticken Waſtcoats of proper Lengths, to be one Yard in Length at leaſt, with eighteen Buttons ſuitable to the Ticken, the Holes ſtitch'd with Thread ſuitable thereto, lined with white Linnen, and two white Linnen Pockets, at the Rate of Five Shillings and Sixpence each.

Striped Ticken Breeches of proper Lengths, lined with white Linnen, with two white Linnen Pockets, and ſixteen Buttons ſuitable to the Ticken, the Button-holes ſtitch'd with Thread ſuitable thereto, at the Rate of Four Shillings each.

Shrunk Grey Kerſey Jackets, lined with Red Cotton, with ſeventeen Thread Buttons of the Colour of the Kerſey, and two Pockets of Linnen, the Button-holes ſtitch'd with Thread of the ſame Colour, at Nine Shillings and Sixpence each.

Waſtcoats of Welch, plain or Kerſey, unlined, with eighteen Thread Buttons of the ſame Colour, the Holes ſtitched with Thread of the ſame Colour, at Four Shillings and Sixpence each.

Red and Cloth Colour Kerſey Breeches lined with Linnen, with three Linnen Pockets, and thirteen Thread Buttons of the ſame Colour, the Button-holes ſtitched with Thread of the ſame Colour, at Four Shillings and Sixpence each.

Red Flowered Shagg Breeches, lined with Linnen, with three Leather Pockets, and fourteen Thread Buttons of the ſame Colour, the Button-holes ſtitch'd with colour'd Thread, at Ten Shillings each.

Striped Shagg Breeches lined with Linnen, with three Leather Pockets, and fourteen Thread Buttons of the ſame Colour, the Button-holes ſtitched with Thread of the ſame Colour, at Nine Shillings and Sixpence each.

Shirts

Shirts of blue and white Chequer'd Linnen, at Three Shillings and Twopence each.

Leather Caps faced with Red Cotton, and lined with Black Linnen, at Eight Pence each.

Small Leather Caps ſtitched with white Thread, at Seven Pence each.

Drawers of blue and white Chequer'd Linnen, or Trouſers made with Canvas, at One Shillings and Tenpence each.

Grey Woollen Stockings, at One Shilling and Sixpence *per* Pair.

Ditto Gloves or Mittens, at Sixpence *per* Pair.

Double-ſoled Shoes, round Toes, at Three Shillings and Eight Pence *per* Pair.

Braſs Buckles with Iron Tongues, at Two Pence *per* Pair.

This Contract to commence from the Date hereof, and to continue in Force for Five Years certain, and until Twelve Months Warning ſhall be given in Writing by either Party to the other for the Determination and Diſcontinuance thereof.

You are therefore hereby required and directed, as any of the aforeſaid Slop Cloaths ſhall be wanted for the future for the Seamen belonging to His Majeſty's Ships or Veſſels under your Command, to apply to Mr. *Franklyn* for the ſame; and before the Receipt thereof, to have Recourſe to the Patterns lodged with the reſpective Store-Keepers, to ſee that the ſaid Cloaths be in all Reſpects anſwerable thereunto in Quality and Goodneſs; and you are to be very careful to charge the ſaid Slop Cloaths, as they ſhall be iſſued, in a diſtinct Column in your Books, (which you are for that Purpoſe to make) under the Title of Mr. *William Franklyn*, as well to do Juſtice to him, as the Seamen who ſhall be furniſhed with the ſame. Given under our Hands this Day of

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To the reſpective Captains and Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels for the Time being.

K. Great-Britain Admiralty
816. m. 1
36

By the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c. and of all His Majeſty's Plantations*, &c.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners for managing the Affairs of Sick and Hurt Seamen have repreſented unto Us, That when any Sick Men have been put on Shoar from His Majeſty's Ships at any Ports in *England*, where it hath not been thought proper to eſtabliſh an Officer, Twelve Pence a Man a Day has been the King's Allowance for Quarters; Six Shillings and Eight Pence a Head for their Cures; and, in Caſe of Mortality, Ten Shillings for each Man's Funeral; but that if they happen to have the Small-Pox, Six Pence a Day extraordinary hath been allowed for each Man for the firſt Twelve Days, towards defraying the Charge of Nurſes, &c. and that the Accounts are kept after the Form hereunto annexed: You are hereby required and directed, whenever you ſhall find it abſolutely neceſſary to put on Shore any Sick Men from His Majeſty's Ship under your Command, to take Care that the Allowances above-mentioned, for Quarters, Cure, or Funeral Charges, be not exceeded; and as you are, with the Bills you draw on the ſaid Commiſſioners for the ſame, to ſend Accounts regularly atteſted in the Form hereunto annexed, ſo are you, if the Men ſhall be put on Shore, where no Surgeon reſides, or that not any one can be found who will

will undertake the Cure of them, to Order the Surgeon of the Ship, or his Mate, to attend them as often as conveniently they can, during their Illneſs, and to adminiſter ſuch proper Medicines as may be fit for Men in their Conditions. Given under our Hands this Day of 17

To Captain
Commander of His Majeſty's
Ship the

By Command of their Lordſhips,

An Account of the Names and Numbers of Sick and Hurt Seamen, that have been received on Shore from His Majesty's Ship the and Quarter'd at this Port, between the of and the of and also the Charge of the said Quarters, and according Funeral Charges, to the Account thereof kept by *viz.*

Current Number.	With whom Quartered.	Ships Names received from.	Persons received Sick on Shore.	Quality.	When received on Shore. Day	Mo.	Yr.	Quality of the Disease or Hurt.	D. D D. or Run.	Time when Day	Mo	Yr.	What Ship return'd to, or how dispos'd of.	No. of Days in Cure	Rate of Allowance per Diem.	Charge of Cures.	Quarters.	Funerals.

K Great Britain Admiralty.

By the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

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37. 1

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented unto Us, that divers young Gentlemen who have been appointed by Warrants from this Office to ſerve as Voluntiers on board His Majeſty's Ships, have actually been born as ſuch, from Time to Time, much longer than they ought, and even ſome of them till they have been Twenty Years of Age, and upwards, which is contrary to the Eſtabliſhment for ſuch Voluntiers; and it being neceſſary that this Irregularity ſhould be prevented for the future, We do therefore hereby require and direct, That no ſuch Voluntier be born above four Years as ſuch, in actual Service and Pay on board His Majeſty's Ships, who was at the Time of his firſt Appointment between the Age of Thirteen and Fourteen Years; and that not any of them be born above Three Years as ſuch in actual Service (deducting both from the one and the other the Times he ſhall have been on Shoar, and out of Pay) who were between the Age of Fifteen and Sixteen Years at their firſt Admiſſion; but that at the Expiration of the Times before-mentioned, the reſpective Captains of His Majeſty's Ships do, if they find them qualified for it, not only appoint them to do the Duty of an ordinary Midſhipman, and rate them as ſuch in their Books, as one of the Number allowed in their Complement of Men, the firſt Opportunity they ſhall have of ſo doing; but that if they do not find them, when the Times hereby appointed for their Service as Voluntiers ſhall be expired, qualified to do the Duty of an ordinary Midſhipman as aforeſaid, they do forthwith intirely diſcharge them from their Books, and tranſmit to Our Secretary, for Our Information, an Account of the Reaſons for their ſo doing, whether it be with reſpect to their Time of Service, Incapacity to do the Duty of Midſhipmen, or otherwiſe, which they are likewiſe to expreſs againſt their Names in the Muſter-Books of the Ships which they

they command. And that the ſeveral Captains of His Majeſty's Ships which now are, or ſhall hereafter be in Sea-Pay, may be the better able punctually to comply with theſe our Orders, they are to demand of ſuch Voluntiers which now do, or ſhall hereafter be appointed to ſerve under their Command, of what Age they were when firſt appointed, and on what Ships they have ſerved in ſuch Capacity, which when they ſhall be informed of, they are to ſend an Account thereof to the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, in order to their being ſatisfied by them, from the Muſter-Books in their Office, how long each of the ſaid Voluntiers have ſerved, and been in actual Pay in that Quality in each Ship. But notwithſtanding what is before directed, in Caſe the Commander of any Ship of His Majeſty ſhall find, that by the diligent Application of any ſuch Voluntier towards the improving himſelf in the Art of Seamanſhip, he ſhall have actually made himſelf capable of performing the Duty of an ordinary Midſhipman before the Times limited by this our Order ſhall be expired, he is hereby impowered and required to appoint him one of the Number of Ordinary Midſhipmen allowed to his Complement of Men, as ſoon as ever he ſhall have an Opportunity of doing the ſame, provided that he ſhall be ſatisfied ſuch Voluntier is between the Age of Seventeen and Eighteen Years, but not otherwiſe. Given under our Hands this Day of 17

To the reſpective Captains of His Majeſty's Ships for the Time being.

By Command of their Lordſhips,

K. Great Brit. + I. Admiralty 816 m 7 / 38 / 25

By the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

WHEREAS, contrary to the Diſcipline and known Rules of the Navy, it hath been found that great Abuſes and Irregularities have been committed in Victualling His Majeſty's Ships Abroad, but more particularly in the Foreign Governments and Plantations, to the very great Prejudice of the Service; and it being highly neceſſary that ſuch Regulations ſhould be made, as may effectually prevent thoſe evil Practices and Irregularities for the future, you are therefore hereby required ſtrictly to comply with what is hereafter directed, viz.

I. That at the Time of their ſailing from *Great Britain*, particular Care be taken that they carry out with them the full Proportion of Proviſions which ſhall be ordered them, either for eight Months at whole Allowance for their Complement of Men, or otherwiſe, or at leaſt ſo much thereof as the Ships under their Command can poſſibly Stow; and that for whatever they take ſhort thereof, both themſelves and the Maſters of the Ships do, under their Hands, certify to the Agent to the Commiſſioners for Victualling, at the Port where they ſhall be ſupply'd, the Incapacity of the Ships to receive the ſame; in which Certificates are to be mentioned the Quantity of each particular Specie which they proceed with, ſhort of the aforeſaid Proportion. And if they happen to touch at any other Victualling Port, to be furniſhed with what they may have expended before they ſail from the Coaſt of *Great Britain*, they are to take Care to give the like Certificate to the Agent at that Port, of what they have ſhort, when they ſail from thence.

II. That they do, as ſoon as they ſhall be out of the Channel, and on all other Voyages wherein they ſhall be ordered to put their Ship's Company to Short-Allowance, take an eſpecial Care that both their Officers and Men be put to ſix to four Mens Allowance of Proviſions of all Species, except Beer, for lengthning out the Proviſions which they ſhall be ordered to be furniſhed with, and continue them at the ſaid Allowance untill their Arrival in *Great Britain* again.

III. That when any Species of Proviſions ſhall be wanting Abroad for the Ships under their Command, a careful Survey be taken of what ſhall be remaining of thoſe Species, when the ſame can be conveniently done; and that the particular Occaſions for ſuch Proviſions wanting, and the Quantities thereof be certify'd under the Hands of the ſigning Officers of the Ship to be delivered to the Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy, upon the ſtating and adjuſting the Victualling Account. And particular Care is to be taken that no more Proviſions of any Kind be bought than there ſhall be a real Occaſion of, that ſo His Majeſty may not be put to any unneceſſary Expence on that Account.

6.

IV. That where they can poſſibly be furniſhed with ſuch Proviſions as they may want, either by the Agent or Correſpondents to the Commiſſioners for Victualling, they do conſtantly apply to them for the ſame: In which Caſe they are hereby ſtrictly forbid to buy or provide any Part of the ſaid Proviſions, either by themſelves or the Purſers, excepting only when the Prices are ſuch that the Purſers will be content to take the Payment on the Ballance of their Accounts.

V, That as Vouchers to the Agents, or Correſpondents to the Commiſſioners for Victualling for what they ſhall Iſſue, the Captains of His Majeſty's Ships do give their Warrants to them for what Quantity of each Specie is wanting; and that not only themſelves, but the ſigning Officers of the Ship do take Care the ſaid Proviſions be ſent on board in kind; and that either the Captains themſelves, or in their neceſſary Abſence, the next common Officer, and the Maſter and Boatſwain, as to Ships of the Fifth Rate and upwards; and for Ships and Veſſels of the Sixth Rate, either the Commanders of them, or in their Abſence the Lieutenants, where there are any allowed, together with the Maſter Gunners and Captains Clerks, do with all poſſible Care and Exactneſs, certify the Quantity of each Specie of Proviſions that ſhall be actually brought on board; and that it be mentioned in the ſaid Certificates when the Proviſions were received, which Certificates are to be given to the Purſers, to be by them delivered to the Commiſſioners for Victualling, or their Agents, before they Indent for the Proviſions. And foraſmuch as Credits are uſually given to the Purſers for ſuch Proviſions as they take ſhort at their Indenting, the which they may demand, upon Occaſion, at any other Port they come to, the Commanders are alſo to take Care that the like Certificates be given of the actual Delivery of the ſaid Proviſions on board, as is before directed.

VI. That when Proviſions ſhall be wanting where the Commiſſioners for Victualling have neither Agent nor Correſpondent, the real Occaſion be certified by the ſigning Officers of the Ship, in like Manner as is before directed by the third Article of theſe Inſtructions; upon which the Captains are to give their Orders to the Purſers to provide the ſame on the cheapeſt Terms that poſſibly may be, and very carefully to inſpect into their Proceedings therein; not only in ſeeing that the Money which ſhall be neceſſary for that purpoſe be taken up, and Bills drawn on the Commiſſioners of the Victualling at the beſt Rate of the Exchange for His Majeſty, but that the ſame be laid out with the greateſt Frugality and good Husbandry that may be; and that the Proviſions bought be all brought on board, and expended in Victualling the Ship's Company, and to no other Uſe whatever; and the ſaid Commanders are not, on any Pretence whatever, to concern themſelves in providing the ſaid Proviſions, any otherwiſe than by being a Checque on the Purſers Proceedings therein, as aforeſaid.

VII. The Captains of His Majeſty's Ships are to take Care that the ſigning Officers do certify the Receipt of all Proviſions which ſhall be bought, mentioning the particular Species and Quantity of each; which Certificates are to accompany each of the three Bills of Exchange

Exchange which ſhall be drawn on the Commiſſioners for Victualling for the ſame, and the Bills themſelves, as well as the Certificates, are to be atteſted by the Captains themſelves.

VIII. The like Care is to be taken that two or more of the Commiſſion or Warrant Officers of the Ship be preſent at the Payment of all Monies which ſhall be diſburſed for Proviſions; and that they do witneſs the Party's Receipts for the ſame, which Receipts are particularly to mention the Prices and Quantities of each Specie; and that Certificates be deſired and produced from the Governour or Council of His Majeſty's Governments or Plantations, or ſome of the moſt eminent Merchants of the Place, of the current Exchange at the Time the Bills are drawn, as well as of the current Prices of ſuch Proviſions.

IX. The Captains of His Majeſty's Ships are likewiſe to take Care that the Accounts and Vouchers for ſuch Proviſions as ſhall be bought, be ſent to the Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy with the Bills of Exchange, or as ſoon after as poſſibly may be; and that leſt the firſt Bill drawn ſhould miſcarry, Copies of ſuch Accounts and Vouchers, atteſted under the Hand of the ſaid Captains, and the ſigning Officers, be tranſmitted to the ſaid Commiſſioners by the very firſt Opportunity.

X. They are to take Care that no Sums of Money be charged for Store-Houſe-Room, or for Commiſſion for the future, nor are they to put His Majeſty to the Charge of Sloop or Boat hire, unleſs there may happen to be an indiſpenſible Neceſſity for the ſame; in which Caſe the ſigning Officers are to certify the Occaſion of hiring ſuch Sloops, or Boats, and that they have not been employed longer than was abſolutely neceſſary; as alſo that both the one and the other, were had at as reaſonable Rates as they could poſſibly be procured in the Parts where they were ſo hired.

XI. And to prevent the very great Expence which the Crown hath heretofore been put to in trimming old Cask, as well as in buying of new, the Captains of His Majeſty's Ships are to take an eſpecial Care that the Purſers do not ſell or diſpoſe of any Part of the Cask, or Iron Hoops, which ſhall be carried out of *Great Britain*, and that the Ship's Coopers be duly employ'd in trimming and refitting them from Time to Time; as alſo that no new Cask be bought but on the moſt urgent Occaſions; and that as to the old Cask which ſhall be trimm'd and made fit for Service, all the ſigning Officers of the Ship do ſo well inform themſelves of the ſame, as that they may be able at her Return to make Oath thereunto, as well as to the particular Quantities of new Cask and Hoops received, if it ſhall be required.

XII. That the utmoſt Care be taken in the ſtowing the Proviſions on board His Majeſty's Ships, as well to preſerve the ſame from any Accidents of periſhing or Embezlements, as that the oldeſt, or that which is in the worſt Condition may be come at, ſo as to be firſt expended; and on the Ship's revictualling that the Biſquit which may then be on board, be bagged up and the Bread-Room cleanſed, aired and ſecured in the beſt Manner that poſſibly may be.

XIII. That

XIII. That the like Care be taken in ſtowing or rummaging the Hold, that ſo the Cask may not be knocked againſt each other, or againſt the Ship's Sides, ſo as to occaſion the Pickle to leak out, and the Fleſh to become muſty; and in order hereunto, the Captains are to have a particular Regard that the Maſters, or in Caſe of their Abſence, the Maſter's Mates, do actually ſee what is hereby directed duly and carefully performed.

Laſtly, And the Captains of His Majeſty's Ships are not only to give it in ſtrict Charge to their reſpective Officers, carefully to perform what is directed by theſe Inſtructions, as far as the ſame doth relate to them, but themſelves to ſee that they do the ſame, that ſo if required they may be able to make Oath thereunto; and whereas it hath been repreſented to us, that the Crown hath been put to a very great Expence in the ſupplying the Ships Abroad with freſh Meat, and particularly at *Jamaica*, the reſpective Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships which now are, or ſhall be employed Abroad, are hereby required and directed to take Care that the Companies belonging to them be not ſupplied with freſh Proviſions but once a Week, unleſs there ſhall be an abſolute Neceſſity for the doing it oftner, by reaſon of their Sickneſs, and that in ſuch Caſe it be no more than twice a Week.

Given under our Hands this Day of

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To the reſpective Captains of His Majeſty's Ships who ſhall be employed in Foreign Parts.

By Command of their Lordſhips,

K Grant Brit. & Ir. Admiralty 816 m. 7 39.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

25

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented unto Us by the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, upon their adviſing with the proper Officers of His Majeſty's Yards, that the ſoaking new Sails at firſt in Salt Water, and then bringing them immediately to the Yards, and there thoroughly drying them before they are ſtow'd, may be of Advantage by preventing in ſome Meaſure their Mill-dewing afterwards; provided that great Care be taken that they be not made up, and put into the Store-Room of the Ship before they ſhall be thoroughly dry, for that being thus dipped as aforeſaid, they will be longer in drying than if ſoaked in Freſh Water, and be more ſubject to give and grow moiſt, and conſequently to rot and decay. You are hereby required and directed, when you ſhall be furniſhed at any Time with new Sails for His Majeſty's Ships under your Command, to cauſe them to be dipped in Salt Water the firſt opportunity you ſhall have of doing the ſame, and having ſo done, you are to cauſe them to be immediately brought to the Yards; but you are to take all poſſible Care that they be there thoroughly dryed before they are taken down, made up, and put into the Store-Room. And for the greater Preſervation of the Sails which ſhall be furniſhed to His Majeſty's Ship which you may from time to time be appointed to command, you are to cauſe them to be well aired by all convenient Opportunities which you ſhall have for the doing thereof, and that then they be carefully made up again and placed in the Store-Room, in ſuch Manner as may beſt prevent their receiving Damage either from Moiſture or otherwiſe. For which this ſhall be your Warrant. Given under our Hands this

Day of 17

To Captain
Commander of His Majeſty's
Ship the

By Command of their Lordſhips,

816. m. 7
40.

K. Grent Brit. & Ireland.
Admiralty.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

27

WHereas we are informed by the Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, That their Officers meet with frequent Inſults from *French* Veſſels, with Numbers of armed Men, who carry on the Smuggling Trade by Force on the Coaſt of this Kingdom, and that the Perſons on board ſuch Veſſels, do by Violence refuſe to admit them to come on Board, in order to their ſearching them, as they are required to do; and the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms having deſired that the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels may be directed to aſſiſt their Officers in the due Execution of their Duty, as there ſhall be Occaſion: You are hereby required and directed to aſſiſt the ſaid Officers of the Cuſtoms all that poſſible you can in preventing the aforeſaid Smuggling Trade accordingly. And you are from Time to Time to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours to look out for, and to come up with, and ſeize all Veſſels that may be employed in Running of Wooll from His Majeſty's Dominions, or in carrying on any clandeſtine Trade, which Veſſels ſo ſeized, you are to deliver to the Officers of the Cuſtoms at the firſt Port you can reach, in order to their being proceeded againſt according to Law. Given under our Hands this Day of

To the reſpective Captains and Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels for the Time being.

By Command of their Lordſhips,

816. m. 1.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

28

WHEREAS We have determined that that part of the 25th Article of the General Printed Inſtructions to the Captains of His Majeſty's Ships, which relates to the putting a Query on the Ships Books, againſt each Man's Name that ſhall be ſet Sick on Shore, or Hurt, for the ſtopping their Wages; until they ſhall return to their own, or bring Certificates of their Entry on board ſome other of His Majeſty's Ships, ſhall, during time of Peace, or till further Order, be diſcontinued; you are therefore hereby required and directed, when you ſhall henceforward ſend on Shore any ſick or hurt Men from the
under your Command, not to put a Query againſt their Names, but regularly Diſcharge them on your Books, if they do not return on board within a Month after the Time of their being reſpectively put on Shore. Given under our Hands this

To Captain *Commander*
of His Majeſty's *the*

By Command of their Lordſhips,

K. Great Brit. & I. Admiralty.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.* 29

5/6 m. 7 12. 1

WHereas it hath been Repreſented to us by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, that the Captains and Purſers of His Majeſty's Ships have frequently ſold and delivered Tobacco to the Seamen belonging to them before the ſame has been Manufactured in *Great Britain*, which is directly contrary to the following Clauſe in an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Sixth Year of the late Queen's Reign, Entitled, An Act for continuing ſeveral Duties therein mentioned, upon Coffee, *&c. viz.*

" That all Tobacco, to be uſed or conſumed " on board any of His Majeſty's Ships of War, in " any part of *Europe*, ſhall be ſuch as is of the " Growth of the *Britiſh* Plantations, which hath " paid His Majeſty the full Duties, and been Ma- " nufactured in *Great Britain*; upon Pain that eve- " ry ſuch Commander or Purſer, who ſhall know- " ingly and willingly offend therein, ſhall forfeit " their reſpective Places and Employments, and " Three Shillings for every Pound Weight of To- " bacco.

You are therefore hereby required and directed, not to preſume yourſelf, nor ſuffer your Perſer to iſſue Tobacco to the Men in the Ship you command, contrary to what is directed by the aforeſaid Act of Parliament. Given under our Hands this

To the reſpective Captains and Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels for the Time being.

By Command of their Lordſhips,

5/10.

K Great Brit. & I. — Admiralty.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

WHEREAS the Principal Officers of His Majeſty's Ordnance have propoſed, That the following Table may be eſtabliſhed as a Rule for the Proportions of Powder to be expended on Board His Majeſty's Ships for the future, in the different Times of Service, Salutes, and Scaling, according to the Natures of the Ordnance under-written, *viz.*

Nature of the Ordnance.	Service.	Salutes.	Scaling.
	Pd. wt.	Pd. Oz.	Pd. Oz.
42 Pounders	17		3¼ 0
32	14		2¾ 0
24	10½		2 0
18	9		1½ 0
12	7		1 0
9	6	4 0½	0
8		3 6½	0
6	4	3 0½	0
5¼		2 8½	0
4			0 6
3			0 4
2			0 3
1			0 2

You are hereby required and directed, upon all Occaſions of Firing, ſtrictly to conform to the ſaid Scheme,

Scheme, taking Notice, that whatever ſhall exceed the ſaid Proportions, will not be allowed upon your Gunner's Accounts. Given under our Hands this Day of 17

To the reſpective Captains and Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels.

By Command of their Lordſhips,

By the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

K. Great Britain & Ireland Admiralty.

816. m. 44. / 31

WHereas the Principal Officers of the Ordnance have repreſented unto Us, that the Gunners of His Majeſty's Ships, which have been ſent to the *Weſt-Indies*, and particularly *North-America*, do make extravagant Demands for Supplies and Repairs of Stores; You are therefore, (in Addition to the Inſtructions you have already received for the frugal husbanding of the Ordnance Stores, which ſhall be furniſhed to His Majeſty's Ship under your Command) hereby required and directed to take all poſſible Care in examining the Expences of the Gunner of the Ship under your Command, of all Stores committed to his Care, and not only in the cauſing an exact Account to be taken of the Remains in his Cuſtody, but that at the ſame Time an exact Survey be taken of the Particulars, which are to be repaired, the ſame to be ſigned by the proper Warrant-Officers, as well as yourſelf, or the Lieutenant, that ſo it may not be left to the Tradeſmen of the Country, who, (as it hath been repreſented to Us) do frequently buy even ſuch Stores as are not periſhable in great Quantities, as Eye-Bolts, Ring Bolts, and the like, without giving any Account of the old.

You are alſo to take Care that all poſſible good Husbandry be uſed in the Expence of the Small-Arms, and that Part of the Locks, when good, be not changed, or ſtolen through the Careleſſneſs of the Gunner or Armourer, both of whom you are to cauſe to be anſwerable for ſuch Repairs, and Loſſes, unleſs the ſaid Loſs ſhall proceed from unavoidable Accidents, in which Caſe you are to certify the ſame, after Survey and Examination.

And whereas it hath been further repreſented to Us by the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, that it hath been a common Practice with the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships Abroad, to ſtrike ſeveral of their Guns, and to cauſe them to be laid in the Ballaſt, without any Manner of Care taken

taken of them, by which Means a very conſiderable Number of the Guns belonging to the Navy are render'd unſerviceable: We do hereby ſtrictly charge and require you not to ſtrike any of the Guns belonging to the Ship you command in the Hold, unleſs there ſhall be an abſolute Neceſſity ſo to do for her Preſervation, and even in ſuch Caſe, you are to cauſe them to be mounted again as ſoon as the Danger ſhall be over.

And in all other Matters relating to the Ordnance Stores on board the Ship under your Command, you are to take an eſpecial Care for the Preſervation thereof, and that no more be expended, or bought than there ſhall be an abſolute Occaſion for, that ſo His Majeſty may not be put to any unneceſſary Expence whatever on that Head. Given under our Hands this of 17

To Captain
Commander of His Majeſty's
Ship the

By Command of their Lordſhips,

K. Grant Brit. & I. Admiralty.

816. m. 7 45

By the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

32

WHEREAS we have, in purſuance of His Majeſty's Orders in Council, appointed an additional Lieutenant to the Ship under your Command, who, beſides the Performance of his Duty as ſuch, is to have the particular Care and Management of ſuch of the Company belonging to the ſaid Ship, as ſhall from Time to Time be appointed by you to be Small-ſhot Men, the Number whereof you are to take Notice is to be Ten leſs than the Number of Guns eſtabliſhed for her; you are therefore hereby required and directed, to cauſe the ſaid additional Lieutenant, or the youngeſt Lieutenant, which ſhall at any Time be appointed to His Majeſty's Ship which you know do, or may hereafter command, to take upon him, (beſides his Duty as one of the Lieutenants of the ſaid Ship, as aforeſaid) the particular Care and Management of the Small-ſhot Men accordingly, and that he doth frequently exerciſe them, and inſtruct them in the Uſe and Management of their Arms, that ſo they may be the better qualified to perform Service in Time of Action, at which Time you are to cauſe him to be quartered with them, and to have the Conduct and Management of them. And whereas it hath been repreſented to us by the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, that the ſmall Arms furniſhed to His Majeſty's Ships have been frequently loſt, through Careleſſneſs, or otherwiſe, you are to direct the Lieutenant who is, or ſhall be appointed to the Service before-mentioned, to have a particular Regard to the Preſervation of ſuch ſmall Arms as ſhall from Time to Time be furniſhed to His

His Majeſty's Ship under your Command, from Loſs, by Embezlement, or otherwiſe, and to ſee that they be cleaned, and repaired when there may be Occaſion, that ſo they may be always in good Condition for Service. For which this ſhall be your Warrant. Given under our Hands this

To the reſpective Captains of His Majeſty's Ships, from the Firſt Rate to a Ship of Forty Guns inclusive, for the Time being.

By Command of their Lordſhips,

816. m. 7/46

K. Grant Distr. of J. Admiralty.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.* 33

WHereas it hath been repreſented unto us by the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, That notwithſtanding the many Orders which have been given by this Board, very irregular Expences have been made of the Gunners Stores furniſhed to His Majeſty's Ships, and particularly as to ſmall Arms, Stores expended as dropt over-board, the Expence of Parchment Cartridges, and great Quantities of Powder on irregular Salutes; you are hereby required and directed to cauſe all poſſible Care to be taken for the Preſervation, and in the frugal Expence of every Species of Ordnance Stores which may be furniſhed to the Ship under your Command; and particularly that when any Parchment Cartridges ſhall be decayed, a careful and regular Survey be from time to time taken of them, and that they be not condemned or caſt, without ſuch Survey; as alſo that there be not any Part of the Powder which may be put on board, expended or waſted in unneceſſary or irregular Salutes: For if it ſhall be found that the utmoſt Care is not taken herein, and that His Majeſty hath been put to any extraordinary Expence either by Careleſſneſs or otherwiſe, the ſame ſhall be made good out of your Wages. Given under our Hands this

To the reſpective Captains or Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships or Veſſels for the Time being.

By Command of their Lordſhips,

11.

K. Great Brit. & Ireland. Admiralty. 816.m.7/47

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *&c.*

34

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented unto Us by the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, That, notwithſtanding the ſeveral ſtrict Orders which have been given for the well husbanding, and for the Preſervation of the Ordnance Stores furniſhed to His Majeſty's Ships, ſeveral Captains of the ſaid Ships have, in their Accounts delivered into that Office, ſet down as expended, Muſquets, Piſtols, Cartouch-Boxes, Hangers, Swords, Hand Granadoes, Hatchets, and other Things, alledging that the ſame were loſt, in engaging Ships and Veſſels belonging to the King of *Spain*, or his Subjects, when His Majeſty was in War with that Monarch: You are hereby ſtrictly required and directed, on all Occaſions when it ſhall be neceſſary to make uſe of ſuch Stores, or any others which may be furniſhed to His Majeſty's Ship under your Command, from the Office of Ordnance, to cauſe the utmoſt Care to be taken, that the ſame be neither waſted, embezzled, or otherwiſe loſt: And when there may at any Time be occaſion to ſend your Boats on Service, you are to cauſe the Muſquets, Swords, Piſtols, and other Ordnance-Stores which ſhall be ſent in them, to be put into the Charge of the Lieutenants, or other Officers commanding in ſuch Boats, that ſo they may be accountable for the ſame, and pay out of their Wages for ſuch Particulars as may have been loſt through Negligence: And when the Boats ſhall return from the Service whereunto they ſhall be appointed, you are to cauſe all the ſaid Ordnance-Stores which were put on board them to be returned to the Gunner of the Ship, and that he be regularly charged therewith. Given under our Hands this

To the reſpective Captains and Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels from Time to Time.

By Command of their Lordſhips,

15.

K. Great Britain
Admiralty.
816 m. 7
48

By the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

35

WHEREAS the Principal Officers of the Ordnance have propoſed unto us ſeveral Alterations in the Ordnance Stores, which ſhall be furniſhed to His Majeſty's Ships, and in the Proportions thereof, wherein there are conſiderable Additions made in the Round-Shot, Pound-Shot, and ſmall Arms, and the Reducements made from ſuch Articles as appear to them either uſeleſs or ſuperfluous; You are therefore hereby required and directed to cauſe the ſame to be ſtrictly complied with from Time to Time, as to the Receipt of Ordnance Stores on board His Majeſty's Ship under your Command, according to the Scheme thereof, which is hereunto annexed; And you are particularly to take Care, that there be not Fired on board the ſaid Ship the double Weight of any kind of Shot, the ſaid Principal Officers of the Ordnance having repreſented to us, that the ſame is not only a Practice dangerous and pernicious, but that it cannot be ſafely executed with above half the Allowance of Powder. Given under Our Hands this

To the reſpective Captains and Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels.

By Command of their Lordſhips,

Alterations that may be made for the preſent Service, till other Stores can be provided.

Round Shot		For Channel Service is added 20 Rounds for the lower Tire, and 30 Rounds for the upper Tires; and the ſame for Foreign Service.
Pound Shot		One Third more, till the Grape-Shot are made.
Double-headed Hammer'd Shot		Three Rounds to be Reduced.
Tin Caſes filled with Muſket Shot		Three Rounds to be Reduced.
Bars of Iron		All Reduced.
Funnels of Plate		All Reduced.
Match		A Quarter Part Reduced.
Long and Three Quarter Pikes		All Reduced.
Short Pikes		To be continued till One Third Part of the Muskets can be provided with Bayonets.
Bills		All Reduced.
Hatchets		To be continued till Pole-Axes can be made.
Sheet-Lead		All Reduced, and only Aprons of Lead to be delivered of 12 by 10 Inches.
Tackle-Hooks		Half to be Reduced.
Ladle-Hooks		Ten Pair only to be continued to each Rate.
Port-Hooks		All Reduced.
Nails	40 *d.*	Three Quarters Reduced.
	30	
	20	One Half to be Reduced.
	10	
	6	
	4	All Reduced.
	3	
	2	None but large Tacks in lieu.
Sheep Skins		One Third to be Reduced.
Starch		Two Thirds to be reduced.
Linſtocks		All Reduced.
Muſquetoons		Reduced according to the following Table.
Muskets, Piſtols, Cartouch-Boxes, Swords		An Addition of theſe is made to the ſeveral Rates in Conſideration of other Reducements, according to the following Table, viz.

Proportion agreed to by the Flag-Officers the 31ſt of *December*, 1717.

Rates of Ships	Guns 100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20
Muſquets	150	120	90	90	70	60	50	40	40
Muſqueetoons	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	2	2	2	2
Piſtols in Pairs	36	30	20	20	15	14	12	10	10
Swords	140	120	80	80	70	50	50	40	50
Pole-Axes	50	50	50	50	40	40	35	25	20
Short Pikes	40	35	30	30	25	18	18	18	12

ORDERS

Eſtabliſht for the well government of his Majeſties Ships, and preſervation of good Order among the reſpective Commanders, Officers, and Sea-men, ſerving his Majeſty in the ſame.

I. THAT whatſoever Perſon ſerving his Majeſty in any of his ſaid Ships, ſhall be heard to Swear, Curſe, or Blaſpheme the Name of God, ſhall upon proof thereof made, forfeit for every ſuch offence, the full value of one dayes Pay, according to the capacity, wherein they reſpectively ſerve.

II. That whoever ſhall be found guilty of drunkenneſs, ſhall for every ſuch offence undergo the like forfeiture, excepting Commanders, and other Commiſſion, or Warrant Officers; whoſe firſt offence of this kind, ſhall upon proof thereof, made before the Principal Officers, and Commiſſioners of his Majeſties Navy, and the ſame found ſufficient, upon their report thereof to me, be puniſhed, by being rendered uncapable of holding any further Command or Office, in his Majeſties Service.

III. That every man, ſerving his Majeſty for able *Sea*-mans pay or under, who ſhall be convicted of telling a Lye, ſhall be puniſhed by being Hoiſted up on the Main-ſtay, with the Fore-braces, having a Broom and a Shovel tyed to his Back, where he ſhall continue half an hour, every man crying out a Lyar, a Lyar, and for the Week following, it ſhall be his duty to make clean the *S*hips head and Sides without Board, according to the ancient practice of the Navy: And where the perſon ſo offending ſhall receive greater wages, than that of an able *Sea*-men, he ſhall for the ſame forfeit half the value of a days pay, according to the reſpective capacity wherein they ſo ſerve,

IV. That he, that ſhall be found guilty of Theft, ſhall be, at the firſt opportunity of doing the ſame, Towed a *S*hore, and obliged out of his Wages to make ſatisfaction to the party injuried, to the full value of the goods ſtoln, and receive ſuch further puniſhment for his ſaid offence, as by the Commander of the Ship ſhall be thought expedient.

V. If any perſon ſhall preſume to lie on *S*hore (without leave from his *S*uperiour Officers) he ſhall forfeit for the firſt time of his ſo offending, two days pay; for the ſecond, four; for the third, a weeks; according to the capacity wherein he ſerves his Majeſty; and for the fourth, to be diſcharged as a Run-away upon the Ships-Books.

VI. That he that is found in his Cabbin, or in any place between Decks, when his turn is to be on the Watch, unleſs otherwiſe appointed by his Superiour Officer, ſhall forfeit the value of one days pay, according to his capacity, as aforeſaid.

VII. He that is found a ſleep on the deck in his Watch, or ſhall have a *C*andle in his *C*abbin, or between Decks, when the Watch is ſet, unleſs it be by *C*ommand of his *C*aptain, or other *S*uperiour Officers, ſhall receive ſuch puniſhment for his ſaid offence, as by the *C*ommander of the Ship ſhall be thought reaſonable.

VIII. That he that Piſſeth between Decks, or otherwiſe eaſeth himſelf, either there or in any other place, than ſuch as is appointed on that behalf, ſhall for the ſaid offence be brought to the *C*apſton, and there receive on his bare Back, ſo many Laſhes, according to the practiſe of the *S*ea (not exceeding twelve) as the *C*ommander of the Ship ſhall think fit.

IX. That the Commander of each Ship, do take care to call upon the Clerk of the Acts of his Majeſties Navy, for Printed *C*opies of theſe Rules, and not only ſee the ſame fairly paſted upon a Board, and hung up in ſome convenient place in the Steeridge, where every man may readily come to peruſe the ſame; but to cauſe the ſaid Rules to be publiquely read over in the hearing of his whole Ships-company, once at leaſt in every month during the Voyage.

X. That where juſt proof ſhall be made before the *C*ommander of any of his Majeſties Ships, that any Officer or Sea-man under his command, have committed any of the offences herein enumerated, and that the ſame cannot conveniently be brought before a *C*ourt Marſhall, to be tryed according to the Laws, in that behalf eſtabliſh't by Act of Parliament in the Thirteenth year of the Reign of his Majeſty, the ſaid *C*ommander do take ſtrict care, as well to ſee the corporal puniſhment herein provided duly and ſolemnly executed, as to keep a perfect accompt in writing of what forfeitures of Wages, ſhall by vertue hereof have been incurr'd, by any perſon during the Voyage, and to deliver the ſaid accompt to the *C*omptroller of his Majeſties Navy, at the pay of his Ships company in order to the defaulking the ſame out of the Wages of every offender, to be diſpoſed of to the uſe of the *C*heſt.

816. m. 7
50. 1

(L. S.)

37

K. St. Brit. 1.— William & Mary

INSTRUCTIONS

For ſuch Merchants and others who ſhall have Commiſſions, or Letters of Marque, or Commiſſions for Private Men of War againſt the French King his Subjects, or Inhabitants within any of his Territories or Dominions, by Virtue of Their Majeſties Commiſſion granted under the Great Seal of England, *bearing Date the 26th Day of* June 1689. *Given at our Court at* Whitehal *the 2d Day of* May 1693. *In the Fifth Year of Our Reign.*

Observ. the following Rules in Latin & English

MARIE R.

I. THAT it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Merchants and others, Authorized by Our Letters of Mart, or Commiſſions for a Private Man of War, to ſet upon by Force of Arms, and to ſubdue and take the Men of War, Ships, and other Veſſels whatſoever: As alſo the Goods, Moneys and Merchandizes belonging to the French King and his Subjects, and Inhabitants within any of his Territories or Dominions, and ſuch other Ships, Veſſels and Goods as are, or ſhall be liable to Confiſcation; but ſo as that no Hoſtility be committed, nor Prize attacked, ſeized, or taken, within the Harbors of Princes and States in Amity with Us, or in their Rivers or Roads within ſhot of their Cannon.

II. That the Treaties between Their Majeſties and Their Allies be punctually obſerved, that there may be no undue Interruption of their Commerce.

III. Nevertheleſs the Ships belonging to any Prince or State in War with *France*, or belonging to *Altena*, *Gluckſtadt*, *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, *Dantzick*, and other Cities and Places of the Empire, as well on the *Eaſt-Sea*, as on the Rivers of the *Elb*, *Weezer* and *Eems*, although belonging to the King of *Sueden*, *Denmark*, or other Princes or States as Members of the Empire, and ſubject to the Avocatories of the Empire, which ſhall be bound to, or coming from *France*, or any the Dominions of the French King, may be taken as Prize.

IV. That all Ships of any other Nation that are bound to *France*, or the Dominions of the French King from any place in War with *France*, or ſubject to the Avocatories of the Empire, or ſhall come from *France* bound to any ſuch Place, ſhall be taken as Prize, unleſs they be only in Ballaſt.

V. That all Ships carrying any Contraband Goods to *France*, may be ſeized alſo.

VI. That all ſorts of Fireworks, and things thereto belonging, as Cannon, Muſquets, Mortars, Petards, Bombs, Granadoes, Sauciſſes, Peckkranſen, Carriages, Reſts, Bandaliers, Powder, Match, Salt-Petre, Bullets, Pikes, Swords, Head-Pieces, Cuiraſſes, Halbards, Horſes, Saddles, Holſters, Belts, Sailwork, Rigging, Cables, Cordage, Maſts, Lead, Pitch, Tar, Hemp, together with all other Equipage that ſerves for Sea or Land, laden in Daniſh Ships, and bound to the Enemies Country, are accounted Contraband Goods.

VII. That the ſame Goods or Merchandizes, and alſo Corn of all ſorts laden in the Ships belonging to Neuter-Towns bound to the Enemies Country, are to be reputed Contraband.

VIII. That Corn laden in the Ships of any Neuters may be ſeized whitherſoever it be bound.

IX. That Daniſh Ships being furniſhed with the Paſſports, together with Authentick Certificates relating to the Oaths required by the Convention with *Denmark*; the Form of which Paſſports and Oaths are hereunto annexed, may paſs freely, except ſuch Ships as have not diſpoſed of their whole Lading in the firſt Port of *France* where they touch'd, but together with the remainder of their Lading, have taken in other Goods in that firſt Port of *France*, and are proceeding towards another Place within the Territories of the French King with the ſame, and alſo except in the Caſes before-mentioned.

X. That the Ships belonging to the Subjects of *Sueden* being provided with Paſſports and Certificates according to the 12th Article of the Treaty betwixt *England* and *Sueden*, (which is hereunto annexed) ſhall not be moleſted otherwiſe than as in the ſaid Article is mentioned, or in the Caſes before expreſſed; and that

Swediſh

Swediſh Ships which ſhall appear to have ſet Sail out of any *Swediſh* Port before the firſt Day of *May*, in the Year 1693. ſhall not be detein'd in caſe the Maſter or Supra-Cargo thereof ſhall take the like Oath as is required by the Form of a *Swediſh* Paſs, comprehended in the ſaid 12th Article.

XI. That the ſaid Merchants and others ſhall bring ſuch Ships and Goods as they ſhall ſo ſeize and take, to ſuch Port of this Our Realm of *England* as ſhall be moſt convenient for them, in order to have the ſame legally adjudged in Our High Court of Admiralty, unleſs it be in ſuch Caſes where it is otherwiſe provided by the Act of Parliament hereunto annexed, made in the 4th and 5th Years of Our Reign, Intituled, *An Act for continuing the Acts for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with* France, *and for the Incouragement of Privateers.*

XII. That after ſuch Ship ſhall be taken and brought into any Port, the Taker ſhall be obliged to bring or ſend, as ſoon as poſſibly may be, three or four of the Principal of the Company, (whereof the Maſter and the Pilot to be always two) of every Ship ſo brought into Port, before the Judge of the Admiralty of *England*, or his Surrogate, or ſuch as ſhall be Commiſſioned by him, to be ſworn and examined upon ſuch Interrogatories as ſhall tend to the Diſcovery of the Truth touching the Intereſt or Propriety of ſuch Ship or Ships, and of the Goods and Merchandizes found therein; and the Taker ſhall be further obliged at the time he produceth the Company to be examined, to bring and deliver into the Hands of the Judge of the Admiralty of *England* his Surrogate, or others Commiſſioned as aforeſaid, all ſuch Paſſes, Sea-Briefs, Charter-Parties, Bills of Lading, Cocquets, Letters, and other Documents and Writings as ſhall be delivered up, or found on Board any ſuch Ships, the ſaid Taker, or one of his chief Officers who was preſent, and ſaw the ſaid Papers and Writings delivered up, or otherwiſe found on Board at the time of the Capture, making Oath, that the ſaid Papers and Writings are brought and delivered in as they were received or taken without any Fraud, Addition, Subduction or Imbezilment

XIII. That all ſuch Ships, Goods and Merchandizes taken by Virtue of Letters of Marque or Reprizal, ſhall be put into the poſſeſſion of, and ſafely kept and preſerved by the Perſons Authorized and Impowered by the Act of Parliament hereunto annexed, and no part of them ſhall be ſold, ſpoiled, waſted, or diminiſhed; and that the Bulk thereof ſhall not be broken before Judgment be given in the Court of Admiralty, that the Ship, Goods and Merchandizes are lawful Prize, and that no Perſon or Perſons taken or ſurprized in any Ship or Veſſel as aforeſaid, though known to be of the Enemies Party, ſhall be

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in cold Blood killed, maimed, or by Torture or Cruelty inhumanely treated, contrary to the common Uſage and juſt Permiſſion of War: And whoſoever ſhall offend in any of the Premiſes, ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed.

XIV. That the ſaid Merchants, Commanders of Ships, and others who ſhall obtain the ſaid Letters of Marque, or Commiſſions as aforeſaid for private Men of War, ſhall not do or attempt any thing againſt the true meaning of any Article or Articles, Treaty or Treaties depending between Us and any of Our Allies, touching the Freedom of Commerce in time of War, and the Authority of the Paſſports or Certificates under a certain Form in ſome one of the Articles or Treaties ſo depending between Us and Our Allies as aforeſaid, when produced and ſhewed by any of the Subjects of Our ſaid Allies, and ſhall not do or attempt any thing againſt Our loving Subjects, or the Subjects of any Prince or State in Amity with Us, nor againſt their Ships, Veſſels or Goods, but only againſt the French King his Subjects and Inhabitants within his Dominions, their Ships, Veſſels and Goods, and againſt ſuch other Ships, Veſſels and Goods as are or ſhall be liable to Confiſcation.

XV. That after ſuch Condemnation of any Prize, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Merchants and others to take into their own poſſeſſion ſuch and ſo many Ships, Veſſels, Goods and Merchandizes as ſhall be condemned unto them for lawful Prize, to make Sale, and diſpoſe thereof in open Market, or otherwiſe to their beſt Advantage. Provided that in ſuch Ship or Veſſel there be no Goods or Merchandizes of the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the Dominions of the French King; and except in all Caſes wherein it is otherwiſe provided by the Act of Parliament hereunto annexed.

XVI. That Our Subjects, and all other Perſons whatſoever, who ſhall either in their own Perſons ſerve or bear any Charge or Adventure, or in any ſort further or ſet forward the ſaid Adventure according to theſe Articles, ſhall ſtand and be freed by Virtue of the ſaid Commiſſion, and that no Perſon be in any wiſe reputed or challenged for an Offender againſt Our Laws, but ſhall be freed under Our Protection of and from all Trouble and Vexation that might in any wiſe grow thereby, in the ſame manner as any other Our Subjects ought to be by Law in their aiding and aſſiſting Us, either in their own Perſons, or otherwiſe in a lawful War againſt Our declared Enemies.

XVII. That the ſaid Merchants and others before the taking out Commiſſions, ſhall give Notice in Writing, ſubſcribed with their Hands to Our Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England* for the time being, or to the Lieutenant

tenant or Judge of Our ſaid Court of Admiralty, or his Surrogate, of the Name of their Ship, and of her Tonnage and Burthen, and the Names of the Captains, Owners or Setters out of the ſaid Ship, with the Number of Men, and the Names of the Officers in her, and for what time they are Victualed, and alſo of their Ordnance, Furniture and Ammunition, to the end the ſame may be Regiſtred in the ſaid Court of Admiralty.

XVIII. That thoſe Merchants, Captains and others, who ſhall have ſuch Letters of Marque or Commiſſions as aforeſaid, ſhall hold and keep, and are hereby enjoyned to hold and keep a Correſpondence by all Conveniencies and upon all Occaſions from time to time with our Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, ſo as from time to time to render and give unto them not only an Account or Intelligence of their Captures or Proceedings by Virtue of ſuch their ſaid Letters of Marque or Commiſſions aforeſaid, but alſo whatſoever elſe ſhall occur unto them, or be diſcovered or declared unto them, or found out by them, by Examination of, or Conference with any Mariners or Paſſengers of, or in the Ships or Veſſels taken, or by any other ways or means whatſoever touching or concerning the Deſigns of the Enemies, or any of their Fleets, Ships, Veſſels or Parties; and of the Stations, Seas, Ports and Places, and of their Intents therein; and of what Merchant Ships, or Veſſels of the Enemies bound out and home, as they ſhall hear of, and of what elſe material in theſe caſes may arrive to their Knowledge, to the end ſuch courſe may be thereupon taken, and ſuch Orders given as may be requiſite.

XIX. That ſuch Merchants, Commanders of Ships, and others, who ſhall obtain ſuch Letters of Marque or Commiſſion as aforeſaid, ſhall not wear our Colours, commonly called the Union, Jack or Pendant, on Board ſuch Ship or Veſſel by them fitted out in purſuance of ſuch Our Commiſſion in Company of any of Our Men of War, or ſo near any other Men of War belonging to any Nation in Amity with Us, ſo as to occaſion any Salute from them, or in or near any Port or Road whatſoever, and that two third parts of the whole Company of every ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſo fitted out as aforeſaid, ſhall be Land-Men; and that they ſhall, and are hereby required to Cruize againſt the French, and not to Merchandize during the continuance of ſuch Our Commiſſion, without the particular Permiſſion of Our Commiſſioners, for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England* now and for the time being, ſo to do.

XX. That all Merchants, Commanders, Officers, Mariners, and others, who ſhall either in their own Perſons ſerve or bear

any Charge, or in any ſort further or ſet forward the aforeſaid Adventure, ſhall and are hereby directed and required, (ſo far as they, or any of them are therein concern'd) carefully to obſerve all and every Matter and Thing concerning Prizes, and the Shares, Proportions and Rewards of and for the ſame, which are directed to be obſerved in the foreſaid Act of Parliament annexed, which is alſo hereby made part of theſe Our Inſtructions.

XXI. That all Perſons who ſhall violate theſe Inſtructions, ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed, and alſo required to make full Reparations to Perſons injured contrary to theſe Inſtructions for all Damages they ſhall ſuſtain by any Capture, Imbezilment, Demurage, or otherwiſe.

XXII. That before any ſuch Letters of Marque, or Commiſſions iſſue under Seal, Security with Sureties ſhall be taken by Bond before the Lieutenant and Judge of Our High Court of Admiralty of *England*, or his Surrogate, in the Sum of Three Thouſand Pounds Sterling, if the Ship carries above One Hundred and Fifty Men; and if a leſſer Number, then in the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds Sterling: The Condition of which Obligation ſhall be to the Effect, and in Form following.

THE CONDITION *of this Obligation is ſuch, That whereas is Authorized by Letters of Marque, or a Commiſſion for a Private Man of War, to Arm, Equip, and ſet forth to Sea the Ship called the of the Burthen of about Tuns, whereof he the ſaid goeth Captain, with Men, Ordnance, Ammunition and Victuals, to ſet upon by force of Arms, and to ſubdue, ſeize and take the Men of War, Ships, and other Veſſels whatſoever, together with the Goods, Moneys, and Merchandizes belonging to the French King, or to any of his Subjects or Inhabitants within any of his Territories or Dominions whatſoever, excepting only within the Harbours or Roads within ſhot of the Cannon of Princes and States in Amity with Their Majeſties. And whereas he the ſaid hath a Copy of certain Inſtructions approved of, and paſſed by Her Majeſty in Council, (the Original whereof is under Her Majeſties Sign Manual and Royal Signet) delivered to him to Govern himſelf therein, as by the Tenor of the ſaid Commiſſion, and of the Inſtructions thereunto relating more at large appeareth. If therefore nothing be done by the ſaid or any of his Officers, Mariners or Company, contrary to the true meaning of the ſaid Inſtructions, but that the Commiſſion aforeſaid, and the ſaid Inſtructions, ſhall in all Particulars be well and duly*

duly performed and obſerved as far as they ſhall the ſaid Ship, Captain and Company any way concern: And if they, or any of them, ſhall give full Satisfaction for any Damage or Injury which ſhall be done by them, or any of them, to any of Their Majeſties Subjects or Allies, or Neuters, or their Subjects; And alſo if the ſaid
and his Officers and Mariners, ſhall duly and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid to Their Majeſties, or the Cuſtomers or Officers appointed to receive the ſame for Their Majeſties, the uſual Cuſtoms due to Their Majeſties, of and for all Ships and Goods ſo as aforeſaid taken and adjudged for Prize, That then the above-written Obligation to be void and of none effect, or elſe to remain in full force and virtue.

M. R.

THE Form of the Oaths, As alſo of the PASSE, Required by the Convention with Denmarke.

In Latin.	In Engliſh.
Formula Juramenti à Proprietario Navis & oneris cum unicus eſt præſtandi.	*The Form of the Oath to be taken by the Owner of the Ship and Lading, if there be but one.*
EGo A. B. *verus Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Daniæ & Norvegiæ ſubditus & Civitatis Hafnienſis Incola (Officialis) juratus, hoc meo ſolenni juramento Sancte & ſincere profiteor & promitto, quæ ſequuntur omnia & ſingula.*	I *A. B.* real Subject of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and ſworn Burger of the City of *Copenhagen*, (Officer) do truly and ſincerely declare, and promiſe upon this my ſolemn Oath, all and every the Matters and Things hereafter following.

I.

Quod Navis cui nomen N. N. *Centum aut circiter Laſtarum capax tota & integra ad me ſolum nec ad ullum alium revera pertineat.*

II.

Quod revera ſtatuerim, certumque habeam ſupradictam Navem, quæ nunc in portu Hafnienſi (aut alibi N. N. *eſt) exinde ſub ductu* N. N. *prædictæ Civitatis Hafnienſis (aut alibi* N. N.) *Incolæ & Civis jurati tanquam Navarchi recta (in Norvegiam & exinde) Burdegalam (aut ad alia loca) in Galliam ituram, & Burdegalâ (aut aliis locis) ad dictum portum Hafnienſem aut alium quendam ad Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Daniæ & Norvegiæ Ditiones extra Imperium Germanicum ſitas pertinentem recta reverſuram, nec poſtquam ex Dania aut Norvegia ſolverit uſque dum eo denuo revertatur, ullum alium locum quam Galliam niſi tempeſtate forſan coactam, petituram.*

I.

That the Ship called *N. N.* of the Burthen of 100 Laſts or thereabouts, doth really belong to me alone, wholly and entirely, and to no other Perſon.

II.

That I have really purpoſed, and do certainly deſign, that the ſaid Ship now lying at *Copenhagen*, (or elſewhere *N. N.*) ſhall go from thence under the Conduct of *N. N.* Inhabitant and ſworn Burger of the ſaid City of *Copenhagen*, (or *N. N.*) as Maſter directly (to *Norway*,) and from thence to *Bourdeaux*, or to other places in *France*; and from *Bourdeaux* (or other places) directly return to the ſaid Port of *Copenhagen*, or any other Port belonging to the Dominions of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Denmark* and *Norway*, ſituated out of the Roman Empire; and that from and after the time of her departure from *Denmark* or *Norway*, until ſhe ſhall return thither again, ſhe ſhall not touch at any other place but *France*, unleſs compelled by ſtreſs of Weather.

III.

Quod nullam cum quovis colluſionem aut contractum directe vel indirecte, jam fecerim, nec durante hujus expeditionis curſu, cum ullo extraneo aut partium Imperio Romano ſubjectarum Cive aut Incola poſthac facturus ſim, de Navis ſupradictæ ejuſve mercium proprietate ex toto aut ex parte ad alium quemvis transferenda, ut nec etiam cum ullo ſereniſſimi & potentiſſimi Regis Daniæ & Norvegiæ ſubdito, niſi hic ſubditus ad omnes præſentis juramenti Articulos, quantum attinet rem ipſi transferendam obſervandos ſimili juramento prius obſtringatur.

IV.

Quod ſupradicta Navis jam non ſit onuſta, nec uſque dum prædicta Expeditio abſoluta fuerit, me ſciente, mandante, conſentiente, aut connivente, poſthac oneretur, ex toto aut ex parte Mercibus de Contrabande *dictis Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Daniæ & Norvegiæ Edicto, die & menſe dato, prohibitis, aliiſve ullis, quam quæ ad me ſolum, nullumque alium, abſque omni fraude & colluſione revera pertinent, quas ſolas, nec ullas alias in Galliam vehet, aut inde exportabit.*

III.

That I have not already made directly nor indirectly, any Colluſive Agreement or Contract, with any Perſon, nor during the courſe of this preſent Voyage, will hereafter make any with any Foreigner, or Burgher, or Inhabitant of any Places ſubject to the *Roman Empire*, for aſſigning or transferring the Property of the ſaid Ship, or the Goods therein laden, in whole or in part, to any Perſon whatſoever; nor will I make any ſuch Agreement or Contract with any Subject of the moſt Serene and Potent King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, unleſs ſuch Subject ſhall firſt oblige himſelf by the like Oath to obſerve all the Articles of this preſent Oath, as far as the ſame doth concern the thing which ſhall be transferred or aſſigned.

IV.

That the ſaid Ship is not now laden, nor ſhall hereafter (until this preſent Voyage ſhall be ended) be laden, with my Knowledge, Order, Conſent or Connivance, in whole or in part, with Contraband Goods prohibited by the Edict of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Denmark* and *Norway*, dated the Day and Month, *&c.* or any other, but ſuch as do really belong to me alone, and to no other, without Fraud and Colluſion, which Goods only, and no other, the ſaid Ship ſhall carry into *France*, or bring from thence.

V.

Nec ullas omnino merces in Galliam vehet, quæ in locis Imperio ſubjectis, aliiſve bello preſenti implicitis, onuſtæ ſunt, nec merces ullas in Gallia ſemel onuſtas in altero Galliæ portu, aut in locis dictis, quæ Imperio ſubjiciuntur, aut bello preſenti implicantur, in reditu, ſi forſan vi tempeſtatis ad ejuſmodi loca appellere coacta fuerit, exonerabit.

V.

That the ſaid Ship ſhall not carry any Goods whatſoever to *France*, which were taken in at any places ſubject to the *Empire*, or to the Parties now in War; nor ſhall unlade any Goods, once laden in *France*, in any other Port of *France*, or in the ſaid places, ſubject to the *Empire*, or to the Parties now in War, in her return, if by chance ſhe ſhould be compelled, by ſtreſs of Weather, to put into ſuch Places.

VI.

Quod nullum Mandatum aut Facultatem prædicto Navarcho aut ulli alii jam conceſſerim aut durante prædictæ expeditionis curſu, conceſſurus ſim, quid faciendi, quod cuidam ex prædictis Articulis vel minimum adverſetur, nec tale quid a quovis, me ſciente aut connivente fieri permittam. Ita me adjuvet Deus, ipſiuſque Verbum ſacroſanctum.

VI.

That I have not given, nor will, during the courſe of this preſent Voyage, give any Power or Authority to the ſaid Maſter, or any other, to do any thing that may be in the leaſt contrary to any of the ſaid Articles; nor will, with my Knowledge, or Connivance, ſuffer any ſuch thing to be done by any Perſon. So God me help and His Holy Word.

Formula

Formula Juramenti a Navarcho præſtandi.

Ego N. N. *ſupradictæ Navis Navarchus Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Daniæ & Norvegiæ verus ſubditus, & Civitatis Hafnienſis Incola ac Civis Juratus, hoc meo ſolenni Juramento Sancte profiteor & promitto, nihil quod ſciam quod cuidam ex Articulis ſupradictis adverſetur, jam factum eſſe, aut poſthac, me ſciente, mandante connivente aut directe vel indirecte conſenſum præbente, factum iri. Ita me adjuvet, &c.*

The Form of the Oath to be made by the Maſter.

I *N.N.* Maſter of the ſaid Ship, real Subject of his Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Denmark* and *Norway*, Inhabitant and ſworn Burger of the City of *Copenhagen*, do truly declare and promiſe by this my ſolemn Oath, That nothing contrary to any of the aforeſaid Articles has been done, that I know of, and that nothing hereafter ſhall be done, with my knowledge, or by my command, connivance or conſent, directly or indirectly. So help me God, *&c.*

Formula Juramenti à proprietariis, cum plures ſunt, præſtandi.

Nos infra nominati Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Daniæ & Norvegiæ veri ſubditi, & Civitatis Hafnienſis Incolæ & Cives Jurati (Officiales) hoc Noſtro ſolenni Juramento ſancte & ſincere profitemur & promittimus, quæ ſequuntur omnia & ſingula.

The Form of the Oath to be taken by the Owners, if more than one.

We hereafter named, real Subjects of his Sacred Majeſty the King of *Denmark* and *Norway*, Inhabitants and ſworn Burgers of *Copenhagen*, (Officers) do truly and ſincerely declare and promiſe by this our ſolemn Oath, all and every the Matters hereafter following.

I.

Quod Navis cui nomen N. N. centum circiter laſtarum capax, tota & integra ad Nos ſolos revera pertineat, ut ſequitur; ad A. B. $\frac{1}{5}$ ad E. F. $\frac{2}{5}$ ad G. H. $\frac{2}{5}$ & ad I. K. $\frac{1}{5}$.

II.

Quod revera inter Nos concluſum ſit, ſupradictam Navem, &c.

III.

Quod nullus noſtrum cum quovis colluſionem aliquam aut contractum directe aut indirecte jam fecerit, aut poſtmodum, durante hujus expeditionis curſu, facturus ſit, de dicta noſtra Navis aut oneris infra nominanda Portione ad alium quemvis tranſferenda.

IV.

Quod ſupradicta Navis jam non ſit onuſta nec uſquedum predicta expeditio perfecta fuerit nobis aut aliquo noſtrum Scientibus Conſentientibus, &c. *quam quæ ad nos ſolos abſque,* &c. *revera pertinent ut ſequitur ad A. B. 10 Laſtæ, ad L. M. 60 Laſtæ, & ad O. P. 30 Laſtæ, cujuſmodi merces ſolas nec ullas alias,* &c.

Reliqua ut in ſuperiori formula, Mutatis mutandis.

I.

That the Ship called the *N.N.* of the Burthen of 100 Laſts or thereabouts, doth really, wholly and totally belong to Us, and no others, in manner following, *viz.* to A. B. $\frac{1}{5}$, to E. F. $\frac{2}{5}$, to G. H. $\frac{2}{5}$, and to I. K. $\frac{1}{5}$.

II.

That it is really agreed amongſt Us, that the ſaid Ship, *&c.*

III.

That none of Us hath already made, directly or indirectly, or will hereafter, during this preſent Voyage, make with any Perſon, any colluſive Agreement or Contract concerning the transferring to any Perſon whatever, our Share hereafter named of the ſaid Ship or Lading.

IV.

That the ſaid Ship is not now, nor ſhall (untill this preſent Voyage be ended) be Laden with the Knowledge or Conſent, *&c.* of Us, or of any of Us, with any Goods but ſuch as do belong to Us alone, without, *&c. viz.* to A. B. 10 Laſts, to L. M. 60 Laſts, and to O. P. 30 Laſts; and that the ſaid Goods only, and no others, *&c.*

The reſt as in the ſame Form as above.

Mutatis mutandis.

Formula Literarum Salvi-Conductus.

NOS Chriſtianus Quintus (tot. Tit.) Omnibus & ſingulis quibus hæ noſtræ ſalvi Conductus literæ exhibebuntur, notum teſtatumque volumus quod Subditus noſter N. N. Civitatis noſtræ Regiæ Hafnienſis Incola ac civis juratus (Officialis noſter) humillime nobis exponi curaverit Navem cui Nomen N. N. Laſtarum capacem, quæ nunc in Portu Hafnienſi (aut alibi N. N. eſt) ad ſe ſolum revera pertinere, jam vero Mercibus ſibi ſoli propriis Edicto noſtro Regio 1691 *dato, nequaquam prohibitis, & Hafniæ (aut alibi in Regnis noſtris uti & in Mari Baltico aut aliis Locis preſenti Bello non implicitis (ſpecificentur loca) Navi ſupradictæ impoſitis, nec aliis onuſtam vel onerandam recta ex dictis locis Burdegalam (aut ad alia loca) in Gallia ituram, & exinde Mercibus ſibi etiam ſoli propriis nec aliis onuſtam in Portum Hafnienſem (aut ad alia loca) Ditionum noſtrarum extra Imperium Germanicum recta reverſuram, iſtam vero expeditionem ſub ductu N. N. prædictæ noſtræ Civitatis Regiæ Hafnienſis Incolæ ac Civis jurati, tanquam Navarchi perficiendam eſſe. Quæ omnia & ſingula cum prædicti ſubditi noſtri coram Magiſtratu Hafnienſi (in Cancellaria Noſtra) ſub juramento juxta formam a nobis præſcriptam aſſeveraverint, memoratam Navem hiſce ſalvi Conductus Literis muniendam cenſuimus*, &c.

The Form of a Paſs.

WE *Chriſtian* the Fifth (the whole Title) To all and every Perſon and Perſons, to whom theſe Our Letters of ſafe Conduct ſhall be exhibited, do make known and certifie, That Our Subject N. N. Inhabitant and ſworn Burger of Our Royal City of *Copenhagen* (Our Officer) hath cauſed to be moſt humbly repreſented to Us, that the Ship called N. N. of the Burthen of Laſts, now lying in the Port of *Copenhagen* (or elſewhere N. N.) doth really belong to him alone, and is now laden with the Goods to him alone belonging, not prohibited by Our Royal Edict, Dated 1691, and put on Board at *Copenhagen*, or elſewhere in Our Kingdom; as alſo in the *Baltick Seas*, or other Places, not engaged in the preſent War (here the Places are to be ſpecify'd) and not Laden, nor to be Laden with any other Goods, is going directly from the ſaid Places to *Bourdeaux* (or to ſome other Place) in *France*, and from thence, Laden with the Goods likewiſe to him alone belonging, and no other, directly to return to the Port of *Copenhagen* (or to any other Places) of Our Dominions, out of the Roman Empire, and that the ſaid Voyage ſhall be performed under the Conduct of N. N. Inhabitant and ſworn Burger of Our ſaid Royal City of *Copenhagen*, &c. as Maſter. All which Premiſes, Our ſaid Subject having upon Oath affirmed before the Magiſtrate of *Copenhagen* (in Our Chancery) according to the Form by Us preſcribed: We have thought fit to grant to the ſaid Ship, theſe Our Letters of Safe Conduct, &c.

Nos

Nos Chriſtianus Quintus (tot. Tit.) Quod ſubditi noſtri A. B. E. F. & alii quidam Cives & Incolæ Civitatis noſtræ Regiæ Hafnienſis (N. N.) humillime nobis exponi curaverint, necnon ſub juramento coram Magiſtratu Hafnienſi (in Cancellaria) aſſeveraverint Navem, &c. *ad ſe ſolos revera pertinere, jam vero Mercibus ad ſe ſolos etiam bona Fide pertinentibus,* &c, *& exinde Mercibus ſimiliter ad ſe ſolos pertinentibus,* &c. *Quæ cum,* &c.

We, *Chriſtian* the Fifth (the whole Title) That Our Subjects A. B. E. F. and certain other Burgers, and Inhabitants of Our Royal City of *Copenhagen* (N. N.) have humbly repreſented unto Us, and have affirmed upon Oath before the Magiſtrates of *Copenhagen* (in Chancery) that the Ship, *&c.* does really belong to them alone, and is now Laden with Goods, which alſo do *bonâ Fide* belong to them alone, *&c.* and thence, with Goods belonging likewiſe to them alone, *&c.* which being, *&c.*

COPY

OF

The 11th and 12th Articles of the Treaty with *Sweden*, concluded in 1661.

With the Form of the PASSPORT *or* PASSE.

XI.

ALthough in the preceding Articles of this preſent Treaty it be forbidden to either Confederate, to yield any Aid, or Aſſiſtance to the Enemies of the other: Yet it is not to be ſo underſtood, as if either Confederate, having no War with the Enemies of the other, might not Sail to, or Traffick with the ſaid Enemies, notwithſtanding that the other Confederate be in Actual War with them: But it is only provided, that no Goods called Goods of Contraband, and particularly that no Mony, Proviſion, Weapons, Fire-Arms, with their Appurtenances, Fire-Balls, Gun-Powder, Match, Bullets, Spear-heads, Swords, Lances, Pikes, Halberds, Ordnance, Mortar-Pieces, Petards, Granadoes, Reſts, Bandeleers, Salt Peter, Piſtols, Small-ſhot, Pots, Head-Pieces, Backs and Breaſts, or ſuch kind of Armour, Soldiers, Horſes, all Furniture neceſſary for Horſes, Holdſters, Belts, and whatſoever Warlike Inſtruments; as alſo, that no Ships of War, or Convoys, be Furniſh'd to the Enemy without Peril, in caſe they be taken of being adjudg'd lawful Prize, without hope of Reſtitution: And neither of the Confederates ſhall ſuffer any of his Subjects, to give Aid, Sell, or lend Ships, or be any way uſeful to the Enemies, or Rebels of the other to his Prejudice, or Detriment. But it ſhall be lawful, for either Confederate, his People and Subjects, to have Commerce with the Enemies of the other, and to carry to them all kind of Merchandize, not before excepted, without any Lett, or Hindrance, unleſs it be into ſuch Ports and Places as are Beſieged by the other, and in ſuch Caſe, it ſhall be lawful for them to Sell their Commodities to the Beſiegers, or otherwiſe to betake themſelves to any other Port which is not Beſieged.

XII.

BUT leſt ſuch Navigation and Entercourſe of the one Confederate his People and Subjects by Land or Sea, with other Nations during the War of the other Confederate, ſhould redound to the Prejudice of the ſaid other Confederate; and leſt Goods of Enemies ſhould paſs concealed, under the Name of Friends, for the removing of all ſuſpicion and prevention of Fraud herein, it is agreed, that all Ships, Waggons, Wares and Men belonging to either Confederate, ſhall in their Paſſage have Letters of ſafe Conduct, commonly called Paſports and Certificates, whereof the hereunder written Forms, ſhall be Word for Word, Obſerved, and Subſcribed, and Signed by the Chief Magiſtrate, or Head Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and Impoſts of that Province and City whence they come, and the true Names of the Ships, Carriages, Wares, Maſters of Ships, ſhall be ſpecified; the Days alſo, and times, together with ſuch other Deſcriptions as are expreſſed in the following Form of a Certificate, ſhall without any Fraud be particularized: Wherefore, if any one, who upon the Faith of that Oath, whereby he is Bound to his Prince, State or City, ſhall affirm, that he hath alledged nothing but the Truth, and afterward be Convicted of willful Fraud in that Allegation, he ſhall be puniſhed with ſeverity, and as a Perſon Guilty of the Breach of that Oath.

WEE *N. N.* Governour, or Chief Magiſtrate, or Commiſſioners of the Impoſts and Cuſtoms of the City, or Province of *N.* (putting the Title, or Office of the Reſpective Government of that place) do Certifie, that upon the day of the Month of in the year of our Lord *N. N. N.* Citizens and Inhabitants of *N.* and Subjects of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, or the King of *Sweden*, (as the Caſe ſhall happen) did perſonally appear before us in the City, or Town of *N.* under the Dominion of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*

NOS N. N. *Gubernator aut Supremus Magiſtratus, aut Teloniorum & Cuſtumarum Commiſſarii Civitatis vel Provinciæ* N. (*appoſito Titulo aut Officio reſpectivi Gubernamenti illius loci*) *notum teſtatumque facimus quod die Menſis Anni*

Perſonaliter coram nobis comparuerint in Civitate aut Oppido N. *ditionis Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ Britanniæ vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Sueciæ* (*quemadmodum caſus fuerit*) N. N. N. *Cives & Inhabitantes in* N. *ac ſubditi Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ Britanniæ*

Britain, or of his Majeſty the King of *Sweden*, and did there upon the Faith of that Oath, whereby they are bound to his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain* our moſt Gracious Sovereign, or to his Majeſty the King of *Sweden* our moſt Gracious Sovereign, and to our City declare that the Ship, or Veſſel called *N.* of *N.* Laſts, or Tons doth belong to the Port, City or Town of *N.* of the Dominion *N.* and that the ſaid Ship doth properly, and of right appertain thereunto, or the Subjects of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, or the King of *Sweden*, but now from the Port *N.* is bound for *N.* freighted with the Goods following, *Viz.* (Here let the Goods be ſpecified with their Quantity and Quality) for Example, about ſo many Load or Packs; about ſo many Hogſheads, *&c.* according as the Quantity, or Condition of the Merchandize ſhall be, and did affirm upon the aforeſaid Oath, ſo much *N.* of the ſaid Goods and Merchandize to belong to the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, or of the King of *Sweden*, or ſo much *N.* unto *N. N. N.* (let it be expreſſed of what Country the Owners be) and that *N.N.N.* upon the Oath aforeſaid, alledged that the ſaid Goods above ſpecified, and no others were put, or to be put on Board the ſaid Ship for that Voyage, and that no part thereof belongeth to any other than the Perſons aforeſaid, and that therein there are no other Goods hidden under any Falſe, or Counterfeit Name

tanniæ vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Sueciæ, atque ſub fide illius juramenti quo Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Magnæ Britanniæ Domino noſtro Clementiſſimo, & Civitati noſtræ, ac Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Sueciæ Domino noſtro Clementiſſimo, & Civitati noſtræ attinentur & obſtricti ſunt nobis Declaraverint, quod Navis aut Navigium N. *dictum* N. N. *Laſtarum aut tonnarum capax, pertineat ad Portum, Civitatem, aut Oppidum* N. *ditionis* N. *quodque dicta Navis ejus aut ſubditorum Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ Britanniæ vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Sueciæ juſto titulo propria ſit, jam vero de Portu* N. *iter vel itinera directe deſtinaſſe ad* N. *ſequentibus onuſtam mercibus videlicet. (Hic ſpecificentur bona cum quantitate ac qualitate eorum. Exempli Gratia; tot circiter plauſtra vel involucra, tot circiter dolia,* &c. *Quemadmodum quantitas & Conditio Mercium fuerit) Iidemq; aſſeveraverint ſub juramento predicto tantum* N. *ex dictis Bonis mercibuſque ad ſubditos Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ Britanniæ, vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Sueciæ vel tantum* N. *ad* N. N. N. *(cujuscunque Nationis Poſſeſſores fuerint exprimatur) pertinere quodque* N. N. N. *ſub fide dicti Juramenti affirmaverint dicta bona ſuperius ſpecificata & non alia eſſe impoſita aut imponenda in prenominatam Navem pro dicto itinere & quod nulla pars eorum bonorum ad alium quemquam pertineat quam hoſce ſupradictos neque in illa ſub quocunque fictitio*

Nomine

Name whatſoever, but that the aforeſaid Merchandize were truly and really for the uſe of the ſaid Owners and Proprietors, and no others, and that the ſaid Maſter of the Ship Named *N.* is a Citizen of *N.* wherefore ſince upon ſtrict inquiry, it is manifeſt to us, (the Governour, Chief Magiſtrate, or Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms of the City aforeſaid) that the ſaid Ship, or Veſſel and Goods are free, and do really and truly belong to the Subjects of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, or his Majeſty of *Sweden*, or the aforeſaid Inhabitants of other Countries: We do with all Reſpect humbly deſire, all Powers by Land or Sea, Kings, Princes, Common-Wealths, Free-Cities; as alſo, all Generals, Admirals, General Officers, Governours of Ports, and all others to whom the Guard of any Port, or Sea is committed, who ſhall happen to meet this Ship under Sail, or into whoſe Fleet ſhe ſhall fall, or in whoſe Ports ſhe ſhall happen to ſtay; that in regard of the Friendſhip and Alliance which is between every of them, or their Superiors, and his Majeſty of *Great Britain* our moſt Gracious Sovereign, or his Majeſty of *Sweden* our moſt Gracious Sovereign, that they would not only ſuffer and permit the ſaid Maſter with the Ship *N.* the perſons Goods and Merchandize belonging thereunto, without any lett or hindrance, freely to make his Voyage; but alſo (if he think convenient to go any where elſe from the ſaid Port) that they would do him all Civil Offices, as

Nomine alia bona colarata aut celata ſint, ſed vere ac realiter prenominatas Merces in uſum dictorum proprietariorum impoſitas eſſe & non aliorum, quodque dictæ Navis Navarchus nominatus N. *Civis ſit Civitatis* N. *Idcirco cum poſt exactam Examinationem nobis ſupradictis (Gubernatori aut ſupremo Magiſtratui, aut teloniorum & Cuſtumarum Commiſſariis Civitatis ſupradictæ) ſufficienter conſtet, dictam Navem aut Navigium bonaq; impoſita libera eſſe & vere ac realiter pertinere ad ſubditos Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis Magnæ Britanniæ, vel Sacræ Regiæ Magiſtatis Sueciæ, vel aliarum Nationum incolas ſupradictos, Ab omnibus proinde ac ſingulis terrarum Mariumque Poteſtatibus, Regibus, Principibus, Rebuspublicis, ac Liberis Civitatibus, necnon Bellorum Ducibus, Thalaſſiarchis, Generalibus, Officialibus, portuumq; Præfectis, aliiſq; omnibus quibus Cuſtodia aliqua Portus aut Maris Comiſſa eſt, quibuſcunque, Navem hanc Navigando obviam venire, quorumque in Claſſes forte incidere & tranſire, aut in portubus morari contigerit humilime & officioſe requirimus, ut ratione fœderum & amicitiæ quæ reſpective unicuique aut ſuperioribus cujuſcunque eſt, ac cum Sacra Regia Majeſtate Magnæ Britanniæ Rege ac Domino noſtro Clementiſſimo vel cum Sacra Regia Majeſtate Sueciæ Rege ac Domino noſtro Clementiſſimo intercedit dictum Navarchum cum Navi.* N. *& perſonis, Rebus, ac mercimoniis ad eandem ſpectantibus, non modo ſine impedimento ac moleſtiis iter ſuum libere proſequi permittant, ſed etiam ſi ex dicto portu alio quovis tendere commodum duxerit, ei tanquam*

as a Subject of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, or of the King of *Sweden*, expecting the like Returns from his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, or his Majeſty the King of *Sweden*, his Officers and Subjects in the like, or other Caſe. In Witneſs whereof, we have Subſcribed theſe Preſents, and Sealed the ſame with the Common Seal of our City, Dated, *&c.*

quam Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Magnæ Britanniæ vel Sacræ Regiæ Majeſtati Sueciæ ſubdito, cum Navi ſua omnia humanitatis Officia exhibeant, eadem viciſſim a Sacra Regia Majeſtate Magnæ Britanniæ, vel à Sacra Regia Majeſtate Sueciæ, omnibuſq; ejus miniſtris ac ſubditis in pari vel alio caſu experturi. In cujus rei fidem preſentes manu noſtra ſubſcriptas Civitatis noſtræ Sigillo muniri curavimus Dabantur, &c.

Whenever therefore any the Merchandize, Goods, Veſſels, or Men belonging to either their People, and Subjects ſhall be met with, either in open Sea, or in any Channel, Haven, Road, Land, or any other Place by the Ships of War, Publick or Private, or by any the People, Subjects, and Inhabitants of the other, or ſhall happen to be in one place with them, they producing their Letters of ſafe Conduct, and Certificates aforeſaid, ſhall have nothing further exacted of them; no ſearch made, either of Goods, Veſſels or Men, much leſs ſhall they receive any Damage, Injury or Moleſtation, but ſhall be ſuffered to paſs on with Freedom to purſue their Occaſions; but if this Stated and Appointed Form of Certificate be not produced, and there be juſt Cauſe of ſuſpicion, then the Ship ought to be Viſited which (it is to be underſtood) ſhall be allowed only in ſuch and no other Caſe: And if any the People and Subjects of either ſide, ſhall do, or commit any thing contrary to the proper ſenſe of this preſent Article, either Confederate ſhall take Care, that ſevere Puniſhment be inflicted on the Offender, and cauſe full and ſpeedy ſatisfaction to be made to the Parties Wronged, for all Coſts and Damages.

To the Right Honorable

THE

Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses

In PARLIAMENT Assembled.

Reasons humbly Offer'd by Captain George St. Lo, *for bringing down the Exorbitant Rates of Seamens Wages from* 50 s. *and* 3 l. *a Month, to* 30 s. *and* 35 s. *a Month.*

THE Seamen for the lucre of such great Wages in Merchant-Men, do lurk and hide themselves from their Majesties Service, whereby it comes to be so difficult to get Men for the Kings Ships; whereas if their Wages were near alike, their Majesties would never want Seamen in their Fleet. A Seamans Wages, in a Merchant-man, in time of Peace, is usually about 25 *s.* a Month, and in a Collier 30 or 40 *s.* a Voyage, which now is come to 6, 7, and 8 *l.* a Voyage; and 50 *s.* and 3 *l.* a Month in a Merchant-man, which while they can have, they will leave their Majesties Ships and abscond themselves from being Impress, rather than serve for the usual Rate of the Navy, which is 23 *s.* a Month at 28 days in a Month, which is 25 *s.* a Month at twelve Months in the Year; and till such their extraordinary Wages be brought down, it is not to be thought it will be otherwise, though it is not evident they are ever the Richer at the Years End for any such large Wages.

Therefore it is humbly proposed, that for their Majesties Service, the Rates of Seamens Wages in Merchant-men be reduced to 30 *s. per* Month going with Convoy, and 35 *s. per* Month running without Convoy: and that if any private Sailer shall demand more, than the Rates aforesaid, that he may be brought to an Office to be erected for Registring of Shipping and small Craft, and thence sent on Board one of their Majesties Ships of War, there to serve for a Year as a Prest-man.

☞ This will be an Equivalent for the Masters and Owners of Ships, providing a Seaman according to my Proposal; for Example, a Ship of 70 Tun hath seven Men to Sail her, whereof five are before the Mast, and now receive 50 *s.* a Month: By this Regulation the Master will save 5 *l.* a Month while at Sea, in lieu of one Seaman each Ship is to find for the King, and hereby the Seamen in their Majesties Ships will have Encouragement, because they will have Mony given them to go, and lose none of the great Wages which now tempts them to lurk, and go in Merchant-men.

It may be Objected, that this Reducement of Wages will make Seamen leave their native Country, and go into Foreign Service.

To which it is Answered on the contrary, that they will not do it, because first no Nation Victuals so well as the *English*, and our Sailers love to Eat well: I that have Summer'd and Winter'd them so often, know something of their Tempers; Secondly, It is as good Wages, if not better, than any other Country gives; and therefore it is not to be thought, that *English* Seamen (except some few Scoundrels, I have observed good for nothing) will leave their Native Country, their Friends and their Families to go into Foreign Service for the same or less Wages, which may sufficiently be seen by their refusing the *French* Service, tho they had large offers made them.

☞ This done, will be a vast Advantage to their Majesties Fleet, and the Benefit of Trade; 'twill be an Ease on all sides, and make Seamen plenty.

And to shew that there are *English* Seamen sufficient both for publick and private Service, we may observe this last Summer, that their *Majesties* Fleet was very well *Manned*, besides great Fleets of Merchant Ships, both Abroad and at Home: and if Care in the first place be taken of the Grand Fleet, which is the main Interest of the Kingdom, the Seamen for *Merchants* Ships may be the least of Our Care, for they will not fail of having *Men* enough.

A List of the French Kings Fleet:

Now at SEA;

With the Commanders Names; Number of Men and Guns; As also, the Names of the Ships in French and English.

Licensed *Sept.* 2. 1689. *JAMES FRASER.* And Enter'd according to Order.

SHIPS Names in FRENCH.	SHIPS Names in ENGLISH.	*COMMANDERS Names.*		Number of Men.	Guns.
Le Grand	*The Great*	Cabaret	*Lieutenant*	650	90
le Souverain	*The Soveraign*	le Comte de chasteau Renard	*Generals*	550	89
le Couronne	*The Crown*	Le Comte d'Estre		500	72
le Terrible	*The Terrible*	Le Chevalier de Bethune	*Commanders*	450	72
le Courtisan	*The Courtier*	Le Marquis de la Porte	*of*	400	66
l' Estonnant	*The Astonishing*	Foran	*Squadrons.*	450	72
le Triumphant	*The Triumphant*	Chevalier de Flacour		450	72
		CAPTAINS.			
Le Fier	*The Proud*	Chevalier de Pelle Fontaine		450	72
le Belliqueux	*The Warlike*	Marq. de St. Hermine		450	72
l' Illustre	*The Illustrious*	Colbert de St. Mars		450	70
le Bourbon	*The Bourbon*	Pannetier		350	62
le Furieux	*The Furious*	Desnores		350	64
le Glorieux	*The Glorious*	Marq. de Langeron		350	64
le Vermandois	*The Vermandois*	Machaut		350	62
l' Ardant	*The Burning*	Chevalier d' Anfreville		360	66
le Brave	*The Brave*	Chabert		350	62
le Prince	*The Prince*	De Relingue		360	64
l'Enterprenant	*The Undertaker*	De Beaujeu		350	60
l' Excellent	*The Excellent*	De la Vigerie		355	62
le Fort	*The Strong*	Chevalier de Rosmadet		350	60
le Sans pareil	*The Nonsuch*	Chevalier des Augers		350	60
le Precieux	*The Precious*	De Salampart		340	58
l' Arrogant	*The Arrogant*	De la Harteloire		340	58
l' Apollon	*The Apollo*	De Montortie		350	60
le Courageux	*The Courageous*	Du Magnou		350	60
le St. Michel	St. *Michael*	Chevalier d' Ervaux		350	60
le Diamant	*The Diamond*	Chevalier de Cortlogon		330	54
le Fondant	*The Master*	Real		340	56
le Henry	*The Henry*	Commandeur d' Amblimont		340	64
le Sage	*The Wise*	De Vaudrincourt		330	54
le Gaillard	*The Brisk*	De Mericourt		330	54
le Temeraire	*The Rash*	Chevalier de Montbion		330	54
le Doux	*The Mild*	De Fourbin		330	54
le Moderé	*The Moderate*	De Chammelin		330	52
le Neptune	*The Neptune*	Baron de Pallieres		250	44
l' Escueil	*The Rock*	Commandeur des Combes		250	44
le Francois	*Francis*	Chevalier de la Rougere		300	46
l' Arc enciel	*The Rainbow*	De Resinet		300	46
l' Emporté	*The Angry*	Roussel		250	44
le Capable	*The Able*	De Grand Fontaine		250	44
l' Oiseau	*The Bird*	Du Quene Guitton		250	44
le Comte	*The Earl*	Ships that are a fitting out.		230	40
le Leger	*The Light*			200	48

2 Light Frigats. 2 Fireships. 3 Long Barques. One Fly-Boat.

A LIST of the *TOULON* FLEET

Le Conquerant	*The Conqueror*	Le Chevalier De Tourville	*Lieutenant-Generals*	550	80
le Magnifique	*The Magnificent*	Le Chevalier d'Amfreville		450	72
l'Esclatant	*The Bright*	Le Marquis de Villette	*Commanders of Squadrons*	350	66
le Content	*The Contented*	Le Marquis de Memond		350	64
		CAPTAINS.			
Le Marquis	*The Marquis*	Du Mene		350	62
le Cheval Marin	*The Sea-Horse*	D' Alligre		250	44
le Firme	*The Steady*	De Septem		350	60
le Serieux	*The Serious*	De Beaulieu		360	62
le Solide	*The Solid or Weighty*	De Champigny		250	44
l' Indien	*The Indian*	Chevalier de Chalais		250	44
le More	*The Moore*	Chevalier dela Galissoniere		300	50
le Fidelle	*The Faithful*	Du Catays		300	50
le Fougueux	*The Foaming*	De la Brebeche		350	60
l' Aquilon	*The North wind*	Bidault		300	50
le Bizarre	*The Fantastick*	Chevalier de St. Maure		250	44
le Trident	*The Trident*	Des Francs		330	50
l' Agreable	*The Agreeable*	De Belleisle		330	54
l' Eole	*Æolus*	Chevalier dePallas		330	48
le Parfait	*The Perfect*	De Gogolin		330	56
le Valiant	*The Valiant*	De Sebbeville		330	54

2 Light Frigats, 2 Tartains, 8 Fire ships, 2 Fly-boats,

Total of { Ships, 63. Men, 21661. Guns, 3681. Fire-Ships, 28. } { Frigats, 4. Fly-Boats or Flutts, 5. Tartanes or Catches, 5. Long Barques, 4. } They are setting out besides, Six Great Ships at *Toulon*, of three Decks.

LONDON: Printed for *Robert Hayhurst*; and are to be sold at his House in *Little-Britain*. 1689.

K. Jaselee (R.)

816. m. 7
53.

To the Honourable

The COMMONS of *England* Assembled in PARLIAMENT.

Captain *GEORGE ST. LO* his Proceedings againſt Me, for my Fidelity to my KING and my COUNTRY; Together with the maſt Material Conſequences of them, whilſt I was Store keeper of His Majeſty's Dock-Yard near *Plymouth*, under him, and Acted in that Employment.

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ON the 16th. of *April* 1695, Captain *George St. Lo* came to reſide at *Plymouth* as Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Navy for that Port, and within a Fortnight after, a Store-Ship arrived there from *Deptford* for Our Yard; whilſt ſhe was Uulading, Captain *St. Lo* came to the Store-houſe ſometimes to view the Stores, and found great fault with them, particularly the Hammacocs, Cordage and Shovels; For the Hammacocs he ſwore, (as the Maſter Attendant, Maſter Shipwright, Clerk of the Survey and I were attending him up and down the Store-houſe) *they were the very ſame that Captain* Willſhaw *and* He *had lately refuſed to receive into* Deptford *Stores upon a Survey of them, therefore Mr.* Hoſier *was a Knave, and deſerved to be Turned out of his Employment for Receiving them*; then Captain *St. Lo* ordered me *to ſend up a Complaint of thoſe Stores to the Navy-Board*; I told him, *'twas more proper for him to Repreſent this Matter to the Navy-Board then my ſelf, and that I wou'd adviſe Mr.* Hoſier *how much he was Diſpleaſed with him for ſending Us the worſt Stores he cou'd pick out*; Which I thought was the Utmoſt he cou'd expect from me; Yet becauſe he Urged me extreamly for five or ſix Weeks together to Comply with his aforeſaid Commands, I conſulted my Brother Officers thereon (it being more their Duty than mine to inſpect the Quality of the Stores that were from time to time receiv'd by me) but after they had conſidered this Matter, they told me, *'twas not Our Buſineſs to make any Complaint of the Stores that were ſent Us from another Yard, and that they wou'd not Concern themſelves in any ſuch Thing*; I cou'd not poſſibly comply with Capt. *St. Lo* his Commands any further, however, he took Occaſion from thence to fix a Prejudice againſt me, and in ſuch a time of Action 'twas very eaſie for him to improve it.

At *Midſummer* 1695, Captain *St. Lo* removed from *Plymouth* to the New Dock-Yard to live, and ſome of the Officers at *Michaelmas*, (their Buſineſs being wholly Removed thither) then Captain *St. Lo* gave me Verbal Orders at *Plymouth*, *to Remove all the Stores form thence to the New Dock-Yard*, I anſwer'd him, that *the Removal of the King's Stores was an Important Concern, and did require Our ſerious Conſiderations before We undertook it*; he ſaid poſitively, *all the Stores ſhould be Removed*, ſo I deſired his Warrant *to Remove ſuch Stores only as he foreſaw wou'd be abſolutely Neceſſary to carry on the Service for the preſent*; Upon which, Captain *St. Lo* fell into Violent Paſſion, and I did not ſay any thing more to increaſe it, but the next Morning early, I went to the New Dock-Yard to wait on him at his Houſe, and acquainted him that *I was much Concerned at his Paſſion with me laſt Night, and hoped he wou'd now be pleaſed to hear me patiently what I had to offer to him concerning his Commands to me for Removing the Stores from* Plymouth *to the* New Dock-Yard. Capt. *St. Lo* ſaid, *he wou'd not hear me, and ſwore by his Maker, the Stores ſhou'd be Removed*. He went from me down Stairs into his Kitchin, I followed him, and after I perceived his Paſſion was ſomewhat over, I ſaid to him, *Lord, Sir, what, do you deſign to Ruin me, that you expect ſuch Impoſſibilities from me? Pray do you conſider, Sir, that I and my Sureties have given Bond of 1500l. to the Navy-Board, to paſs a Fair Account of all the Stores committed to my Charge, whenever their Honours pleaſe to require it of me, and that my Warrant directs me to Obſerve their Inſtructions in the Management of the Store-keepers Employment.* Whereto Captain *St. Lo* replyed, that *his Commands ſhou'd be no prejudice to me; For he wou'd ingage, that if I wanted to ſome particular Stores to anſwer my Ballance, they wou'd be more than made up by the Overplus of others*; Captain *St. Lo* his Argument indeed did not alter my Opinion, which made him afterwards Reprimand me very often for not Removing the Stores, (and moſt commonly before Company) inſomuch, that I hardly took any Comfort in my Life. But to Illuſtrate this Point beyond Exception (and following the moſt Conſiderable Part of my Subject) I ſhall inſert the Copy of a Complaint from Capt. *St. Lo* againſt me to the Navy-Board, with their Order to me thereon, and my Anſwer to it.

Copy of Captain *St. Lo* his Complaint againſt *Me* to the *Navy-Board*, Dated the 18th. of *February* 1695.

I have received your Letters of the 14th and 15th of February, *and thoſe Papers which Reſpect the Store-keeper are Deliver'd to him*; *But I ſhould be glad if you would write to him to haſten his Living at the Dock, and to haſten the Stores hither which are under his Charge*; *which would remove ſeveral Obſtructions which do now Obviate Us in diſpatch of fitting out the Ships.*

Copy of an Order from the *Navy-Board* to *Me*, Dated the 21ſt of *February* 1695.

Underſtanding you are not yet Removed to the Houſe prepared for you at the New Yard in Hammoaze, *as alſo, that you continue ſeveral Stores in the Old Store-houſe, which now the Officers and Buſineſs is removed to the ſaid Yard, is very inconvenient to the Service*; *We do hereby direct and require you to Remove all his Majeſty's Stores to the ſaid New Yard with all the Expedition that may be*; *As alſo, to ſettle your ſelf in the Houſe provided you in the ſaid Yard as ſoon as poſſible, that ſo his Majeſty's Service may not ſuffer thro' any Neglect of yours in that Affair.*

Copy of my Letter to the *Navy-Board*, Dated the 25th. of *February* 1695.

This Morning at the New Yard in Hammoaze, *I received your Honours Order of the 21ſt Inſtant, directing me to Remove his Majeſty's Stores thither, and to ſettle my ſelf in the Houſe provided for me with all the Expedition that may be, which I ſhall Obey to the utmoſt of my Power, and humbly acquaint your Honours that, as to my own Habitation (tho' not yet fitted) I wou'd have long ſince Removed to it, but that I preferr'd his Majeſty's Intereſt before my own Eaſe and Advantage*; *For at this time, not any part of the Store-houſe is Covered, nor the Window-ſhutters fix'd, and I know not how the Stores can be Removed without conſiderable Damage both by the Weather and Embezlement. A good quantity of Canvas, Cables, Cordage, and other Stores, (which will take up much Room) are now a coming to Us from* Deptford, *I wiſh ſufficient Care was taken to ſaige them in when they Arrive*; *And I cannot apprehend, how Our other Stores can well be Removed (as the Caſe ſtands) till they are properly ſecured. The Tallow, Deales, Pitch and Taer, alſo the Maſts, Timber, and all the other Out-Stores (excepting the Anchors) are already Removed, and I hope, no Inconvenience attends the Service through my Neglect. Our Iſſues of late have been extraordinary great, and with ſubmiſſion I affirm, that my Lodging at* Plymouth, *and Quickning the Tradeſmen there, has been ſomewhat Inſtrumental to the timly ſupplying our Demands of Stores which We were Neceſſitated for. Every Day, or every other Day at leaſt (as Buſineſs offers) I am at the Dock, and at Night, conſtantly I, and my Inſtruments, write till 8 or 9 a Clock to keep up my Accounts, which I cannot do at the Dock*; *For no Convenience for my Office is yet made. Beſides, every Morning and Evening (both before and after the common Working hours) I, or my Chief Inſtrument, is obliged to attend the Sail-makers at the Store-houſe in* Plymouth *to ſee all things ſafe, they having for ſome time wrought by Candle-light to diſpatch their Work, ſo that I foreſee great Difficulties for the preſent in managing my Employment, however, I am confident of Undergoing them all to your Honours ſatisfaction, and (if poſſible) to the good liking of all Others that I am concerned with.*

My plain Anſwer to Captain *St. Lo* his Poſitive and Conciſe Complaint, gave the Navy-Board full ſatisfaction, which incenſed him the more againſt Me; And here I muſt not omit to obſerve, that I waited upon Capt. *St. Lo* with two or three of my Brother Officers, to conſider what I ought to do upon the Navy-Board's Letter to Me, purſuant to his Requeſt; But the Manner of his Demeanour, ſeemed to Exaſperate him, and he reſolved, the next time he Complained of me, it ſhould be to a Higher Authority; I told him, *I would not be the Occaſion of any Grievance to do ſo by me, but deſired to know in what, wherein I ſhould leave the Canvas, Colours, and other Stores un-ſecured, if I brought them to the Dock as faſt as they came*, he anſwered, *I need not make ſuch a difficulty of this Matter, but keep them at my own Houſe till the Store houſe cou'd Receive them*: A very ſevere Task for me to perform, and (tho I cou'd not

not convince him of its Danger, and Unreasonableness) wou'd have been extreamly Detrimental to my King and my Country; which, made me chuse rather to continue under his Displeasure for the present, then Betray my Trust, or Disobey my Instructions.

In *March* 1695, a Man of War from the *West-Indies* put into *Plymouth Sound*, the Boatswain of her came ashore with a Demand from his Captain for a Vyol, and some other Stores; Captain *St. Lo* himself brought me the Demand, and ordered me *to deliver them to him immediately*, so I obeyed his Commands; But when I came to the Clerk of the Survey for his Warrant to Vouch my Delivery of them, he refused to grant it me, and said, *he did not care what the Commissioner ordered me, for he must do his Business Methodically, according to his Instructions from the Surveyor of the Navy*; At length, upon the Master-Attendant his Request, and my own Promise *not to do any such irregular thing for the future*, I got the Clerk of the Survey his Warrant accordingly; And being thus enjoyned not to Obey Captain *St. Lo* his preposterous Commands, I forewarned my Instruments from delivering any more Stores to the Men of War without an Order from the Officers of the Yard; which coming to Captain *St. Lo* his hearing, he said publickly, *all the Officers were Knaves, and joyned together to Cheat the King*.

On the 21st of *March* 1695, I went to the Royal Citadel at *Plymouth*, to speak with Captain *St Lo* at Mr. *Hinks* the Deputy-Governour's House (who was also Storekeeper of the Ordnance) where was Colonel *Fiennes*, Captain *Julian*, Mr. *Stuckly* the Post-master, and some other Gentlemen of Note; The Deputy-Goveruour was so kind, as to desire me *to sit down and take a Glass of Wine*; but before I cou'd well look about me, Captain *St. Lo* asked me why *I did not Remove all the Stores to the Dock*; I answered him, that *there was a Lighter now at the Store-house a Loading, and We made what haste We cou'd to Remove the Stores, considering the Store-house at the Dock was not yet fitted to Receive them*; he told me, *I was best Remove them all, or else he wou'd Complain of me to the Admiralty*; I said, *I hoped not to give him any Occasion for it*. Then the Deputy-Governour told Captain *St. Lo*, *Truly if he was in Mr. Gafelee his Place, he wou'd not Remove any of the Stores to the Dock till the Store-house there was Fitted to place them properly in*; Whereupon Captain *St Lo* was angry with me *for not being yet Removed to my House at the Dock*; I answered, that *the Painters were now at Work in it, and I cou'd not Remove my Goods without Damaging them, but I wou'd Remove to my House next Week*; Whereto Captain *St. Lo* replyed, *What a Devilish Noise you make of your Goods; I warrant you, a Man may carry them all on his Back*; I answered, that *I did not come to disturb him and his good Company, only desired to speak two or three words with him by himself*; My Business was, *to take his Consent to go to* Exon *for a Day or two*; Which I readily had, and did hope, that when I came to live at the Dock, all Misunderstandings between Us wou'd afterwards have ceased.

I went to live at my House in the New-Dock-Yard the 2d of *April* 1696, in which Month, and in *June* next ensuing, We there unloded 3 Vessels with Stores from *Deptford*, among them was a good Quantity of Oars; and as they was brought Athoar, Captain *St. Lo* his Coxswain came to me, and desired *he might pick out a Gang for his Masters Pinnace*, Which I bid him *Take*, So he set his Men to choose out the Oars, and went his way; About an hour or two after, one of Captain *St. Lo* his Watermen came to me again, and told me *his Coxswain had sent him to me to change an Oar, it being broke, and belonged to the Gang they had just before taken out*, I bid him tell the Coxswain, that *before I changed his Oar, I would have a Warrant for the Oars, Pinnace, Sails, and other things which he had for me time promised me to get; And that I knew 'twas his Negligence, and not the Commissioner his Pleasure, that I had not a Warrant immediately, for such* Stores *as I delivered to him*. The Coxswain I may believe, made the most he cou'd of my Message to him, And the next time I saw Captain *St. Lo* he was angry with me, and said *he could not have any thing he wanted from the Store-House, without the Trouble of a Warrant*; but for the other Officers and my self that, I desired him *not to impute any such Fault to my Duty, but towards himself, for that I never refused to deliver any thing to his Coxswain or Groom, but I saw they took Stores out of the Store-House, and made sale of them to his Clerk, any thing of worth*. But when ever Captain *St. Lo* spoke to me of any thing that he thought a Fault, either Passion or his Prejudice was so very prevalent, that he took no notice of what I (I doubt) expected I should obey his Arbitrary Commands in all things; let their Consequences be never so fatal to my Country or my Self.

I am next to insert the Copy of another Complaint against me to the Navy-Board, and to *William Bridgman* Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, Dated 26th of *June*, 1696. With my Answer to the several Crimes charged on me therein, viz.

The Complaint.

Last Night our Store-keeper brought three Cart Loads of old Timber to the Dock, which had lain for some time in the Store-House at Plymouth, *and two Loads of it being carried to his House for the Fire, as the third Load was coming up I met with it, caused him to lay it down in the Yard, that the Master Ship-wright might Survey it, and Judge of its Quality; but notwithstanding that, I no sooner turned my back, but it was carryed away. The next time I saw him, I asked his reason for doing it, he told me that it was his Perquisite; and I believe there might be a greater quantity than what I saw, some of it I am sure, was fit to be used in his Majesty's Service for Posts and the like; and if such Perquisites be allowed, I am sure it is a Difficulty to his Majesty, For the worst of it would have made good Fuel for heating the Pitch-Kettle, and burning Plank, We being forced to buy for that Service sometimes.*

Once being at Plymouth, *I met with a considerable quantity of the Kings Junck at that place, into which after I had enquired, I was told it was taken out of his Majesty's Stores to make Twine-laid Stuff. But it was without my knowledge; And I believe if it had been met with, it had been a good Seizure. It is my Belief and Opinion, that neither that nor Cables ought to be taken out of the Yard without my knowledge.*

The Answer

Captain St. Lo *upon his meeting the third Time of Wind, ordered the Carter to call me to him; and being in the Yard with two or three of the Officers, when the Carter came to tell me thereof, I quickly left them; and in going to wait on Captain* St. Lo, *I met the Carter standing by his Cart, and asked him where the Commissioner was, to this he at my back Yard a looking upon the Wind; then I ordered him to carry the third Turn thither, that he might see it; But when I came home, Captain* St. Lo *was gone, so I went instantly to seek him, and found him at his own House with Captain* Beaumont, *Commander of the* Mountague, *and Mr.* Eastwood *his own Clerk, I told Captain* St. Lo, *I desired to know his Pleasure with me, Whereupon he was angry with me before them for taking the Wind, and said it might serve for many Uses in the Yard, which Opinion I endeavoured to remove, but he laying his Commands upon me, for bringing all the Wind back into the Yard, for the Master Ship-wright to Survey it, and (after all my Perswasions) persisting therein, I parted from him with intention of obeying them; But it being then half an hour past 2 a Clock, I found the Carter was gone home; And the next Day was Fast-Day, and no body Worked. To the time I acquainted Captain* St. Lo *with the Fast-Day, (several hours before he made his Complaint) and that the Morning by 9 a Clock, the Master Ship-wright and Clerk of the Survey came to my House to Survey the Wind, and their Report of it to Captain* St. Lo *himself and me too was that they had Surveyed it according to his Order, and that 'twas such Old rotten Wreck Wind, as it was not fitting for any use in the Yard, and that it was worth but three-pence half-penny of their Money, and not above five Shillings of any store-houses, it having lain so long in the Water; Their Report of the Wind made me conclude, that I had not committed any Fault at all; I desired Captain* St. Lo *over and over, not to make any Complaint against me, and also told him I conceived that I had been at a great Trouble, and some Charge, in Removing all his Majesties from* Plymouth *to the Dock, and because the Wreck-Wind had lain 7 or 8 Years under the Stores, and was not Charged to me in any of our Surveys, (it being none of the Kings) I further said, that it did belong to me by Virtue of my Warrant, as a Perquisite for Fuel to my*

I did indeed, as the Service required, By Order and Warrants from the Master, Attendants, and Clerk of the Survey only, Cut Canvas to make Bags, and Junck to make twine and Stuff, Pursuant to my Instructions from the Navy-Board, which was carryed out of the Yard from time to time to be wrought up, according to the Practice of all the other Yards, and particularly Plymouth Yard, before I went thither, But that Captain St. Lo *gave me any Directions for altering my Methods in that Case, or acquainted me with it, Does not appear, I have since Complained to them, or at least endeavoured to make a true Representation thereof.*

I shall believe that Captain *St. Lo* his constant Intermedling with me and my Business on such Vicious Terms was utterly inconsistent with the Justice and Freedom of the present Government. Whole Laws, having (to my knowledge) never Dispensed. I doubt not, but (by the Justice of your Honourable House) they will Intitle me to the Rights and Privileges of an *Eng-*

English Man, Though they have been Invaded, and taken away, by Captain *St. Lo*, and Mr. *Bridgeman*, which Charge it behoves me to prove directly upon them both. For, that I may thereby Discover to what ill Purposes, their Power, their Wit, and their Subtilty, have been made Use of in Carrying on their Perfecution of me: and to make it appear, that Captain *St. Lo* did not taken an Antipathy against me alone, I shall give a hint of his many Strange Complaints against the Other Yard-Officers, during my time and since.

Upon the Faith of a Christian I affirm, that Captain *St. Lo* his several Accusations against me, are Meer Inventions and Contrivances, only. I did Order *Three Tuns of Old Wood to be Carryed to my House for the Fire*, But not in a Surreptious manner, and he wronged me very much, *in Suggesting any Disobedience to his Command, of laying the three Loads of Wood down in the Yard, by reserving it to be Carried to my House, when his Back was turned*; For he had not then seen me since his meeting with it coming up thither, neither did I know his Pleasure therein, till all the Wood was really laid down at my House, (as my Answer to this very Accusation does particularly Explain) It's true indeed, I did tell him that *two Old Rotten Wherry Wood was my Perquisite*, Which in his Opinion and Mr. *Bridgeman*'s was a most unpardonable Fault, Nevertheless, if I can't sufficiently prove it to the Publick, that my Claim was Just and Legal, I'll publickly own my self a Fool (for their Satisfaction) and Thank Captain *St. Lo* for his great Care and Pains, in giving me this ample Occasion to Publish my Folly; But to give some ground for my Presumption, that I may not be in the Wrong, of all the Complaints that ever Captain *St. Lo* made against the Dock-Officers under him, and pretended to make them out, he was never known upon Examination to be in the Right: And further, surely the Inditing of this Complaint was a Fancy more pleasing to *him* than ordinary, that he could stay at home from Morning till Evening, to Contrive me Trouble, And wilfully Neglect the Serving Almighty God in Publick, with Fasting and Prayer, in Obedience to the positive Order of the Day; As may partly be proved by a Proclamation of their Excellencies the Lords Justices for a General Fast, Dated the 23d of *May*, 1696. However, that nothing may be wanting in me to do Captain *St. Lo* Right, I must own I have been told, *he was so Generous in his Prosecution of his Complaint against me to Mr.* Bridgeman, *as to leave the Matter wholly to his Discretion, whether to take any Notice of it or not.* No Gentleman hitherto, wou'd side with Captain *St. Lo* in his Erroneous Notions against me; but purposely Directing this last Complaint of me to Mr *Bridgeman* in particular, he joyned with him very readily in it, without knowing any thing of my Defence, tho' altogether a Stranger to me; But his Remissness in Publick Business has since Evidently appeared to my Country's Loss, (as may be seen in the Votes of your Honourable House, Dated in 96 or 97. By whose timely Assistance, I was immediately ordered to be Dismissed my Stock-keepers Employment, without the Navy-Boards Concurrence, (who were my Masters) and on the 24th of *July*, 1696. he sent his Friend Captain *St. Lo* a Letter, for no other Business but only to advise him of the *Private Success of his Complaint against me*, which so Elevated Captain *St. Lo*, that several of his Friends and Relations were troubled at it, particularly Mr. *John Addis*, discourted him in these words. Sir, *I am come from* Plymouth, *and if you was out there, to hear how the Gentlemen cry out upon you, for what you have done to* Mr. Gafelee, *you would be ashamed of your self.* Captain St Lo Answered, *I do not care what any one says of me, for I am Resolved not to let the King Cheated by the Officers of the Navy, when my self Discovered.* Then Mr. *Addis* told him, *if you continue this Temper Sir, People will be afraid to speak to you in a little time, And, that no one loves him a greater Respect than my self*; withal, *I am more concerned that your Reputation is found fault in Charging Mr. Gafelee with such base Actions as you did*; *Therefore I desire you Sir, by all Means, immediately to summon Mr* Bridgeman, *that you and he may come before Mr. Gafelee (whose Employment upon your Complaint) and may be examined; And to desire of Mr. Bridgeman, that Mr. Gafelee might be Restored to his Imployment.* These Arguments of Mr *Addis*'s so touch'd Captain *St. Lo*, that he thereupon came to himself, and wrote to Mr *Bridgeman*, (as Mr. Addis *has Declared to him*) But that Letter Mr *Bridgeman* never answered, Whose Remarkable Silence, and Former Forwardness (to do me wrong) moved Captain *St. Lo* to *Write* several Letters afterwards in my Favour, both to the said Mr. *Bridgeman*, and the *Navy-Board*. And now I shou'd be very Ungrateful, if I did not Acknowledge that the Navy-Board, Sir *Edward Gregory*, and Captain *Greenhill* (the Commissioners of his Majesty's Yards for *Chatham* and *Portsmouth*) have since done me very many kindnesses; But for Mr. *Bridgeman*, his unalterable Prejudice against me, has cunningly caused me much more Mischief, than all my Friends have been able to do me Good.

I have mentioned all the Favours that ever Captain *St. Lo* conferr'd upon me, and they indeed (notwithstanding his repeated Injuries to me, and the very great Scandals Occasioned me by them) wou'd still have required my heartiest Acknowledgments, had he not Retracted them in a very short time; Which is another Point ought to be Demonstrated. Captain *St. Lo* his Writing thus for me and against me, did consequently cause some Reflections upon me. And to Salve them, 'twas expected, *I should confess my self Guilty of some Faults*, (which God knows) *I never thought of*. An Expedient I cou'd not in Conscience yield to. Wherefore I did not only undergo the Grievous Effects of his further Displeasure, but was industriously Characterized by him to my Superiours, *for an obstinate Fool*. As if his Taking away my Livelihood, had been too small a Punishment for me, and his single Evidence of my want of Wit, could justifie him in acting unjustly by me. And after in his taking away of my Good Name too, Whereas others have since taken me *for a Good Natured Fool*. Moreover, to aggravate my Misfortune, I continued under Captain *St. Lo* his Command; Months after I was ordered to be Dismiss'd my Employment, to hear my self daily Charged *with Faults, and Imaginary Faults*, out of a Politick Design to Countenance Captain *St. Lo* his Artificial Complaint against me to Mr. *Bridgeman*, and their Underhand Transactions concerning it. I'll cite but another Instance, to prove how unadvisedly Captain *St. Lo* acted in his Station (with Respect to the Publick's Interest) wherein I was particularly Concerned, and beg Pardon for my Tediousness. About the latter end of *July*, 1696. Captain *St. Lo* made a Contract with Mr. *John Neale* a Merchant of *Plymouth*, *to serve a quantity of Masts into the Kings Stores there*; and before the Contract was Entred, or any Officer saw it, he signified his Anger at a distance, *For one not leaving yet been at* Plymouth *to receive those Masts*, and the Clark of the Survey came to my Office to acquaint me *therewith*; presently after I met Captain *St. Lo*, *and told him I did not understand his Pleasure about Receiving the Masts on Mr.* Neale's *his Contract at* Plymouth, *for all the Kings Stores were removed from thence*; Whereupon Captain *St. Lo* pulled off his Hat very low to me, and bare-headed in the open Yard before Captain *Bridge*, and Boat-swain *Browne* told me, *what must he come and ask leave how he should make a Contract*, I answered him, *No Sir, and that I thought an Officer might ask him a Question, relating to the Duty of his Employment, and the Kings Interest, without any Offence*; he bid me *follow the Contract*, and that was all the Satisfaction I could get of him.

In a word, to Sum up the Premises, I not only endeavoured all I could for fourteen Months together, to carry on my Business to Captain *St. Lo* his Satisfaction, (without Betraying my Trust, or Divulging his Errors) but on all Occasions, gave him the Respect that was due to a Superiour Officer; Yet after my going through a constant Fatigue of Business at the Admiralty Office, at *Plymouth*, and at the New Dock-Yard from the 18th of *March*, 1688. [illegible] the 1st of *October*, 1696. (besides serving above 8 years and a half in the Navy as a Clerk in *Deptford* Yard) I palpably lost my Store-keepers Employment most Ignominously, to Gratifie the said Captain *St. Lo* his Temper, and Mr. *Bridgeman*'s Interest; Who, (that they might bring over some Great Persons to a real Belief, of my being no more than deservedly punished) have been my most Inveterate Enemies ever since I came away from *Plymouth*, and will not in the least pitty my Case. But for my Comfort, till the former of those two Gentlemen can prove, Mr. *Elias Wade*, Mr. *Richard Lea*, Mr. *Robert Wasters*, Mr. *John Addis*, and Mr. *Timoth Holmes*, to be *Notorious Knaves*, and me *an Obstinate Fool*, as well as Represent Us so; I shall have some reason humbly to hope, that the Honourable the Representatives of our Country, will not only believe them to be *very honest Men*, but me also *a Persevering Christian*. And to prove Captain *St. Lo* his singular Hand at drawing up of Complaints against others besides me, the several Originals of those before-mentioned, and a great many more, (not to proper for me to insist upon) may be seen at the Admiralty Office near *Whitehall*, or at the Navy-Office in *Crutched Friars*, *London*.

Aboard his Majesty's Ship the Warspight *in* Chatham *Harbour, this* 7th *of* January, 1698.

Robert Gafelee.

E90 816.m.7 54.1

Plain Truth:

OR, A

PRIVATE DISCOURSE

BETWIXT

P. & H.

P. HThou know'ſt, there is a general Diſcourſe of a War with *France*; though we know, there cannot be any ſuch thing: However, there ſeems a great probability of it, to all the Nation; for that they know not ſo much as we do.

H. True, Sir.

P. But *H.* VVhich way ſhall we go to work upon this, to get an Order of Council, for an Imbargoe upon all Ships?

H. O God, Sir, eaſily.

P. But how?

H. Sir, You know, that in any thing that you will propoſe to the Commiſſioners of the Navy for their Aſſiſtance, they will be ready to ſerve you; and you joyning together, may give Reaſons to the Council, of the Neceſſity there's for it.

P. The Commiſſioners of the Navy ſhall Dine with me to Morrow: and then we'll agree together, how we ſhall do it; and of our Reaſons, for the Neceſſity of it.

H. That's very well, Sir.

P. H. we have been before ——— and have got their Order for an Imbargoe.

H. And Gad, Sir, I am very glad of it; for if it holds but two Months, we ſhall get ſix or ſeven Thouſand Pounds by it.

P. But how, *H.*

H. I'le tell you, Sir; There is not one Ship or Coaſter whatſoever, to ſtir out, but what muſt come hither for a Permiſſion and Protection; and muſt pay what Rates we pleaſe, from a Fiſher-man, to the biggeſt Ship of all: And if there ſhould be fitted out an Hundred Sail more during this Imbargo, than uſually is in any two Months, we can give them all Permiſſions and Protections: But they muſt pay for them.

P. How ſhall we Rate them? According to their Burthen, or to the Number of their Men?

H. No, Sir; not according to their Burthen; for we may eaſily be Cheated that way: but to the Number of their Men.

P. Very well, *H.* let's Rate them.

H. Yes, Sir: (*The Rates*) If three Men and a Boy, then their Permiſſion and Protection, Twenty-five Shillings.

If from three Men to ſeven, and a Boy, Thirty-five ſhillings.

If from ſeven Men to nine, and upwards, Fifty-five ſhillings.

P. That's very well, *H.* but can we ſhew any Preſident for this?

H. There needs none, Sir.

P. Why ſo, *H.*

H. Becauſe, Sir, that has alwayes formerly been left to the Diſcretion of the Secretary of the Admiralty, to do as he pleaſed.

P. If it be ſo, 'tis well enough.

H. Yes, yes, Sir —— But, Sir, I'le tell you another thing; If a Ship of any great Burthen be fitted out, and a fair Wind preſents; the Owners will give you twice the Rates we have ſet, for a quick Diſpatch of their Permiſſion and Protection: And ſo will they do according to their Rate, rather than loſe their VVind. And ſo, at what we have Rated them at, there can be no Fault found.

P. No, truly *H.* I think, there cannot be any Fault found with our Rates.

H. If there do not come ſomething, we can make twenty delayes.

P. How ſo, *H.*

H. I le tell you, Sir; You know, the Lords of the Admiralty muſt ſign thoſe Permiſſions and Protections; and they do not ſit above twice a week: ſo we cannot get them ſigned. Though if they we deal for, be civil to us, we can ſend them every hour, to be ſigned by the Lords, at their own Houſes.

P. Truly, *H.* this is very well thought of; and we ſhall hereby raiſe more Monies by this means, upon the Imbargoe, than we at firſt propoſed.

Well, as to this, we have done enough: And now, let us contrive a little, as to our own Naval Imployes, how to do our own Buſineſs: For Imployments, depending upon State-Affairs, are ſoon ſnatch't away.

H. Yes truly, Sir; and we ought to think of getting as much as we can, in our Imploys, as well as others in the like have done. Sir, You ſee, what my Lord *A.* has got, and what Sir *W. C.* has got, and what my *Lord Treaſurer*, and others, have got in a little time.

P. Thou ſay'ſt right, *H.* And what will the World ſay, if we do not? That we are all Fools; but we will give them no cauſe for't. But now, as to the buſineſs, how to make the beſt advantage to our ſelves, of all Sea-imploys, and that the VVorld may not take any Notice of me.

H. I'le tell you; Leave it to me, to take Mony for any Imploy; and you ſhall not need to take any notice of it, that it comes within your Knowledge.

P. But what if I ſhould be charged with the doing of it?

H. Sir, that cannot be; becauſe you do not do it, but I do it for you: Therefore, you may eaſily clear your ſelf from all ſuch Scandals; and for my ſelf, I'le handle them ſo, that it ſhall never be found out, I'le warrant you.

P. VVell, *H.* I'le truſt to thy Management of it.

H. Sir, You know, I have never failed hitherto, in my Management of your Affairs; pray do not fear me in this: But you muſt be alwayes ready, to get all Commiſſions and VVarrants ſigned, that I bring to you; for you may be ſure, I will bring you none, but what I have Mony for. And you muſt alſo be ſure, to accept any Perſon that I recommend, though he has never been at Sea, nor has any Certificates to ſhew, according to the courſe of the Navy: For we can at any time, procure him Certificates under good Commanders hands, that will not deny us that; knowing it lyes in our power, to hinder them from having Commiſſions, if need be. But let that perſon be who he will, that I recommend, I will have Mony before-hand; and likewiſe, at his receiving his VVarrant or Commiſſion.

P. I like this all very well (*H.*) ſo that, I perceive, it is impoſſible, that ever I ſhould be brought in queſtion.

H. Sir, Never fear it; I'le keep you, and my ſelf, clear enough, let the VVorld pry never ſo cloſe into our buſineſs.

P. I thank thee, (good *H.*) It was ſtrangely our good Fortune, that we ever met together: (*Then they Hugg and Kiſs one another!*)

H. Sir, There's another thing, we muſt think of, (*i. e.*) VVhen-ever a Boat-ſwain, Gunner, Carpenter, Purſer, or Cook, dyes: that ſo ſoon as any of the Clarks know of it, they give me an account of it; and I will make your beſt Advantage of it.

P. I'le command them to do it.

H. That will do it, Sir.

P. However, do you look out ſharply.

H. Sir, There is a Boat-ſwain of the Firſt-rate Ship is dead.

P. Is there ſo? Of what Ship?

H. The *Royal* —— Now, *Sir*, as to this Vacancy; if you pleaſe, to give me leave, we will put a Boat ſwain of a Second-rate into her; into that, a Boat-ſwain of a Third; and into that Third, a Boat-ſwain of the Fourth-rate; into the Fourth-rate, a Boat-ſwain of the Fifth-rate: So that, all theſe ſhall be advanced; and the Fifth-rate ſhall be a clear Vacancy. So that, none of them, but will be willing for Preferment, to give me five or ten Guinnies; and as much to put a New Boat-ſwain into the Fifth-rate: And this amounts to Mony, and makes no noiſe at all.

P. I thank thee, (good *H.*) I proteſt, ſo it does; and thus we may run through all the Boat ſwains and Gunners, Carpenters and Cooks imployes; which will be conſiderable in the Year: And much more, if there comes a Rot amongſt them —— But for the Purſers, I hope, you intend to manage them at a better Rate, than this. ——

H. O God, Sir! Yes, yes.

P. Very well, I leave you to your own Diſcretion, as to that.

H. Sir, There's a Purſer's imploy void of a Firſt-rate Ship; and if you pleaſe, in a day or two, I'le tell you the beſt way of diſpoſing of it, knowing you have ſo much buſineſs, that you cannot ſtudy it.

P.

P. I pray do, *H.*

H. Sir, I have done it. There is a Purſer of a Fourth-rate, that does not love the Sea, will give me 300 Guinnys, for the Vacancy of this firſt-rate, being he has a mind to ſtay at home; And then for the fourth Rate, I have got one *C.* that will give me threeſcore Guinnys for that imploy; and I will take it, though it be too little.

P. I will go, and have both the Warrants ſigned this night: But have you the Money?

H. No, Sir, but it will be brought to my houſe, to Morrow Morning.

P. Very well, good *H.* the Warrants ſhall be ready this night.

H. Sir, There is one thing more: You do not imagine, what the Twelve pences amount to in a year, that we ſqueez out of the Cripples, for their Orders for renewing their Penſions.

P. No; Prethee, what may they come to?

H. Sir, There is about 6000 of them; which at 12 pence an Order, for each man, amounts to above 300 pounds a year.

P. Poor men! who would think, there were ſo much to be gotten out of them? but it is very well, Dear *H.* nothing ſhall ever part us, but death.

H. No truly, Sir, let what will happen---

But Now, Sir, pray let's adviſe a little, as to the buying of Timber, for the building thoſe New Ships the Parliament have given the King Money for; For I have about Thirty Thouſand pounds lying by me; Sir *A. D.* being Purveyour for the buying of it, at ſuch rates as he thinks fit: we may lay out this ready money with his Aſſiſtance in it, that we may double it.

P. Truly, this is very well thought of; and I will Order the matter with Sir *A. D.*

H. Sir, It will be a very beneficial deſign; and will take in every particular of our ſide.

P. I have ſpoken with *A. D.* and you muſt go along with him, to make choice of the Timber; And he will Rate our Money out ſo, that we ſhall get Sixteen or Twenty pounds, in the Hundred.

H. Was not this well thought of by me, Sir?

P. Yes Truly, *H.* I find, thou doſt imploy thy brains.

H. Truly, Sir, I do not love to be idle, if there be any probability, of getting Money.

P. Truly, *H.* we ſhall be very happy —— But there is one thing more, that thou had'ſt forgot (*H.*) thoſe imploys in the *Dock-Yards*, that we may diſpoſe of them to the beſt advantage, as Maſter of Attendance, Clerk of the Checque, Store keepers, and Porter to the *Dock*.

H. Truly Sir, I had forgot it; but you ſhall ſee, I will manage them as well as the beſt, as ſoon as I find any Vacancy.

P. Prethee do, *H.* for if thou had'ſt not forgot, it would never have come into my head —— Farewell to thee, *H.* I muſt go to Court.

H. Sir, There is a Maſter of Attendance dead, at *C.* and there is an old man there, that Claimes a juſt right to it; but he is very poor: And there is a Boat-ſwaine of ſuch a Ship, that will give me 150 pounds for it, and it makes a Vacancy in his Ship too, which will be another Advantage to us.

P. It is very well, *H.* the Boat-ſwain ſhall have it, And for the poor Fellow, we will promiſe him ſomething elſe, ſo ſoon as it falls out; That will keep him quiet.

H. I have a friend, that will give me Forty pounds for the Boat-ſwaines imploy.

P. He ſhall have it, *H.*

H. Since I was with you laſt, there is Clark of the Checkques dead at ( ) and if you pleaſe, we will go another way to work with this to our better Advantage.

P. How is that, *H.*

H. There's the Store-keeper at (P.) will give me 200 Guinnies for it; and there is a decay'd Merchant, that will give me for the Store-keepers place at (*P.*) 150 pounds.

P. 'Tis very well; but how if this ſhould come to be known?

H. Never fear it (*Sir*) I receive the moneys from them upon another account, betwixt them and me, ſo that, if they would themſelves diſcover it, they cannot prove it.

P. Truly (*H.*) it is very diſcreetly done, and it is impoſſible, that ever it ſhould be diſcover'd ſo. They ſhall have their imploys (Honeſt *H*)

H. Sir, I will take my leave of you, till to Morrow Morning.

P. No, prethee *H.* ſtay, and let's drink a Glaſſe of Sherry.

H. Thank you, Sir.

P. Give me thy hand (Honeſt *H.*) here's to all our Friends.

H. Sir, Your moſt Humble Servant; Well, *Sir*, Adieu to you.

P. Good night, (Good *H.*)

H. Sir, ſince I ſaw you laſt, the Porter of the Dock at (*H*) is dead.

P. I am very ſorry for it; poor fellow, he has been in it but a little time, and gave Forty pounds for it: What is the place worth a year, with all its perquiſits?

H. Sir, it is not worth above Thirty pounds a year; but they have liberty to ſell Ale and *Brandy*, to all the work Men in the whole Yard; and ſo they make the Lord knows what of it; There is a man has proffer'd me Fifty Guinnys, to put him into it.

P. Let him have it.

H. O God, No *Sir*; I told him, if he would give the other Ten Guinnys, he ſhould have it; and he told me, he would bring them in a day or two, to my Houſe.

P. Very well, let him have it.

H. The Purſer of the ( ) is dead, and his Widdow has got leave to diſpoſe of the imploy; and I have Command, to make over the imploy, to whom ſhe ſhall name: What ſhall we do, in this caſe; for ſhe ſells it?

H. Sir, I'le Diſcourſe the Widdow, and likewiſe him that buys it; and I do not queſtion, but to get ſomething of them both, notwithſtanding the Command.

P. Do (*H*) and ſo ſoon as the Warrant is made, I will ſend it to your Houſe; and let her take it from thence.

H. That will do it, Sir:

P. Well then, it ſhall be done (*H.*)

H. Sir, I have diſcourſed the buſineſs with them; but ſeverally; ſo that, I have order'd the Buſineſs to this Purpoſe; That the Widdow is to give me twenty Guinnies in hand, for to get a quick diſpatch; and he that buys it of her, gives me as much.

P. Well, *H.* I thought, thou couldſt never have done any thing, by reaſon of the Command, that it ſhould be done for the Widdow, and ſhe knowing it.

H. Sir I find it very Eaſy, notwithſtanding the Command.

P. Truly, it is very well (*H.*)

H. Sir, We have had no time to diſcourſe privately, a great while, till now: Sir, What do you thing I get, in four Months, beſides your Fees for Warrants?

P. Thou couldſt get nothing, but there would be a Noiſe about it.

H. Yes, Sir; I proteſt, I got in four Months, 600 *l.* and did you ever hear any Noiſe of it?

P. No, I proteſt.

H. Lord, Sir, the men are over-joyed, at the getting their Warrants, that they go away preſently to their imployes; and ſo it is impoſſible, it ſhould ever be Noiſed, and perhaps, ſeveral dead, that will never ſee the Office again: But if it were not ſo, they know we have the Power over them, that they ſhall never have any riſe in the Navy.

P. 'Tis very true (*H.*) and moſt ſafely done.

H. Yes, yes, Sir; never fear any thing, that I do in our own affairs; for I will make them ſecure enough.

P. Truly, ſo thou doſt.

H Sir, There's another thing, we have not diſcours'd yet.

P. What's that?

H. I'le tell you, Sir: you know, we give out Paſſes for Ships; out of which, I genteely pick twenty pounds a Week, over and above your concern; And did you ever hear the leaſt of it, till now?

P. No I proteſt.

H. Well, Sir, all this together, makes a good addition in the Year to our ſtock.

P. O my dear Partner, ſo it does; and when we loſe our Imploy's, if we pleaſe, we can ſhew as great a Bank, as the beſt of them all.

H. Truly, Sir, I believe it, and ſomething better; but that's to our ſelves.

Thus has the Wheel of a part of their juſt Dealings, over-run time; at laſt, their Axel-tree crackt: And now, at this time, if all the *Engineers* in *France*, can Splice it, they will not ſpare to imploy them, whatever it coſts them; if they will but warrant it, that it ſhall be able to bear their Juſt Dealings again.

FINIS.

add 816. m. 7. (54)

A

HUE & CRY

AFTER

P. and H.

AND

PLAIN TRUTH.

THeſe are to give notice to *P.* and *H.* That if they will forthwith come forth with an humble Submiſſion, and refund all the Money they have unjuſtly taken for Permiſſions and Protections, to the Merchants, or Owners of all ſuch Ships, as were fitted out for the laſt *Imbargo.*

And alſo, give ſatisfaction for the extraordinary Gain made to your ſelves, *P.* and *H.* in buying of Timber, for Building the *New Ships* of War.

P. and *H.* You muſt alſo refund thoſe before-hand Guinies, or Broad-peeces; and alſo the Jars of *Oyl*, and Boxes of *Chockolet*, and Cheſts of *Greek Wines*, and Cheſts of *Saracuſa Wines*, and Pots of *Anchovis*, and Quarter-Casks of *Old Mallago*, and Butts of *Sherry*, and *Weſtphalihams*, and *Bolonia Sauceges*, and Barrels of Pickel'd *Oyſters*, and Jars of *Ollives*, and Jars of *Tent*, and *Parmoſant* Cheeſes, and Cheſts of *Florence* Wine, and Boxes of *Orange* Flower Water: And all thoſe dryed *Cods* and *Lings*; and Hog-

ſheds of *Claret*, *White-Wines*, and *Champaynes*, and Dozens of *Syder*: And alſo, all thoſe *Mocos*, Parrots, and Parakeets; *Vriginia* Nightingales, and Turtle-Doves, and thoſe Fat Turkeys and Pigs; and all thoſe *Turkiſh* Sheep, *Barberry* Horſes, and Lyons, and Tygers, and Bears; and all thoſe Fine *Spaniſh* Matts.

All which, were received from Sea-Captains, *Conſuls*, Lieutenants, Maſters, Boatſwains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Purſers; or from their Wives, or Sons, or Daughters: Or from ſome of the Officers in the *Dock-Yards*; as Maſter Ship-Wrights, Maſter of Attendance, or Clark of the Cheques, and Store-keepers, *&c.* And more eſpecially, thoſe great Lumps taken of Sir *D. G.* Victualler.

P. and *H.* You muſt alſo refund all thoſe Guinies taken from all Widdows and Fatherleſs, and whatſoever elſe you *P.* and *H.* know in your own Conſciences, you have taken from them, or cauſed to be taken from them.

Return alſo, thoſe Treble Fees taken by you two, *P.* and *H.* for *Turkiſh* Paſſes, or *Daniſh* Paſſes, or *Swedes* Paſſes; or any other Paſſes granted out of your Office.

And alſo, return to thoſe Commanders, all extraordinary Fees, taken at the receiving of their Commiſſions, by *P.* and *H.*

Alſo, refund to all Warrant-Officers, all the Over-plus, taken at the giving them their Warrants, by you two, *P.* and *H.*

And alſo, all ſums of Money, taken by you two, *P.* and *H.* for quick Diſpatches of any Buſineſs whatſoever, you muſt refund.

And alſo, humbly acknowledge all thoſe *Turkiſh* Paſſes given to Forreigners, out of your Office; and recall all thoſe Falſe Certificates, given by either of you, *P.* and *H.* or cauſed to be given or made under good Commanders Hands, by the Force of either of your Powers, to thoſe that had never been at Sea, nor did deſerve any: But only the Cordial Affection you had to ſome of their *Preſervative* Guinies.

Alſo, *P.* and *H.* That you take a more Vigilant Care the next time you are called into any Buſineſs, depending upon State-Affairs; and to be ſo Prudent to your ſelves, as to deal Honeſtly, Juſtly, and Uprightly: And never more truſt to, or make uſe of any Dark Lanthornes; but take the moſt Tranſparent Criſtal Lights, you can Purchaſe with all the Honeſty you both have, or ever had. And then you may fore-ſee Things with that Brightneſs, that you need never come within the Reach of the Printing-Preſs: For, at this Time, it ſqueezes you both very hard, with Matter of Truth.

And now more eſpecially, that you two, *P.* and *H.* return all thoſe Groats, Three pences, Two-pences, and Farthings, taken from all thoſe poor Cripples; all, to make up one Shilling a peece, from each poor Man; which a great many of them, had been forc'd to ſtand a whole Day in Snow and Rain, in the Corners of the Streets, and beg for it of all well-diſpoſed and Charitable People. Alſo, for theſe poor Men's ſatisfaction and wrong done to them, give to each poor Soul Two Shillings a peece, over and above the Three Hundred Pounds a Year, you two, *P.* and *H.* ſqueazed ſo cruelly from them: With your Prayers to *God* Almighty, to forgive you, *P.* and *H.* for ſo great a Robbery committed by you both, upon the poor Cripples, and Maimed Penſioners.

P. There is one thing more, you muſt be mightily ſorry for with all ſpeed: Your Preſumption in your Coach, in which you dayly Ride, as if you had been Son and Heir to the great Emperor, *Neptune*; or, as if you had been

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And now really Conſider with your ſelf that you are but the Son of a Taylor, and wipe out all this preſumptious Painting; And new Paint it with thoſe things agreeable to your quality: In the firſt place, paint upon the fore-part, as handſome a Taylors ſhop-board as you pleaſe, with the Old Gentleman your Father upon it at work, and his Journey-men ſitting about him: each Man with his Pint of Ale, and half penny Loaf before him: and the good Old Matron your Mother, and your ſelf, and the reſt of your Brothers and Siſters, ſtanding by: this will be agreeable to your Qualities. Then behind your Coach, Paint all the evil deeds of *P.* and *H.* in particulars: Alſo on your Right Hand, Paint your Jeſuite *M.* Playing upon his Lute, and Singing a Holy Song: On your Left Hand Paint two or three poor Cripples, which *P.* Reformed, and giving them his Charity, which he never was wont to do. All this will ſhew *P's.* great Humility and Reformation, and Reducement to his Right Station; you muſt alſo, *P.* Correct your Barge and take out all thoſe Dammask Curtains, and Cuſhions, and put in good Shaloon ones, and ſome of your Shop-Board Cuſhions: And wipe out thoſe little Seas that are Painted; and Paint it a *New*, with an honeſt Green: and here and there a pair of great Shears with open Mouths: the Ignorant ſort of People may take them for ſome Strange and Monſtreus Fiſhes: all this will do very well.

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And that you *P.* never forget the L. C. for his kindneſs in giving you ſo quick an account of all that had been ſaid of you in the late *H.* of *C.* that L. being one of them.

P. and *H.* The performance of all thoſe things mentioned, and herein required of you, both forthwith to perform by a Juſt Obedience in you *P.* and *H.* to all and every Reſpective Perſon; from whom you have Received any of thoſe things mentioned in this *Hew* and *Cry:* for the Reſtoration of which, I will be ſo kind to you both, *P.* and *H.* that I will ſhew you a Preſident for it, the better to Incourage you both, to give Satisfaction for all thoſe Wrongs Committed by you Two.

The Preſident is this, *P* and *H.* your truly and well beloved Friend *I. W.* who took the other day of a Woman ſix Broad Peices of Gold, (as you *P.* and *H.* formerly uſed to do) to be mindful of his buſineſs in her abſence, during which time he was negligent of her Affairs, not performing the leaſt of what he promis'd her. The Woman demanded her Gould again, and in her ſo doing, made a little noiſe more than ordinary; ſo for fear his Maſters ſhould hear him, he humbly ſubmitted to her demands, and Refunded to the Woman her Broad Peices: If all the People that you

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two, *P.* and *H.* have ſerved thus, had taken this Womans Courſe, they might have had full Pockers and Purſes, when they were forc't to go with both empty, and ſorrowful Hearts: Now if you Two. *P.* and *H.* will be Stubborn, and not take this for a Preſident: I cannot help it: But however I am, *P.* and *H.* their moſt humble Servant.

For the better Inabling this **Hue** and **Cry**;

This is therefore to give Notice to all Perſons whatſoever.

THat if they can Apprehend *P.* and *H.* or either of them; or give Notice of them to a Lady in *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, or to a Lady at her Country Houſe in *Chelſey*; or to another at her Houſe near the Exchequer; or to Two Merchants Daughters in *London*; they being both well known to theſe Two Perſons; eſpecially *P.* or to any of the Officers of *Bride-Well*, in *White-Friers*; or to *M's.* Coffee Houſe in *Weſtminſter*; or to *C's.* Coffee Houſe by the *Royal Exchange:* Before, or at, the next Seſſion of Parliament, they ſhall have a great Reward.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM 12 FE 80

BY THE

Principal Commiſsioners FOR PRIZES.

INSTRUCTIONS

For the Sub-Commiſſioners in the ſeveral PORTS.

YOU or either of you ſhall receive into your hands all ſuch Ships and Veſſels as are or ſhall be brought into any Ports of your Diſtrict, as Prize, by any of Her Majeſty's Ships of War, or Merchant-ſhips employed in Her Service; and you ſhall diſpoſe of ſuch Ships and Veſſels in ſuch Places as ſhall be moſt convenient and ſecure: And you ſhall put ſuch honeſt Waiters aboard each Ship, as ſhall be neceſſary for the Security of the Goods and Furniture; wherein you are to have eſpecial Regard, and not to bring any unneceſſary Charges upon the Service: Which ſaid Ship, and Ship's Goods and Wares, you ſhall receive by Indenture, to be ſigned and ſealed (the one part by ſuch Captain or Officer who brings the ſame into Port, the other by you or either of you:) Which ſaid Indenture ſhall expreſs the Names of the Ships and Maſters, and by what Ship taken, the Burthen, Tackle, Furniture, Stores of Arms, Ammunition and Proviſion, in the ſaid Prize: Of which Indentures you ſhall ſend a Duplicate unto us.

To receive all Prize Ships and Goods into their Cuſtody, and put Waiters aboard.

By Indenture.

And ſend up a Duplicate of each Indenture.

II. You are, upon every firſt bringing in of any Prize Ship, to demand and receive into your Cuſtody, by Indenture as aforeſaid, all ſuch Paſſes, Seabriefs, Charterparties and other Documents, Cockets, Accounts, Bills of Lading, Letters, Papers and Writings, delivered up or found on Board ſuch Prize: And the better to ſecure her Condemnation, you are to cauſe all ſuch

To Receive all Papers, &c.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

And examine the Company. Papers ſo taken to be ſhewed to the Maſter of the Ship, and cauſe the Number of them to be particularly ſpecified, in theſe or the like Words, (and, if it may be, in the Language the Maſter himſelf ſpeaketh) *viz.*

Figuring each Paper. *Theſe Papers, being in Number* (figuring every Paper, 1, 2, 3, *&c.*) *were taken aboard the Ship A* (*B. C. Maſter*) *the Day of in the Year*

But where it cannot be done, the Maſter muſt ſwear they are all his Ships Papers. And let the Maſter put his Hand thereunto, and (if it may be) write down an Acknowledgment in his own Language, with his own Hand; and (being examined upon his Oath) to declare, That the ſame are his Papers, and all the Papers belonging to his Ship, and that they were aboard his Ship at the time of the Capture; and his Anſwer in Writing upon Oath muſt be ſet down thereunto, and his Name ſubſcribed, ſealing up all with his Seal, adjoyning alſo your Seal, with the Maſter's Indorſment as well as your own. And having taken this particular Care touching the Papers, you ſhall immediately cauſe full Examination of Two or Three more of the Principal Officers or Mariners found on Board ſuch Prize, to be taken before ſuch Perſons as are or ſhall be impowered thereunto by the High Court of Admiralty, with the Aſſiſtance of a Publick Notary, or a Clerk of the Town, (where ſuch Notary cannot be had) to be by them atteſted. In which Examinations you are to cauſe them to expreſs their Knowledge of the Quantity of the Ship and Furniture, Arms, Ammunition and Proviſion, and the Quantity, Quality, Numbers and Marks of her Goods and Lading aboard, before her being ſeized; together with what, and by whom any part of the ſaid Furniture, Stores, Goods or Lading have been embezelled ſince their Seizure; and alſo what Goods were between the Decks, and what hath been taken from any other part of the ſaid Ship ſince her Seizure, and put there; wherein you are not to account what is in the Orlop to be between Decks, but what is there, if the Ship prove Prize, as belonging to Her Majeſty. You are alſo, in the Examinations, to cauſe them to expreſs their Knowledge of the Names of the reſpective Owners of ſuch Ships and Goods, their Place of Abode, and Place from whence laden, and whither bound; as alſo the truth of the Coquets, Bills of Lading, Accounts, Paſſes, and what elſe within ſuch Examinants Knowledge as may be neceſſary to eſtimate the Quantity, or diſcriminate the Propriety of the ſaid Ship, Furniture and Lading. And you ſhall alſo cauſe Examinations to be taken of ſome of the Officers and Mariners, who took ſuch Ship, of what they can atteſt concerning the Premiſſes, or any part thereof. All which ſaid Papers and Examinations you are to cauſe to be ſealed up before the Perſons of the Commiſſioners appointed by the Admiralty to take the ſaid Examinations; and the ſame, ſo ſealed up, to be ſent unto us.

To examine the Men.

With aſſiſtance of a Publick Notary.

In examining the Men, to make them tell the Owners Names.

To ſend the Examination and Papers ſealed up.

III. And

III. And whereas we find it neceſſary, for the Validity of Her Majeſty's Evidence, That they be taken by Vertue of Commiſſion from the Admiralty, and upon ſuch Interrogatories only as ſhall be thereunto annexed, you are therefore to inform your ſelves, Whether in all the Ports of your Diſtrict there be ſuch Commiſſions and Interrogatories, where ſuch Examinations are like to be neceſſary; and whether the Interrogatories annexed to thoſe Commiſſions are full enough to anſwer all the Points before required in theſe Inſtructions: And where you ſhall find them defective, you are to certifie us.

To take Care there be Commiſſions and Interrogatories from the Court of Admiralty.

IV. And you are to keep diſtinct Accounts of incident Charges; the Firſt to comprehend the ſeveral Sums laid out upon any particular Ship and Goods, from the time of their firſt Capture till they are ſold or reſtored: And if any of them are reſtored, you muſt take Care, That the Charge thereupon may be duly paid to Her Majeſty. The other Account is to contain all the Office Charge, and of the inferiour Officers, and the other promiſcuous Expences, whether of the Office or Warehouſe, which cannot be appropriated to any particular Ship or Goods. And this you muſt apportion upon all Ships and Goods reſtored or condemned, according to their Quality and the time of their being in Port. And you are to take Care, That before any Ship or Goods are reſtored, the Receiver of your Port may have, not only the particular Charges appliable to the particular Ships, and Goods, reſtored, but alſo ſuch part of thoſe promiſcuous Charges as you ſhall ſo apportion upon thoſe Ships or Goods reſtored; That Her Majeſty may not be at a loſs thereby; and that there may be no part of promiſcuous Charge, but what ſhall be applied to ſome particular Ship and her Cargo, reſtored, depoſited or condemned, that ſo it may be brought to Account in the Form preſcribed.

To take Account of all Incidents.

To apportion them upon all Ships and Goods Condemned or Reſtored.

V. And for the better Enabling you to carry on this Service, we ſhall from time to time cauſe Money to be impreſted in the Hands of your Receiver, who is to lay out and diſburſe the ſame for incident Charges; the Bills of which, ſhall be firſt Signed by you, or one of you, and entred with the chief Clerk and Accountant. And you ſhall tranſmit unto us, under one or both your Hands, every Month, an Account of the promiſcuous Charges in that time, together with the Account of the particular Charges expended on any particular Ship and Goods reſtored or ſold within the ſame time, for our Approbation and Allowance. And in caſe any Money ſhall be laid out within the time aforeſaid, upon any particular Ships or Goods, which ſhall not then be reſtored or ſold, the Receiver is not to bring thoſe Charges into the Account of that time, but reſerve it for

The Receivers to have Money to pay Incidents.

To ſend Account every Month of all Charges in that time.

another Account when the ſaid Ships or Goods ſhall be reſtored or ſold, that ſo the whole Charge upon them may appear together.

No Landing or Breaking of any Goods without Order.

VI. You are not to ſuffer any Bulk to be broken, or Goods to be landed out of any Prize Ship brought into your Cuſtody, nor any Diſpoſure to be made of any part of her Furniture, Stores or Lading, until you receive Orders from us concerning them.

Before breaking Bulk, &c. to take true Inventories of the Goods.

VII. When you ſhall receive any Orders from us, for the breaking of Bulk, or landing the Goods out of any Ship, you ſhall take Care (one of you at leaſt being preſent) That true Inventories of all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and Lading whatſoever, be taken in ſuch Ship, containing exactly their Quantities, Qualities, and all their Marks and Numbers; which Goods you ſhall cauſe to be truly weighed, meaſured or gaged, according to their reſpective Qualities, *viz.* you ſhall cauſe all liquid Goods to be filled up and meaſured, and the Cask to be made tight and ſufficient againſt Waſte and Leakage: All weighable and meaſurable Goods to be exactly weighed and meaſured; and ſhall aſcertain the Allowances to be made for Tare and Damage. And you ſhall cauſe the ſaid Goods to be appraiſed by Five underſtanding Perſons, upon Oath, who ſhall Sign their Appraiſment. In all which Inventories and Appraiſments you ſhall expreſs the Quantities and Qualities, and keep exactly to the ſame Marks and Numbers of the Goods: And you ſhall tranſmit unto us exact Duplicates of all ſuch Inventories and Appraiſments, Signed by one or both of you; As alſo by the ſaid Appraiſers.

To have the Inventories Appraiſments.

No Waſte or Embezlement to be ſuffered.

VIII. You ſhall not Suffer any Waſte or Embezlement to be made by any Fraud, Negligence, or otherwiſe, of any Ships Tackle, Apparrel, or Furniture, Arms, Ammunition Proviſion, Nor of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, either on Board or on Shore, or otherwiſe: And if you ſhall be informed, That any Fraud hath been practiced, or any Imbezlement made of any the things aforeſaid, you ſhall enquire and ſearch after ſuch, and Signify what you underſtand touching the ſame to us, and require the Aſſiſtance of any Civil or Military Officer, where it ſhall be neceſſary, either to the Diſcovery of the ſaid Practice, or the Securing any Goods belonging to your Charge, or the Perſons offending in the Premiſſes: And you are Authorized to ſeize ſuch Goods, and ſecure ſuch Offenders, giving us notice of your Proceedings therein.

Not to ſeize all Offenders.

IX. When

IX. When you ſhall have received Orders from us for the Sale of any Prize Ship or Ships, and Goods, you are conſtantly to Sell them by the Candle (unleſs in ſuch caſes where you have particular Order from us to the Contrary:) And you are to expoſe ſuch Ships and Goods to Sale by the ſame Marks and Numbers they were formerly Inventoried and Appraiſed; And you are to do your utmoſt to prevent all Combinations upon ſuch Sale; To which end (according to uſual practice) you are alwayes to have ſome Perſon ſecretly employed by you, that may bid a competent Price, wherein you are to obſerve ſuch a Proportion as that the Combinations of Merchants may not carry away Her Majeſties Goods at too low a Price, nor that the Merchants may be diſcouraged to deal with you, as not finding their reaſonable Account. And before all ſuch Sales be made, you ſhall cauſe Publication thereof in writing, ſome convenient time before-hand, in the moſt publick Place in your Port and places adjacent; In which Publication ſhall be expreſſed the Names and Burthens of ſuch Ships, and the Quantity and Quality of ſuch Goods, together with the certain and unalterable Day, Hour, and Place, appointed for the Sale. And whoſoever, at the going out of the Candle ſhall bid the higheſt Price, ſhall have the ſaid Prize Ship or Goods, with all Faults, damaged, or not damaged, and with the Allowance only of Tare, Tret, and Damages, by you aſcertained immediately before Sale, and to expect no other Abatement, or any Account whatſoever; and to pay in one Moiety of the money upon Sale forthwith, or the next day after ſuch Sale, and the other Moiety within one Month after ſuch Sale at fartheſt: Upon Payment of which latter Moiety, the Ship and Goods ſo bought to be delivered, and not before: And in caſe any Buyer fail in paying in his firſt Moiety, you are forthwith to certify the ſame to us, that Proſecution may be had againſt him according to law: And if any Buyer fail in paying in his laſt Moiety, he is to forfeit his firſt Moiety; And in either caſe, the Goods or Ships are to be reſold for Her Majeſty's uſe. The Subſtance of which Conditions you are to inſert in the Contract to be drawn up between you for that purpoſe upon each Ship and Goods expoſed to Sale; Which ſaid Contract is to be Signed by each Buyer immediatly upon the going out of the Candle. And in all Sales to be made of Sortable Goods, you are to ſort them equally and indifferently, ſo that it may not be in the Power of any Buyer to Select the choice Goods of any Parcel, and leave the refuſe behind. And you are from time to time to ſend us true and diſtinct Accounts of all Sales and Parcels as they are ſold, expreſſing therein the Names, Marks and Numbers of the Goods, and the Prices of the Goods at which they were Appraiſed, and what bidden by the Perſon employed by you, and out of what Ship each Parcel of Goods came, by whom bought, and at what Rate; And where any Buyer hath paid in his whole Money

To ſell by the Candle

To imploy a Perſon to prevent Combinations

To publish the Time of Sale

The Highest Bidder to have it

The Buyer to pay one half next day after Sale and the other half in a Month

In caſe of failure it is to be reſold and forfeit his Money

To have the Goods ſorted

And an Account kept of what are Sold, and for what, &c

To order the Store-houſe-keeper to deliver the Goods to the Buyer.

Money due for each Parcel, you ſhall grant your Warrant to the Warehouſe-keeper to deliver to ſuch Buyer the Goods by him bought; which Warrant ſhall alſo contain the Marks, Numbers, and Diſtinctions, in like manner as before in other Proceedings is directed, and the Allowances made for Tare or otherwiſe; and expreſs the Money paid, and time when: And you ſhall alſo certifie us of all Defaults of Payments of the Second Moiety immediately upon ſuch Defaults.

To let the Cuſtom-Officers put Waiters aboard; and before Landing any Goods, to enter a Bill at Sight in the Cuſtom-houſe.

Not to land any Goods till entered at the Cuſtom-houſe, whoſe Officers may have a Lock upon the Doors, if deſired.

X. And for your better Direction, as to what may concern the Cuſtoms ariſing upon Prize Goods, and your Tranſactions with the Cuſtom-Officers concerning the ſame, you are to permit them to place and keep ſuch Waiters, Tideſmen, and other Officers, as they ſhall think fit on Board each Ship: And before the receiving any Prize Goods aſhore, you are to enter a Bill at Sight in the Cuſtom-houſe, as is uſual in unknown Quantities and Qualities of Goods, as the Officers of the Cuſtoms ſhall be directed to allow you to do; wherein ſhall be comprehended the whole Cargo of each Ship: And after ſuch Entry you may not land any part of ſuch Goods but at lawful Times and Places, and in the Sight, and with the Privity, of the Officers of the Cuſtoms appointed to ſee ſuch Ships diſcharged: And the ſaid Officers ſhall, upon Landing and Houſing ſuch Goods, take an Account of the Quantities Marks and Numbers, of each parcel: And the Cuſtom-Officers are to have a Lock and Key upon the Warehouſe where the ſaid Goods are houſed, if they deſire it: And you ſhall upon landing the ſaid Goods, aſcertain the Quantity and Quality of them, and adjuſt the Damage, Tare, and Allowance, that ought to be made with the Cuſtom-Officers on them reſpectively. And upon Sale of any Goods, you are to declare to the Buyer, and inſert it in his Contract, That he is to pay all Cuſtom-duties due upon ſuch Goods, and the Price contracted is to come clear to Her Majeſty.

Buyer to pay the Cuſtoms.

The Commiſſioners not to buy any thing.

XI. You, nor either of you, ſhall neither buy your ſelf, nor any other directly or indirectly contract for, buy, nor otherwiſe intereſt your ſelves in any Prize-Ship or Goods, or any part thereof, neither to your own uſe, nor any other in truſt for you to your Advantage or Benefit. And in caſe any ſuch Contract, Sale, or Intereſt, ſhall be made or obtained, the ſame to be void, and the Offender or Offenders incapable of any further Truſt in this Affair.

The Buyers to pay their Moto the Receivers.

XII. You are to cauſe all Moneys, either for incident Charges, Freight, or Sale, to be paid into the Receiver for your Port; and to that end you are to inſert a Condition into all Contracts to be made for Sale of Ships or Goods, That both firſt and ſecond Moiety, due upon ſuch Sale, be duly paid in to the Receiver, and not otherwiſe; you ſhall not give Warrant for the Delivery

Delivery of any ſuch Ship or Goods, until ſuch Buyer deliver you a Receipt from the ſaid Receiver, whereby it may appear the whole Money is paid: And beſides your Warrant to the Ware-houſe-keeper for Delivery, you ſhall (if deſired) give your Certificate to each Buyer, of what Money they have paid, and for what Ship, and Goods, for their Juſtification of the Execution of their Contract.

Not to deliver Goods till you have a Receipt from the Receiver.

XIII. You ſhall, when any Ship is brought into or near your Ports, being reſcued by any of Her Majeſty's Ships of War, or Merchant Ships employed in Her Service, forthwith certifie us ſuch Ships Names and Burthens, the Maſters Name, the Name of the Ship by which ſhe was reſcued, and ſhall cauſe Examinations to be taken thereof, and the ſame to be ſent up to the Court of Admiralty, and of her being reſcued, before ſome of the Commiſſioners appointed by the Admiralty, by ſome of the Officers and Mariners by whom ſhe was reſcued, and ſhall take ſuch care that the Inventories and Appraiſments upon ſuch Ships be full, and to the Juſt Value; Copies of which you ſhall ſend to us and take care that the Salvage of ſuch Ships be not diminiſhed by Omiſſion, Concealments, or Undervaluations.

Upon Reſcuing of Ships, to ſend the Names and Affidavits to the Admiralty, and make the Appraiſment to the full Value, that the Salvage may be Paid.

XIV. You ſhall, aſſoon as any Ship is brought into the Port, cauſe to be delivered unto the Warehouſe-keeper ſo much of the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture thereof, as you ſhall Judge unneceſſary for the preſent uſe of the Ship; and the Warehouſe-keepers ſhall conſtantly attend when any Tackle, Apparel, or Furniture, Arms, Ammunition, Proviſion or Goods, are to be Landed, and make exact Inventories upon any Ships Cargo, Expreſſing the Names, Numbers, Marks, Quantities and Qualities of each Parcel of Goods, the Ships Name out of which they came, and the Maſters Name of each Ship, and ſee the Damage, Tare, and other Allowances adjuſted with the Officers of the Cuſtoms, and ſhall receive into their Cuſtody the ſaid Goods and Merchandizes by Inventories, one Duplicate Signed by themſelves to remain with you, and another Signed by you to remain with the Warehouſe-keeper according to their reſpective Quantities, Qualities, Marks, and Numbers, expreſſing out of what particular Ship each particular Parcel of Goods came, and for aſcertaining the Quantities of Goods to be received. The ſaid Ware-houſe-keeper ſhall receive all liquid Goods Filled up, and Gaged, and ſee that the Cask be made Tight, and all Weighable and Meaſurable Goods according to their exact Weight and Meaſure, and ſhall provide convenient Cellars for them. And where there ſhall be divers Ships of one Name and Place, they ſhall affix ſome additional Mark, or Number of Diſtinction, and keep to ſuch Diſtinction in the whole diſpoſal of all Goods that came out of ſuch Ship, that neither the Goods nor Marks nor any Ac-

All unneceſſary Tackle &c. to be delivered to the Store-keeper.

Upon Landing Goods to ſee all Tare, Damage, &c. Adjuſted

And Provide good Cellars for them.

Where 2 Ships are of one Name, to give an Additional Mark for Diſtinction.

 counts

counts concerned therein, ſuffer any Confuſion or Diſorder in that reſpect; the ſaid Warehouſe-keeper, before he deliver up any of the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, or any Goods or Merchandizes put into his Cuſtody, is to receive Direction for Delivery thereof under one or both of your Hands; wherein muſt be expreſſed, That in caſe of Sales, the Money for thoſe Goods is fully paid in to the Receiver; and in caſe of Goods reſtored, that all the Expences for Freight and incident Charges is fully ſatisfied, and repaid to the Receiver. And you are hereby required, once in every Month at the leaſt, to viſit the Warehouſes; and where any Goods ſhall appear to you, to be periſhable, you are to ſend up Affidavits thereof to us; whereupon we ſhall procure Orders for their Sale: And in caſe any Goods ſhall be ordered to be reſtored, before the Ship out of which they came be condemned or cleared, you are to take care, That the Perſons to whom the ſaid Goods are ſo reſtored, do depoſite in the Hands of the ſaid Receiver the Money due for Freight or incident Charges of thoſe Goods, till the Ship is determined, that ſo if ſhe be condemned, Her Majeſty may not loſe that Money. You are to take care that the Warehouſe-keeper, immediately upon ſuch Landing, ſhall ſend atteſted under his hand the Warehouſe-Name, the Quantity and Quality of the Goods therein houſed, with their exact Marks and Numbers that, ſo they may be made Debtors for the ſame, as likewiſe at the Delivery of either Ships or Goods upon Sale to Her Majeſty's Uſe, or by way of Reſtitution, to expreſs their Marks, Numbers, Quantities and Qualities, Ships and Hulls, Apparels and Furnitures, and forthwith ſend an Account thereof to us, under the Hand of the ſaid Warehouſe-keeper, that thereby he may have Credit given him for the ſame.

The Store-Keeper to be deliver no Goods without Order.

But where perishable to find assurance of it, in Order to Sale from.

To Ship restored to the Owners to provide for Freight and Charges of the Ship in Determined.

To Take an Account of the Goods Sold, or Returned Out.

The Method for keeping the Accounts.

XVI. You are once in every Six Months to make up and tranſmit unto us, under your or one of your Hands, one General Accompt of all your Proceedings, which (for the more diſtinction and clearneſs) we direct may be kept in ſuch Method, that no promiſcuous or particular Incidents or other Charges be brought to Account any where by themſelves; But that all your Accounts be divided under the Title or Head of ſome particular Ship (your Leidger or General Book being but a greater Book divided into ſo many Accounts, as you have had Ships during that time under your Cuſtody, or Perſons to deal withal) each of which Accounts ſhall contain the whole Tranſactions of one particular Ship or Perſon, and no more, and wherein the Charge on the Debtors ſide muſt be according to the Inventories and Appraiſments of the Ship, Tackle, and Furniture, referring to the Inventory-Book and Journal for the particular Marks, Numbers, Quantities, Qualities, &c. which (that it may be the more exact) you are to keep the Several Species of Goods in your Inventory-

tory-book out of the ſame Ship together, and next to that to bring together all Goods of the ſame Mark and Number: And upon the Credit ſide in the Leidger, you are to diſcharge your Selves by the Ship, Tackle, Furniture, &c. And the particular Goods and Merchandizes either ſold, reſtored, or remaining in Port, or in the Warehouſe; And if they ſhould be Appraiſed for either more or leſs than what they yield, the Loſs or Gain muſt be carried to an Accompt of Profit and Loſs, kept a part in the ſaid Leidger, and a Ballance of the ſaid Leidger to be drawn every Six Months when your Accounts are ſent up. And if in Caſe any Ship ſhall be newly brought in at the time you are to give in your Accounts aforeſaid, and none of the Apparel, Furniture or Cargo diſpoſed of, or Landed, you are to charge the Ship by the Inventory of her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the Cargo by the Bills of Lading and Charter parties, and to diſcharge the ſame by a Remain in that Port; and you ſhall, on the Debtors ſide of each Ships Accounts, bring in all Charges disburſed on ſuch Ship, and all promiſcuous Charges in proportion; And in the Credit ſide, all Monies received for Freight, or incident Charges of reſtorable Goods when received: And if it ſhall ſo fall out, That any Goods be reſtored to any Perſon before the Propr ety of the Ship be determined in the Court of Admiralty, you ſhall cauſe the Freight and incident Charges due for ſuch reſtorable Goods, before the Reſtitution, to be depoſited with the Receiver, untill Adjudication paſs concerning them or the Propriety thereof.

And for your farther and full Information, we have hereunto annexed a Scheme by which you are to regulate your Accounts, which we deſire you would carefully obſerve.

Prize-Office,
June 29. 1702.

N° 1. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Account, as to the Number and Names of Prizes, &c.

Names of the Ships and Veſſels.	*Of what Place of the Enemy.*	*The Age as near as may be.*	*Where taken.*	*When.*	*Names of the Ships and Captains, by whom taken.*	*Burthen in Tuns.*	*Number of Guns built for.*	*Number and Quality of Guns received.*	*Condition as to Hull, Furniture and Stores when received.*	*Whether Men of War, Privateers, or Merchant Men.*	*Their Denomination, whether Square Stern, Flyboats, Pinks, Ketches, &c.*

N° 2. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Account, as to the Diſpoſal and Sale, &c.

Time of their Condemnation.	*Where, or in what Courts Condemn'd.*	*How diſpos'd of, whether by publick Sale, or otherways.*	*At what Place.*	*Time when.*	*To whom.*	*For what Sum.*	*How paid for, whether in Tallies, Bank or Chequer Bills, or Money; if in Tallies, upon what Fonds.*	*When paid for.*			

N° 3. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Account, as to the Goods and Merchandizes taken, &c.

The Names and Quality of Goods.	*The Quantities.*	*The Names of Ships and Veſſels in which they were taken.*	*The Times when Taken or Condemn'd.*	*Places where ſold or diſpos'd of.*	*To whom.*	*Times when.*	*At what Rates.*	*Total Sum.*			

N° 4. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Account of all the Payments made, &c.

The Sum paid.	*The Times of the Payments ſucceſſively.*	*The Perſons to whom.*	*For what Service, or on what Account.*	*By whoſe Orders.*	*Dates of the ſaid Orders.*						

N° 5. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Liſt of the Names of the Commiſſioners, and other Officers, &c.

Names of the Commiſſioners, or other Officers.	*Nature of the Office.*	*Place of Reſidence.*	*Date of Commiſſions or Warrants.*	*When Remov'd or Diſplac'd.*	*Annual Salaries, or other Allowances.*	*By what Warrants ſuch Salaries and Allowances were made and paid.*	*The Names of the Commiſſioners and other Officers on the 24th of June, 1702.*	*Their Salaries at that time.*			

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BY THE K. Great Britain

Principal Commiſſioners FOR PRIZES.

INSTRUCTIONS

For the Agents in the ſeveral Ports.

YOU are to take care, and receive into your Cuſtody all Ships and Goods, brought in as Prize into your Ports, or any the Creeks or Rivers within the Diſtricts thereof, by Indenture under the Hands and Seals of the Captain, Officer, Commander or Seamen, bringing in the ſame: Of which ſaid Ship, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Stores of Ammunition and Proviſion, and all and ſingular the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes ſeized in her, you are to make a fair general Account or Inventory, as far as you may, without breaking of Bulk or unlading the ſame: A Duplicate whereof, under your Hand and Seal, you are to return to us by the Firſt Poſt after your Receipt thereof; together with the Name of the Ship, the Place whereto ſhe properly belongs, the Captain's and Maſter's Names, and her Burthen, Quality, Age and Built, as far as you can learn; as alſo the Captor's Name, and the Time and Place of Capture.

To take all Ships and Goods by Indenture.

And ſend a Duplicate.

II. You are to take eſpecial care to make due Search and enquire for and demand, take and receive into your Cuſtody all Bills of Lading, Docquets, Evidences, Charter Parties, Letters, Sea-briefs, Paſſes, Examinations, Proofs and all other Writings and Papers whatſoever, that ſhall be delivered up, or found aboard of, or belong unto the ſaid Ship, as ſhall be brought in as aforeſaid: Which ſaid Papers, Writings, &c. all Captains, Officers and Seamen, bringing in ſuch Ships, are required to deliver unto you accordingly.

To take all the Writings in them.

III. You

Mayor or Chief Magiſtrate to examine the Ship's Company.

III. You are, in order hereunto, to take eſpecial care, That the Mayor or Chief Magiſtrate of the Port or Place where any Ship ſhall be brought, within your Diſtrict, (having Commiſſion and Interrogatories from the Court of Admiralty, which if they have not, you are to inform us thereof, to the end the ſame may be ſent) do forthwith examine, as well the Maſter and Officers of the Ship's Company ſeized, or any two or three of them that ſhall be found moſt knowing, to each Point in the ſaid Commiſſion and Interrogatories ſpecified; and alſo (if there be Occaſion) the Captains, Commanders, Officers and Seamen, bringing in the ſaid Prize, to the Points they ſhall be able to anſwer: And cauſing full and perfect Affidavits to be made by ſuch as have had or intermedled with any Bill of Lading, Docquets, Evidences, Charter Parties, Letters, Sea-briefs, Paſſes, Examinations, Proofs and other Writings and Papers whatſoever, That the ſame are all that came into their or any of their Hands, and have not been blotted, defaced or altered ſince they ſo came to their Hands reſpectively. All which Papers, Writings, Bills of Lading, *&c.* you ſhall particularly ſpecifie, figuring each of them, 1, 2, 3, *&c.* to avoid Confuſion; and tranſmit them unto us, cloſe ſealed up, together with the Depoſitions or Anſwers to the aforeſaid Interrogatories, with all poſſible Speed; or take care they be ſo tranſmitted.

Above Bills of Lading, &c.

Which are to be figured 1, 2, 3, &c. And ſent up.

To prevent Embezelments. Place Waiters aboard.

IV. You are to prevent and hinder (as much as in you lies) all Embezelments and Waſtes, that may by Fraud or Neglect be committed or happen to any Ship or Goods ſo put into your Cuſtody, by making tight and ſound any Cask, or ſtopping any Leakage that you can come at, and placing ſufficient honeſt Waiters on Board. You ſhall ſeal up and ſecure the Hatches, Port holes and other places by which ſuch Goods might be embezelled, and have a frequent Eye your ſelf to the Security thereof. And you ſhall require the Aſſiſtance of any Officer, Civil or Military, where it ſhall be neceſſary, either to the Diſcovery of ſuch Practices, or Securing any the Goods belonging to your Charge, or the Perſons offending in the Premiſſes: And you are authoriſed to ſeize ſuch Goods, and ſecure ſuch Offenders, and give us notice of your Proceedings herein.

To require Aſſiſtance of all Officers.

To ſeize the Offenders, &c.

To hire Men to bring about the Ships, &c. And ſettle the Rates agreed.

V. Having ſo examined, inventoried and ſecured the Premiſſes as aforeſaid, and given an Account thereof to the Sub-Commiſſioners of your Diſtrict, you are (if any Opportunity of Convoy then offers it ſelf) to hire and contract with Seamen and Mariners to Navigate the ſaid Ship from any of your Ports or Creeks to *London*, or ſuch other Places as we ſhall from time to time direct; and ſend us the Rates by you agreed upon, and Moneys payable to the reſpective Perſons employed in ſuch Service. And you are to deliver ſuch Ship by Indenture, as you received her, ſealing up a Duplicate of the ſaid Indenture, and Inventory thereof, and ſend the ſame to the Perſons appointed to receive the

ſaid

ſaid Ship, with a Certificate in what Condition the Ship and Goods were at the time of the Delivery: A Duplicate whereof you are to return unto us, with Account of the Proceedings. And in caſe you ſhall at any time find ſufficient Cauſe not to ſend any ſuch Prize Ship about into the Port of *London*, or ſuch other Port as aforeſaid, you are forthwith to certifie the ſame unto us, That we may give our farther Directions thereupon, as the Occaſion ſhall require.

If not, to give the Reaſons to the Commiſſioners forthwith.

VI. You ſhall frequently ſend up unto us a particular Account of your Charge and Diſburſments in this Service, which you ſhall make up diſtinctly, to comprehend the ſeveral Sums laid out upon every particular Ship or Goods, from the time of their Capture to the time of their being diſcharged; that ſo Her Majeſty may not ſuffer any Loſs through the Want of Information of the Charges which ſhall happen upon every particular Ship and Cargo, which (if they be reſtored, depoſited, or condemned) muſt be applied properly to each particular Ship. And you are to take particular Care to obſerve, in the Account you ſend up concerning the Prizes brought into your Port, the Method herewith ſent you, as far as relates to you.

To ſend Account of all Charges of every ſhip.

And *Laſtly*, You are to obſerve ſuch Directions from time to time as the Sub-Commiſſioners of Prizes of your Port ſhall give, purſuant to our Orders and general Inſtructions, and ſuch further Directions as you ſhall from time to time receive from us touching this Affair.

Prize-Office,
June 29. 1702.

N° 1. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Account, as to the Number and Names of Prizes, &c.

Names of the Ships and Veſſels.	Of what Place of the Enemy.	The Age as near as may be.	Where taken.	When.	Names of the Ships and Captains, by whom taken.	Burthen in Tuns.	Number of Guns built for.	Number and Quality of Guns received.	Condition as to Hull, Furniture and Stores when received.	Whether Men of War, Privateers, or Merchant Men.	Their Denomination, whether Square Stern, Flyboats, Pinks, Ketches, &c.

N° 2. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Account, as to the Diſpoſal and Sale, &c.

Time of their Condemnation.	Where, or in what Courts Condemn'd.	How diſpos'd of, whether by publick Sale, or otherways.	At what Place.	Time when.	To whom.	For what Sum.	How paid for, whether in Tallies, Bank or Chequer Bills, or Money; if in Tallies, upon what Fonds.	When paid for.			

N° 3. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Account, as to the Goods and Merchandizes taken, &c.

The Names and Quality of Goods.	The Quantities.	The Names of Ships and Veſſels in which they were taken.	The Times when Taken or Condemn'd.	Places where ſold or diſpos'd of.	To whom.	Times when.	At what Rates.	Total Sum.			

N° 4. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Account of all the Payments made, &c.

The Sum paid.	The Times of the Payments ſucceſſively.	The Perſons to whom.	For what Service, or on what Account.	By whoſe Orders.	Dates of the ſaid Orders.						

N° 5. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Liſt of the Names of the Commiſſioners, and other Officers, &c.

Names of the Commiſſioners or other Officers.	Nature of the Office.	Place of Reſidence.	Date of Commiſſions or Warrants.	When Remov'd or Diſplac'd.	Annual Salaries, or other Allowances.	By what Warrants ſuch Salaries and Allowances were made and paid.	The Names of the Commiſſioners and other Officers on the 24th of June, 1702.	Their Salaries at that time.			

816. m. 5.

BY THE K. Board of Brit. A.S.

Principal Commiſſioners FOR PRIZES.

INSTRUCTIONS

For the Agents in the Foreign Ports.

YOU are to take Care, and receive into your Cuſtody all Ships and Goods, brought in as Prize into your Ports, or any the Creeks or Rivers within the Diſtricts thereof, by Indenture under the Hands and Seals of the Captain, Officer, Commander or Seamen, bringing in the ſame: Of which ſaid Ship, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Stores of Ammunition and Proviſion, and all and ſingular the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes ſeized in her, you are to make a fair General Account or Inventory, as far as you may, without breaking of Bulk or unlading the ſame: A Duplicate whereof, under your Hand and Seal, you are to return to us by the firſt Poſt after your Receipt thereof; together with the Name of the Ship, the Place whereto ſhe properly belongs, the Captain's and Maſter's Names, and her Burthen, Quality, Age and Built, as far as you can learn; as alſo the Captor's Name, and the Time and Place of Capture. *To take all Ships and Goods by Indenture.* *And ſend a Duplicate.*

II. You are to take eſpecial Care to make due Search and enquire for and demand, take and receive into your Cuſtody all Bills of Lading, Docquets, Evidences, Charter Parties, Letters, Sea-briefs, Paſſes, Examinations, Proofs and all other Writings and Papers whatſoever, that ſhall be delivered up, or found aboard of, or belong unto the ſaid Ship, as ſhall be brought in as aforeſaid: Which ſaid Papers, Writings, &c. all Captains, Officers and Seamen, bringing in ſuch Ships, are required to deliver unto you accordingly. *To take all the Writings in them.*

III. You

Mayor or Chief Magiſtrate to examine the Ship's Company.

III. You are, in order hereunto, to take eſpecial Care, That Her Majeſty's Conſul, or ſome *Engliſh* Merchant, or other Perſon, Reſident at any Port or Place where any Ship ſhall be brought, within your Diſtrict, (having Commiſſion and Interrogatories from the Court of Admiralty, which if they have not, you are to inform us thereof, to the end the ſame may be ſent) do forthwith examine, as well the Maſter and Officers of the Ship's Company ſeized, or any Two or Three of them that ſhall be found moſt knowing, to each point in the ſaid Commiſſion and Interrogatories ſpecified; and alſo (if there be Occaſion) the Captains, Commanders, Officers and Seamen, bringing in the ſaid Prize, to the Points they ſhall be able to anſwer: And cauſing full and perfect Affidavits to be made by ſuch as have had or intermedled with any Bill of Lading, Docquets, Evidences, Charter Parties, Letters, Sea-Briefs, Paſſes, Examinations, Proofs and other Writings and Papers whatſoever, That the ſame are all that came into their or any of their Hands, and have not been blotted, defaced or altered ſince they ſo came to their Hands reſpectively. All which Papers, Writings, Bills of Lading, *&c.* you ſhall particularly ſpecifie, figuring each of them, 1, 2, 3, *&c.* to avoid Confuſion, and tranſmit them unto us, or atteſted Copies thereof, cloſe ſealed up, together with the Depoſitions or Anſwers to the aforeſaid Interrogatories, with all poſſible Speed; or take Care they be ſo tranſmitted: Together with an Account of the Nature and Condition of the Lading, whether periſhable or not.

About Bills of Lading, &c.

Which are to be figured 1, 2, 3, &c. And ſent up.

To prevent Embezelments, place Waiters aboard.

IV. You are to prevent and hinder (as much as in you lies) all Embezelments and Waſtes, that may by Fraud or Neglect be committed or happen to any Ship or Goods ſo put into your Cuſtody, by making tight and ſound any Cask, or ſtopping any Leakage that you can come at, and placing ſufficient honeſt Waiters on Board. You ſhall ſeal-up and ſecure the Hatches, Port-holes and other places by which ſuch Goods might be embezelled, and have a frequent Eye your ſelf to the Security thereof. And you ſhall require the Aſſiſtance of any Officer or Subject of Her Majeſty, reſident at your Port, or within the Diſtricts thereof, where it ſhall be neceſſary, either to the Diſcovery of ſuch Practices, or ſecuring any the Goods belonging to your Charge, or the Perſons offending in the Premiſſes: And you are authorized to ſeize ſuch Goods, and ſecure ſuch Offenders, and give us Notice of your Proceedings herein.

To require Aſſiſtance of all Officers.

To ſeize the Offenders, &c.

To hire Men to bring about the Ships, &c. And ſend the Rates agreed.

V. Having ſo examined, inventoried and ſecured the Premiſſes as aforeſaid, and given an Account theref to [redacted] you are (if any Opportunity of Convoy then offers it ſelf) to hire and contract with Seamen and Mariners to Navigate the ſaid Ship from any of your Ports or Creeks to *London*, or ſuch other Places as we ſhall from time to time direct; and ſend us the Rates by you agreed upon, and Moneys

neys payable to the reſpective Perſons employed in ſuch Service. And you are to deliver ſuch Ship by Indenture, as you received her, ſealing up a Duplicate of the ſaid Indenture, and Inventory thereof, and ſend the ſame to the Perſons appointed to receive the ſaid Ship, with a Certificate in what Condition the Ship and Goods were at the time of the Delivery: A Duplicate whereof you are to return unto us, with Account of the Proceedings. And in caſe you ſhall at any time find ſufficient Cauſe not to ſend any ſuch Prize Ship to the Port of *London*, or ſuch other Port as aforeſaid, you are forthwith to certifie the ſame unto us, That we may give our farther Directions thereupon, as the Occaſion ſhall require.

If not, to give the Reaſons to the Commiſſioners forthwith.

VI. You ſhall frequently ſend up unto us a particular Account of your Charge and Diſburſments in this Service, which you ſhall make up diſtinctly, to comprehend the ſeveral Sums laid out upon every particular Ship or Goods, from the time of their Capture to the time of their being diſcharged; That ſo Her Majeſty may not ſuffer any loſs through the want of Information of the Charges which ſhall happen upon every particular Ship and Cargo, which (if they be reſtored, depoſited, or condemned) muſt be applied properly to each particular Ship. And you are to take particular Care to obſerve, in the Account you ſend up concerning the Prizes brought into your Port, the Method herewith ſent you, as far as relates to you.

To ſend Account of all Charges of every Ship.

And *Laſtly*, You are to obſerve ſuch Directions from time to time as you ſhall receive from our Board, purſuant to our Orders and general Inſtructions, and ſuch further Directions as you ſhall from time to time receive from us touching this Affair.

Prize-Office,
June 29. 1702.

N° 1. The Scheme to be Obſerv'd in the Account, as to the Number and Names of Prizes, &c.

Names of the Ships and Veſſels.	Of what Place of the Enemy.	The Age as near as may be.	Where taken.	When.	Names of the Ships and Captains, by whom taken.	Burthen in Tuns.	Number of Guns built for.	Number and Quality of Guns received.	Condition as to Hull, Furniture and Stores when received.	Whether Men of War, Privateers, or Merchant Men.	Their Denomination, whether Square Stern, Flyboats, Pinks, Ketches, &c.

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Time of their Condemnation.	Where, or in what Courts Condemn'd.	How diſpos'd of, whether by publick Sale, or otherways.	At what Place.	Time when.	To whom.	For what Sum.	How paid for, whether in Tallies, Bank or Chequer Bills, or Money; if in Tallies, upon what Fonds.	When paid for.			

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816. m. 7. 58.

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An Humble Repreſentation of the Seamens *Miſery in the Loſs and Abuſe of them in their Payment, and their being oftentimes Extorted out of the one half of it by ſome, and Cheated of it all by others; with the Miſtery of ſome Officers and Maſters, Humbly Repreſented to His Majeſty, and the Two moſt Honourable Houſes, the* Lords *and* Commons *of* England *in Parliament Aſſembled, Humbly ſheweth,*

To the Moſt Excellent Majeſty of King *WILLIAM* the Third.

May it Pleaſe Your Moſt Gracious Majeſty,

IF Kings on Their Thrones be as the Sun in the Firmament.

Firſt then, That was a Happy Day to theſe Nations, and indeed to all *Europe*, when God cauſed You to Ariſe and Shine on theſe Three Nations.

Secondly, None but Evil Spirits and Beaſts of Prey can wiſh for Your being Set, that they may walk about, and Devour.

Thirdly, As Your Gracious Influence doth in it ſelf ſhine Comfortably unto all theſe Nations: So,

Fourthly, Thoſe that by Reaſon of any Clouds or Groſs Vapours have the Influence of Your Majeſtyes Mercy (I was a going to ſay, and Juſtice alſo) hid from them, have the more Cauſe ſadly to lament; of which Number is many Poor Diſtreſſed Seamens Families: And I will Avouch for the Seamen of *England* and *Scotland*, they have been hearty and truely ſincere in the Intereſt of Your Majeſty and theſe Nations, as any ſort of Men whatever, having never loſt you one Ship this War for want of their Fighting, if they could but be led on, although there have been ſo many brave Ships loſt by Cowardice, Folly, or otherwiſe this War, as no Age before ever ſaw the like. And,

Fifthly, I hope as Your Majeſties Gracious Influence hath ſhined on the Commanders Good and Bad, to double their and the Officers Pay, which will Coſt Your Majeſty more in Two Years time extraordinary, than all the Cuſtoms came to in the Two Reigns of King *Edward* the Sixth, and Queen *Mary*, as by the Accounts of the Exchequer, and the Pay-Books in *Broad-ſtreet* will appear; and in the mean while, inſtead of the Poor Miſerable Seamen being doubled in their Pay, they are doubled many of them in their Miſery, being made run from their being ſet Sick on Shore; but I hope, if the Repreſenting their Caſe can pierce thorow the Clouds, and come to Your Gracious Sight, it will appear that they were very groſs Clouds that could hinder either Juſtice or Mercy from Shining on ſo Faithful and Uſeful Loving Subjects as the Seamen of *England* have been, and will be, for all theſe Darkneſſes that have befallen their Families: And may it pleaſe Your Moſt Gracious Majeſty, If I can ſerve God and Your Majeſty, and the Intereſt of theſe Nations, in Repreſenting the Caſe, I will Reioyce; And if for my Unworthyneſs I ſhould meet with Reproof, I will in Doing and Suffering, Remain,

Your Majeſties Faithful, Loving
Subject and Servant,

WILLIAM HODGES.

To the Moſt Honourable, The LORDS Spiritual *and* Temporal, *in* Parliament *Aſſembled.*

May it Pleaſe Your Lordſhips,

I Did Humbly make bold to Repreſent ſome of the Seamens Miſeries laſt Year to your Lordſhips, and ſome of Your Lordſhips were Graciouſly Pleaſed to le it be Repreſented to His Majeſty; and there hath been ſince much Mercy ordered out to many Thouſands of them: but there hath been a Load of Miſery fallen on ſome Thouſands ſince, if not thrown on them, which I intend in ſome meaſure humbly to Repreſent, if it be worthy of Your Lord-

ſhips Peruſal; and Your Lordſhips ſhall find they have been ſo Faithful to His Majeſty, that they deſerve at leaſt to be ſaved from Ruine; and therefore that His Majeſty might be ſought to for Relief, I ſhall Rejoyce: But however, I will beg Your Lordſhips Pardon, and Remain,

His Majeſties Faithful Subject, and

Your Lordſhips moſt Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HODGES.

To the Honourable, The Knights, Citizens, *and* Burgeſſes *in* Parliament *Aſſembled,*

Humbly ſheweth,

I Did Humbly Preſume the laſt Year to Repreſent to Your Honours the Miſery of the Seamens Families for want of their Pay; and Your Honours did ſo Provide for their Relief, that they have been more happy in their Payments, ſince that there having been a Large Supply of Money ſent into the Pay-Office for that purpoſe, to the Rejoycing of the Hearts of Thouſands: But now there is other Miſeries either fallen on them, or thrown on them; there being ſome Thouſands ſet Sick on the Shore, and are made Run: And there are ſome other Miſeries have attended the Miſerable Seamen before, that are Humbly Repreſented to Your Honours for Relief; And alſo, I have Repreſented, how it is poſſible His Majeſty and theſe Nations may be Cheated, and the Seamen Abuſed and Cheated alſo: And if Your Honours can find out a way to Relieve the Miſerable Seamen, and to ſave them and the Nation from being Cheated of Fifty or a Hundred Thouſand Pound a Year, it will be worth Your Honours Trouble: But however, I Repreſent their Caſe to Your Honours, I do not intend to Repreſent it ſo among the Seamen; for it is well they do not know their Miſery together; and while they know it ſeparately, they only do bemoan it, and groan under it apart: And if Your Honours think it worth Your while to Peruſe their Caſe, I will, as laſt Year, Print enough to give every one of Your Honours one, but not one to go about the Streets: For if I do not miſtake my own Heart, what I do, is to ſerve God, and my King, and Countrey, without either hope of Profit, or any Prejudice to any whoſe Knavery may be ſmelt out by my Simple Diſcourſe: And I am ſure, there is none that are Honeſt can be Prejudiced by what I Repreſent of Knavery, no more than thoſe who are Honeſt Men, and go to *Aldgate*-Church, where there is a great Crowd, can be prejudiced by the ſaying of any, that there is ſometimes Pick-Pockets amongſt them; for ſo there is, to the loſs of Honeſt Mens Money ſometimes in that Church, and other Churches and Meeting-Houſes; and more then that, ſome Friends of mine have had their Pockets pickt at the Aſſizes in *Kent*, in the very Court where the Judges ſate: But it may be, I ſhall preſcribe a Remedy, that if well applyed, would clear away the Thieves out of the Nation in a few Years: But I humbly Intreat Your Honours Pardon for this great Troubling of You, and I do aſſure Your Honours,

I am,

His Moſt Gracious Majeſty,

King *WILLIAM*'s Faithful Subject,

and Your Honours Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HODGES.

To His Moſt Gracious MAJESTY, *And, To the Two Moſt Honourable Houſes, The LORDS and COMMONS in* Parliament *Aſſembled,*

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT the Laſt Year, the Loyal and Faithful Seamen of *England* having met with great Diſappointment in many of their Payments, and it being Humbly Repreſented to His Majeſty and Your Honours, there was ſo great Relief Ordered, that Thouſands have cauſe to Bleſs God for at this day, and to Return Thanks to His Majeſty and Your Honours; and there being ſome Hardſhips and Miſeries on the Seamen at preſent, which it may be ſuppoſed, have not been truely Repreſented to His Majeſty and Your Honours; and

therefore

therefore may with the greater hopes be expected to be Relieved: And ſome of them are as follows.

Firſt, There is many of them that are turned from Ship to Ship, that have Money due in Three Ships, to this day unpaid.

Secondly, Some Thouſands have been ſet on Shoar Sick, and many of them either Dying or Continuing Sick; And ſome ſent to the Hoſpitals, and yet for not going on Board their Ships again, they are made a Run.

Thirdly, Some that their Ships going away before they were well, and they not being able to get to their Ships, have gone on Board of other Ships, and they are made a Run, although ſtill in His Majeſties Service.

Fourthly, Some that have been preſt away while their own Ships have been in the Dock to mend, or otherwiſe, and carried on Board of others of His Majeſties Ships, have yet been made a Run.

Fifthly, Sometimes when Men are either a Preſſing, or on Shoar about the Ships Buſineſs, or with the Captains Leave, are by the Clerk of the Check made Run.

Sixthly, Sometimes when a Man hath Twenty Pound due in a Ship, and is diſcharged by the Captain, and hath a Ticket given him for his Pay, yet by the Clerk of the Check he is made Run, although he was Entred the next day on Board another Ship.

Seventhly, It is of late it ſeems ſo ſeverely carryed on againſt the Poor Seamen, that if they have an R — on the laſt Ship, they are made Run for the other Ships they were in before.

Eighthly, By that means it is not ſafe for Landlord, or Chandler, or Tradeſman to truſt the Families of the Diſtreſſed Seamen for Rent, Cloaths or Bread, ſince if that a Seamen be honeſt, he may be turned over out of the firſt Ship into another Ship; and in the ſecond Ship he may fall Sick, and be ſet on Shoar, and there dye, and he made Run; as is viſible now right or wrong, to put a *Q.* or an *R.* on their Names; and at Pay-day, if none were there before, if they Return not to their Ships again, and that they cannot do, if Sickneſs or Death Prevents; or alſo, if their Ships be gone to the *Streights*, or to the *Weſt-Indies*, that it is impoſſible to follow them; or if they are preſt on Board of other Ships, and looſe their Pay for the former, it will be Miſerable, and look like great Cruelty.

Ninthly, Another Miſery is, that the Captains of Ships make out Tickets for ſeveral of them, and keep them; and the poor Wretches that are the Seamens Wives, know not of them; and ſo are put by their Pay at Pay-day, for the Captains or others having their Tickets.

Tenthly, There is no Law made to puniſh the Captains for keeping the Tickets, whereby the Miſery of the Seamen is Great and Deplorable, and like to Continue, if not Relieved.

Eleventhly, When Seamen are turned over into other Ships, the Captain of the laſt Ship demands the Tickets for the other Ship; and ſo if the Seamen would get either Bread for their Families or Cloaths for themſelves on Credit of their other Pay they have been ſometimes hindred, and ſometimes loſe the Payment at Recals alſo.

Twelfthly, When the Seamen ſee that thoſe that go to *Newcaſtle* have Six or Seven Pound a Voyage; and it may be it is Earned in a Moneth; and others in Merchants Ships have Fifty Shillings or Three Pound the Moneth, and their Families have a Conſtant Supply; and they that ſerve the King, ſo ſerved by one Miſery or another, or by their Captains Knavery their Tickets detained, then it may be ſome Seamen do in good earneſt run away; and under the Notion of theſe running away, there are ſome Thouſands of others made Run, or have a *Q.* put to their Pay, which muſt be Petitioned for, or their Pay loſt, as if they were run indeed.

Thirteenthly, It is in the power of the Captain, or the Captains Clerk, or the Clerks of the Office, or the Clerk of the Check, or the Purſer to put a *Q.* or an *R.* on any poor Seamans Pay, and that is as bad as an Execution almoſt; ſince if a Man have a *Q.* or an *R.* in one Book, and ſtands clear in all the reſt, is made Run in all the Reſt, ſometimes; and none that I ever heard of, is called in queſtion why the *Q.* or *R.* was put on

Fourteenthly, The poor Seamens Wives or Friends, it may be, know not of it until Pay-Day, and then loſe their Payment; and after waiting Two or Three Years, are forc't to begin again; and it may be, they live in *Scotland*, or in the *North* or *Weſt* of *England*; and when they hear of it, to come up to Petition, it may be the poor Wretches are,

Fifteenthly, Forced to wait Ten or Twelve Weeks to get a Petition anſwered; and at laſt, it may be, they cannot ſend to the *Streights* or *Weſt-Indies* for to have Certificates from the Commanders, or to get the Tickets from their Commanders, and ſo are in danger to loſe all at laſt, and that is poor Relief, and I fear the Cryes will Reach to Heaven.

Sixteenthly, After the Seamen have had all this Affliction, and thoſe that have truſted them, are many of them Broken and gone away, yet there are ſome Commanders ſo unreaſonable; as to hinder thoſe that truſted them, from coming on Board to Receive their Money at Pay-Day, but ſet Centeryes to threaten to ſhoot thoſe who come on Board to look for their own Money.

Seventeenthly, Some Commanders have ſet Centeryes to keep away thoſe from coming on Board that had Cloaths to ſell for the Seamen at Pay-Day, threatning to ſhoot them, or ſink their Boats, whereby the Seamen cannot ſafely be truſted before Pay-Day; neither furniſhed

ſo Plentifully and Cheap, as they might at Pay-Day to the Diſcouragement of Trade, and hindrance of the Seamens having Choice of Goods.

Eighteenthly, A Tradeſman might have gotten a Clerk to Receive the Money due on Bills from Seamen at Pay Day, for One Shilling the Pound; And,

Nineteenthly, The poor Seamens Wives might have had their Husbands Pay Received by a Clerk at Pay-Day for One Shilling in the Pound, and now the Clerks are hindred from that, whereby a poor Seamans Wife may go to *Portſmouth* and wait a Moneth, ſpend Forty Shillings going and coming, and give One as much more to look after, and provide for her Children in that time, to Receive a Tickets Money of Five Pound, that might have been Received for Five Shillings by the Clerks.

Twentiethly, The Seamens Families were in ſuch great Diſtreſs before, that they ſold their Pay ſome of them at half loſs, and there being none Appointed to hear their ſad Complaints, and to Relieve them againſt ſuch as Extorted their Pay at half loſs, neither to call thoſe Captains to Account that kept their Tickets, or Received their whole Pay wrongfully. Others ſince that have Extorted their Pay at half loſs ſince; and alſo ſome Commanders have detained their Tickets ſtill, although I am afraid the Groans and Cryes of their Miſery hath cryed in the Ears of God and Man; and it could never be ſuppoſed, that they that ſold their Pay at half loſs could ſerve ſo freely next time, ſeeing none regarded to Relieve them.

21*ly*, There hath been near Twenty Thouſand hath dyed in Their Majeſties Service ſince this War, as by the ſeveral Ships-Books will appear, if examined, by the Sword or Sickneſs; many of whom have been made Run, and ſome that have had their Runs taken off with great difficulty or loſs: And if Your Honours would conſider, how the Miſery in ſome reſpects do far exceed the Miſery of the other Poor in *England*; the Families of poor Labourers in City and Countrey, have,

1. Their Wages commonly once a Week, or once a Moneth; the Seamen ſometimes none in Four Years. And,

2. Other poor Women can many times in the City and Countrey go to their honeſt Maſters or Miſtreſſes Houſes, and have many a good Meals Meat in a Year, yea, it may be ſometimes in a Week; But the poor Families of the Seamen, though they have the beſt Maſter on this ſide of Heaven, yet His Houſe will not hold them all; and ſo if they have neither Money nor Credit, may ſtarve; unleſs the Pariſhes keep them: And One in particular I knew, that by relation, as appeared after ſhe was dead, did periſh, and to the ſhame of he that was then Church-Warden of *Shadwell*; he would not Support her, becauſe as he pretended, ſhe had not payd Scot and Lot to the Pariſh; and at the ſame time ſhe Owed me Ten Pound; and I Lent her more Money while Sic[illegible], but knew not her Caſe ſo Bad and ſo Extreme Miſerable, until after her Death; and her Husband in a Man of War Three Years, and I was forced to lay down more Money to Bury her, to have her Carried out of the Houſe, her Goods not being all worth Six Shillings: And I ſuppoſe, the laſt Week, I being ordered by the Right Honourable the *Lord Mayor* to ſee His Majeſties Gift diſtributed to the Poor in our little Precinct: In going round our poor place, there was near a Thouſand to receive Relief, beſides Children; of which, and others not Relieved, although very poor, I ſuppoſe we have near Three Thouſand, and great part Seamens Families, exceeding poor; and we have but about a Thouſand Houſes in our Precinct: But the poor Seamens Families are ſometimes Four or Five in a Houſe at our end of the Town, very poor; as there is Four or Five Families of others that are Richer, ſometimes Lodging in a Houſe in *Weſtminſter* and *London*; and I ſuppoſe we have Two Hundred Families, all whoſe Goods if ſold together would hardly yield Twenty Shillings the Family; therefore the Miſery and Poverty, and the Calamity of the Seamen is exceeding great, and their Caſe very deplorable, and to be ſincerely laid to heart. And I bleſs the Lord, I have done my part to Aſſiſt them this many Years; and moſt eſpecially, to Aſſiſt them in the Service of Their Majeſties and theſe Nations; and in doing that, have loſt by near Three Hundred of them, as by my Books will appear. But yet if they ruine me, I am ſtill by the Providence of God ſtirred up to plead their Cauſe, and they know it not; neither are like to do: And now I will ſhew Your Honours, that ſince this War I might have oppreſſed the Seamen ſo much, as to have gotten ſome Thouſands of Pounds by the Means following; and if the Pay-Books be ſearched, it will appear I have Received of their Pay, to the Number of near a Thouſand Men; and if my own Books be Examined, I have truſted them ſome Thouſands of Pounds; And as to what I have truſted, I can appeal to my own Conſcience, that I know not, that one with another, I did take more by Six pence in the pound profit on truſt, than others did ready Money; and for their Tickets that I payd ready Money for, I do not know, that for the whole time I bought above One in Ten of any Seaman for above Two Shillings and Six pence in the pound profit; whereas, had I extorted in truſting, I might have gotten, it may be, a Thouſand Pound extraordinary that way; and had I bought at Eight or Ten Shillings in the pound profit, I might have made a Thouſand pound Three Thouſand in the firſt Year and halfs time; and the ſaid Three Thouſand at leaſt Seven or Eight Thouſand in the reſt of the time; and ſo have gotten a Confounded Damnable deal of Money out of the Miſeries of the Seamen; yea, gotten the Devil and all; enough to ſend my ſelf to Hell in the getting, and my Poſterity there in the ſpending of it: And it is not for nothing, that ſome that were hardly worth a Penny before the War, are

now

now worth Hundreds or Thousands out of the Seamens Pay; and that could, it may be, buy Thirty Eight Pound for Eighteen, and pay them down but Twelve; and let them trust for the other Six until after the whole Money was paid, and then let them threaten to put them to trouble before they got the other Six. May it please Your Honours, I have considered of my sad Expressions before; but if there were a Committee Appointed to hear the Seamens Complaints, and their Families, and that they should have Relief of all that hath been Extorted from them above Two or Three Shillings in the Pound for the Year 1689, and 1690, and above Four Shillings, or at most, above Five for all that hath been Extorted out of their Pay, since you might hear so sad a Discovery that hardly the World can parallel: And I fear, If Your Honours do not Arise for the Cry of the Poor, and the Sighing of the Needy, I fear the Lord will; for he hath promised it in the 12th. *Psalm*, and the 5th *verse*. And for the Poor Miserable Seamen to be Ruined in their Pay by those who buy it at half loss, and were almost Beggars before the War; some of them seems to me to be like what that Wise King *Solomon* said, *That when the Poor oppressed the Poor, it was as a Sweeping Rain that left no food. Prov.* 8. 23. And it is a Comfort to me, that when others have Raised their Estates on the Seamens Misery, I can with a good Conscience beg of His Majesty and all Your Honours for the sake of Christ, and for His Majesties sake, and for the Nations sake, to call those to account that have Cheated the Poor Miserable Seamen; and for the many Hundreds I have received their Pay, if there be One in Ten that I have had above Half a Crown in Twenty Shillings Profit for all Money paid them, let me Answer to any one of them that will call me in Question: And if the Seamen once hear that they may have Relief, they or their Families will readily Complain; and let them who have Cheated them of all, or part, be made Examples of, that all *Israel* may hear and fear, and do no more so wickedly; and if any have Cheated them of half, and afterward made them over to others at full Value, let the first be punished for their Offence, and the last only for what is his Transgression: And now I will shew Your Honours how I could have Cheated His Majesty many wayes, if I had been Imployed in several Offices as follows, *Viz.*

If I were a Captain of a Ship, I could, if none did provide a Remedy against it, Cheat him as followeth, *Viz.*

First, I could Cheat Him of the greatest part of my Service, that is, run to and again, and hardly meet an Enemy to fire a Gun against in Two or Three Years; although at the same time, and all the time, a Merchant Ship should hardly stir without Convoy, but she should meet an Enemy, and be taken.

Secondly, If I had Three Hundred Men in my Ship, and Forty or Fifty run away, I could then make out Tickets for them, and receive their Pay; and that might Cheat my Honest Master of 300 *l.* And I never call'd to Account for it perhaps.

Thirdly, It may be, as many more would dye, and their Families knew not where they were; and I could Cheat their Families, and receive their Pay, 250 *l.* Deviliſh Profit.

Fourthly, It may be, several Masters of Ships would give me Three or Four Guineas a-piece for Seamen; And they would also give me their Pay to be gone, and I could keep them open in the Book a Year after they were gone, and the Purser should have their Victuals, and I their Wages; and in Forty such Men, I should Cheat my Dear Honest Master, whom the World admires, 500 *l.* and the Pursers Victuals Cheat my Master 200 *l.* and no body blamed.

Fifthly, I could have Twenty Servants of my own, some paid Midships-Mans Pay; and all able, except two or three, to cover the rest; and the brave Seamen that acted Midship-Men, should some of them be payd, but able to discourage them, and make them mad, and my Master, it may be, he would be Cheated 100 *l.* in extraordinary Pay that way.

Sixthly, I could make out Tickets for many other Mens Pay; and if their Friends looked after them, it should be *ſpyum ſportum non ſpyum ſteallum*; and if not found out, receive their Pay; if found out, my Wife or my Clerk had miſlaid them; and by this, Cheat the the Seamen themſelves of 350 *l.* and none Redreſs the Seamens Miſeries at laſt.

Seventhly, If I ſaw an Enemies Ship, wink at it; eſpecially if ſhe was almoſt as ſtrong as I; and if my Seamen or Officers would not be Content, then Sail heavily after them until Night, and then Sail another Courſe, and ſo loſe them by Conſent, unleſs it were more minded.

Eighthly, If I got a Merchant Ship that would hardly fight, and did therefore take her; if the Seamen had either a Sword, or any thing out of her as Prize after we had took her, I, or my Lieutenant would take it away from them, that the Seamen themſelves ſhould ſwear by their Damnation, If they ſee Twenty Ships, they would not ſpeak of it, ſince the Captains had moſt of the Plunder, and the poor Seamen Broken-Bones, or Death many of them.

Ninthly, If but a Privateer or two came up with me, as they did to the *Diamond*, I could run into the Hold to ſave my Wretched, Debauched Life, for fear they ſhould ſhoot at our Ship before they took her: And if a Seaman ſhould offer to witneſs againſt me, I would have a Friend at the Council of War ſhould be ſure to Brow-beat the Seaman; and ſay to the Seaman, Sirrah, Where were you when the Captain went into the Hold? And if the Seaman had his Wits ready, he might anſwer, *Between Decks, at my Gun, where I was Quartered; and yet I need not fear being hanged theſe hard times; for the times are happily altered: For about Ten Years paſt Men might be hanged for nothing, and now they can hardly be hanged for Love or Money*: And ſo Cowards and Knaves go unpuniſhed oftentimes.

Tenthly,

Tenthly, I could Swear, and Damn, and Beat the Poor Seamen; and Beat my Officers, if they would not Beat the Seamen; and Cauſe the Poor Seamen to think, though they loved my Maſter dearly, yet they would run away, and loſe all their Pay rather than ſtay with me, to be abuſed like Dogs, although the Admirals were all good Men.

Eleventhly, I could Abuſe the Maſter, or it may be, keep him a Priſoner, while I knock my Ship on the Head, as the *Mordant* was, and yet come off well enough, by being Tryed by good Natured Commanders.

Twelfthly, If there were an Order that I ſhould Receive no Mans Pay but my own Servants, I could do well enough ſtill, and it may be better; for I could make out as many Tickets as before, and make Powers to them, Witneſſed by my Self and my Clerk, and leave Blanks for *Jack-a-Noaks*, and *John-a-Styles*, or it may be, my Wives Nurſe, or her Chair-Woman ſhould receive them; or it may be, ſell Three Hundred Pounds-worth to a Ticket-Buyer for One Hundred and Fifty Pound, and they would help me to Cheat my King and Countrey; and if One in Ten came to hear of it, when the Money was receiv'd, the Ticket-Buyer ſhould Hector them out of their Money; or it may be give them half ſo; that in Forty Pound diſcovered, they ſhould get it off for Twenty, and have at laſt One Hundred and Thirty Pound clear gain: and if I could get, as beforeſaid, Twelve Hundred Pound in a Voyage; and if other Captains would be like me, or if their Clerks were but Induſtriouſly Knaviſh, they might Cheat my Maſter and the Seamen half, ſo much as I could my ſelf; and ſo in One Hundred and Fifty Ships, the King may be Cheated of a Hundred Thouſand Pound the Year: But I hope the other Commanders would be honeſter: But I think of a Story: I had a certain Ticket call'd a Hog, and when it came to be payd, as I remember, they that were to pay it, ſaid, It was a Captains Hogg, and there was Twenty or Thirty in that Ship ſuch Hogs; and I could not but think of the Fancy, if I loſe my Money; For I ſuppoſe the Ship is allowed but Fifty Men; and thought, if Fifty Men produce Twenty Hogs, what may Fifty Thouſand do? That is Twenty Thouſand. And if one Hog with another be worth but Five Pound, I do think verily it will pay for as many Hogs as have been kil'd for the Fleet theſe Two Years; and I ſhould be ſorry if the Captains ſhould have ſo many Hogs, and in the mean time Six or Eight Thouſand Seamen run out of their Pay: therefore I do wiſh it were Felony to receive a Seamans Money for time to come without a Lawful Power. And ſo I will take my leave of my Captains place, not being able to tell half my Cowardice and Knavery. And now if I were a Lieutenant of a Ship, and gave my mind to be Induſtrious: It may be, if I were not taken care of, I could act as follows.

Firſt, In going a Preſſing, get Forty ſhillings or Three Pound a Man, ſometimes of Seamen, when I had Catched them, to let them go again; and my Moſt Gracious Maſter ſhould have the Lame and the Lazy, and them that had not Money, or could not borrow any; and ſo I would get many a Guinea that way; and in the mean time it may be, I would be ſeveral Moneths in a Ketch to preſs Men for our Ship; and it may be, it ſhould coſt His Majeſty Eighty or Ninety Pounds for the Veſſels here, and I would not carry on Board above a dozen Preſt-Men into our Ship; and it may be, ſometimes not above Five or Six Men for Forty Pound Charge; and if the Accounts were Examined, it may be ſuch things may prove too true: And, it may be, my Captain would ſell ſome again for Three Guinaes a Man.

Secondly, It may be, the Colliers from *Newcaſtle* ſhould come Three Hundred Sail in a Voyage, and carry Three Thouſand Men, and they ſhould be ſearched; but I would take, it may be, a dozen of Salt Salmon, and a hundred Bottles of *New-Caſtle* Ale in a day; and it may be, when I had gotten what I could that way, get Two Guineas or Three of a Ship, to let that Pretty Old Man, or the other Pretty Lad alone; and it may be, that Fleet of Colliers ſhould pay extraordinary Wages, becauſe of the Preſs to Three Thouſand Men Six Thouſand Pound, and the King not get Fifty Men in the whole time out of them, and ſo the King and People all Cheated; and that is too bad indeed.

Thirdly, I could make the Maſter of the Veſſel that I ſail with, inſtead of carrying off Preſt-Men for the King, to carry a Fraight of Coals for my uſe, as a Neighbour of mine was ſerved, and, I think, threatned to be kill'd into the Bargain, but he Unhorſed the Lieutenant.

Fourthly, If it were after ſuch a time as that Brave Admirable *Ruſſel* did Burn the *French* Fleet, I could, if but one Ship to fit out, Preſs all over the City of *London*, and *Suburbs*, and the Colliers Trade to boot; and it may be, in the mean ſeaſon there might have been a quarter of the Fleet ſpared at the ſame time, ſo that the Tradeſmen of *London* ſhould not have one Moneths time in Three or Four Years: If I could help it free from having the Cuſtomers preſt away, although the *French* Fleet were beat; and if I could but have my Will, I could be a Scourge to many hundreds, and yet all for my own Profit, if not to abuſe the Subiects of the beſt of Kings, to make them groan or complain, and ſay, it was never ſo in *Iſrael*.

Fifthly, When I was on Board my Ship, I could beat and abuſe the Seamen, and call them Dogs, and Eternal Damned Dogs; and let them ſee, that if the Devil ſtir up Mankind to plague one another here, how ſad a Maſter he himſelf is. But however, as to this abuſing the men, I could not do that in ſome Ships; for ſome Commanders I could name, would not let me; and theſe Brave *Engliſh* hearted Commanders are ſuch as do really Incourage the Intereſt of our Gracious King *William*, and have Plenty of Seamen, and *I* honour them, though they know me not, and we have as brave Admirals as in the World.

Fifthly,

Sixthly, If *I* were, as *I* ſaid, Lieutenant, and other Officers according, we could beat the ordinary Fellows ſtoutly alſo, until Twenty or Thirty of them ſhould bind themſelves to me, and other Officers; and then, if they never did hardly a Pennyworth of work, they ſhould have able Pay, and ſo we ſhould get bravely, and the King pay for all, and all Cheated.

Seventhly, If our Ship were to be paid, if the Captain would let me, *I* could get, it may be, Two or Three Guineas to let one of my own Gang of a Tradeſman come on Board at Pay-day, and ſet Centuries to fire at all others, but whom he pleaſed to come with him; ſo that if this Tradeſman be never ſo great a Knave, yet the Poor miſerable Seamen muſt buy of him, or go to Sea without Cloaths; and if any honeſt man had truſted ſome of the Seamen before, if they come on Board but only to Receive their Debts, *I* would order the Centuries to fire at them, ſo that though *I* pretended to ſerve the King, *I* could act as if *I* would diſcourage all his Seamen that *I* could, and all that would truſt them, and ſo the Seamen ſhould be abuſed as much as poſſible, and have no more Credit in this Age of the World, if my Villany proſpered, and ſuch an Age never was before.

Eighthly, It may be, if *I* pleaſed, *I* could abuſe the Maſter of our Ship, and he ſhould hardly ſay, his Soul was his own; and ſo Contradict him, that if the Ship were loſt, as madly as the Brave Shpip the *Seadgmore* was, yet there ſhould be no Body did it, and ſo no Body would be much blamed for it, let it be never ſo ſhamefully fooled away as that was.

But now, If *I* were but a Purſer of a Ship, *I* could do many pretty Tricks alſo, if my Captain did not mind me, or hinder me: And that many do not, I am afraid, as they ſhould do in this Age.

Firſt, *I* could, it may be, take up ſhort of my Sea-Store of Proviſions at my going out, and it may be, in Fourteen dayes after we were off from the Land, put the Seamen to ſhort Allowance; and then it may be,

Secondly, Purchaſe at laſt their ſhort Allowance of many of them very Cheap, as follows; buy Twenty Shillings ſhort Allowance at Ten Shillings, pay them with a Gallon of Brandy at Ten Shillings that coſt me Five Shillings, and ſo get Fifteen Shillings; and in Two or Three Hundred Men that is Money indeed, if the Devil were not in it.

Thirdly, If Men dyed on Board, or on Shoar, charge them what Cloaths *I* pleaſe, becauſe they cannot anſwer for themſelves, and Cheat both Living and Dead.

Fourthly, *I* could, it may be, ſerve them as one Purſer *Swain* in the *Roſe* from *New England* ſerved an Acquaintance of mine; after his Ticket was made out clear of all Debts, and the Ticket ſold at Two Shillings in the Pound loſs, then charge in the Book Five Pound for Tobacco to the Man before the Ticket was payd, and by this Trick *I* loſt Five Pound my ſelf. *Probatum eſt.*

Fifthly, It may be, if my Captain and *I* could but hang together firſt, if my Captain would keep Twenty Men on the Book all the time we were out at Sea, though they were run away, *I* might get twenty times ten Pound by that trick alſo, and no body find it out.

Sixthly, If *I* were in the *Straights*, and my Captain would let me, *I* could pretend to buy Beveridge-Wine for the Seamen to mix with their Water inſtead of ſhort Allowance Beer: And *I* could buy Sower Decayed Wine that was almoſt like Vinegar, and one Hogſhead go as far as Four good ones, and ſo kill ſome of the Men with Gripes; and if the Captain would but be kept Drunk, *I* could help to find him Licquor; and if he did hear the Maſter and Chirurgeon Complain it had killed ſome Men, and it would kill the Reſt; and if the Captain did but ſay, Let them dye and be damned, then *I* ſhould think my ſelf ſecure.

Seventhly, If the Captain made out Forty or Fifty Tickets for Seamen, I muſt ſign them; and it may be, his Clerk; and I would ſmuggle twenty more, and get the Devil and all of Money that way: And *I* remember a Purſer, an Acquaintance of mine, told his Wife and *I* one day at Dinner, he brought home Nine Hundred Pound one Voyage: But faith he, by that time, *I* went to a Procurer, and got a Whore and a Bottle of Hedge-Wine, a Ticket was preſently gone: From whence *I* obſerve three things, by way of Diverſion: *Firſt*, Bad-gotten Goods ſeldom do proſper. And *Secondly*, As the Gentleman ſaid by his Monkey, A Bad Life, and a bad End. And *Thirdly*, That which is got over the Devils back, is apt to be ſpent under his belly: And that is bad Intereſt indeed, and yet Dayly Improved.

But now, If *I* ſhould tell all the tricks that could be play'd to get Money in a Purſers Imployment, it might cauſe the Price to riſe double before *I* purchaſe one; but however, they muſt remember to be kind to the Commanders, in giving them Freſh Proviſion: And ſo much for the *Trade* of a Cheating Purſer. And *I* ſuppoſe thoſe that are honeſt need not be offended with me, for it hurts not them, if they have not a ſore place: A little Rubbing of others will do them no hurt to be ſure; and if any do ſeem to be hurt, *I* ſhall fear it is ſomething amiſs with him, but if he ſmiles in my face and is pleaſed, I will then conclude he is a ſound Man. And ſo much to that; the Honeſt will be glad, if others be mended.

But as to the Gunners, the Honeſt Men, I hope will not be diſpleaſed to hear ſome have been ſuch Fools to play the Thief, until they were hanged for ſtealing of their Maſters Powder: But I wonder how it ſhould almoſt come to Light, for I do not remember that ever *I* heard of one pennyworth of Profit any one had to diſcover any goods ſtolen from His Majeſty; and *I* fear, if any Seamen diſcover it, they muſt expect rather to be beat by ſome ſmall Officers then Rewarded with Preferment for diſcovering the Theft of the Gunners; but I do re-

member one Gunner had hidden Seventy Four Barrels of Powder; and Honeſt Loyal Captain *Mitchel* made his Men ſearch twice, and at laſt found it, and ſent the Gunner to the *Marſhalſeas*, and he came off, becauſe it was not ſold away: And I think the Carpenter and Gunner of the *Exeter* were like to have come ſhort home; but it ſeems they had others to Convey away their Prize, and ſo eſcaped firſt: But the next time being not long after, the Gunners Powder took fire, and blowed up near a Hundred Men, and ſo the Pretty Gunner was hanged, for all there was but Twenty Barrels of Powder: And if a Man ſhould multiply and divide by the Rule of Loſs and Gain with time. If one Ship ſteal Twenty Barrels, and another Ship hide Seventy Barrels, what may One Hundred and Fifty Ships do? And if One Year do ſo much, what may Seven Years do? And the Price of Powder, I do hear, was Fifteen Pound the Barrel at *New England* before the *Nonſuch* came away, and I judge the Gunner bought none, neither was I there to ſee him ſell any; but the Ship is gone to *France*, with what's left; and as to the *Breda*, being blown up with about Four Hundred People on Sunday Morning, I do ſuppoſe the Gunner of her, or ſome of their Company was a going to Church, or ſomething otherwiſe in the Powder-Room; but His Majeſty loſt a Brave Ship, a Brave Commander, aud as Brave Men as moſt in the Fleet; and I do wonder, if the Gunner of the *Elizabeth* had carryed away his Seventy Barrels of Powder, how he would have paſt his Accounts: But I remember a Story of an Old Gunner, dead ſeveral years paſt, That if a Man were as juſt as *Job*, there muſt be Money; and if he were as very Thief as any in *Newgate*, Money, Money, Money; I ſay no more. But ſuppoſe, if I were Store-keeper at ſome place, like to our Garriſon of *Portſmouth*, I could agree with the Gunners to go half Snips; and we would ſell our Powder to a Merchant-Man, and ſend it away at Noon-day; and Fortune often favours the Bold, ſo that it might ſucceed; and if taken, it was ſo many Barrels ordered for ſuch a Ship: and if the Gunner of the Man of War own it, and it went clear the Merchant-Man had it, and ſo the Gunner and I would drink Friends; and hardly any one ever think of it, or mind us

But in my Opinion, if there were a Law made, That both the Thieves and the Receivers ſhould be alſo ſerved alike, and alſo thoſe Hoy-Men, or others, that helped to Convey it away; and I ſuppoſe the pretty Creatures need not be hanged, for now People are not willing to teſtifie againſt ſuch to take away their Lives perhaps; but if there were a Law made, That if any were found guilty of ſtealing, or conveying away the Kings Goods, that they that are guilty ſhall have the Middle Joynt of their Finger on each Hand next the little one cut off to mark them, and then let them be ſold to *Virginia*, or ſome other Plantation for perpetual Slaves; and to take Security of the Merchants here, that they ſhall Tranſport them; and the Buyers beyond Sea, to give Securities to the Governour there, to keep them during their Lives; and if any of them do make their Eſcape, then on their firſt Landing in *England* again to be hanged; and that Maſter of a Ship that brought them again, to have his Finger on each Hand cut off, and he to be ſold in their Room: And if the many ſorts of Thieves in *England* were all ſerved ſo, it might peradventure, clear *England* of Thieves in Five or Six Years time, ſince the *Motto* of theirs is, *A Short Life and a Sweet*: And they have got a Trick to caſt off their Shoes ſome of them when they are hanged, becauſe they will not dye in their Shoes; and therefore their ſhort Life and Sweet ſhould be turned into a Long Life and Bitter, and then they would rather work here at firſt, than be alwayes Slaves; and this Medicine would, it may be, ſerve Clippers and Coiners: But in my Opinion, they that furniſh them with Broad Money, and help off with the Small, are the greateſt Villains; ſince it is Reported a Poor Fellow will work for half a Crown a day a Clipping of Money; and for Thieving many bring up their Children from Six or Seven Years old to it; and People are unwilling to Proſecute them ſometimes, for fear of their Death; but this would prevent that fear: But this is out of my way of a Gunners Imployment, except I am a Thief alſo; and then I ſhould have many other things to ſteal beſides Powder too many to enumerate here: And if I were a Boatſwain, as I ſhould have Charge of abundant of things, ſo might ſteal the more; but it may be, their neateſt way would be, if I could get the Store-keepers to be but Confederates with me, I might not need to ſteal the things my ſelf, perhaps he will ſell them for me: But I cannot imagine how we could Convey away a Cable of Twenty Inches worth near 100 *l.* and ſell it for Fourteen or Fifteen Pound: I fear this would be paſt my skill, although I have Converſed with many Thouſands this War, and been on Board of almoſt all the Ships His Majeſty had, ſome Three or Four Years paſt; but I have a bad Memory, and apt to forget above half my Skill; only, if I were a Boatſwain, and muſt Sign the Seamens Tickets, if my Captain had Forty Hogs, I ſhould expect to have ſome Two or Three Pigs, except I had been found out to have Cheated the King of ſome Stores, and the Captain winked at that, and then in Civility I muſt let his Hogs paſs free, and one kindneſs doth deſerve another among good Natur'd Men; and of all Mankind, theirs are the moſt true one to another, if they go to the Gallows, nay to Hell, they will commonly keep Counſel: And if I were a *Carpenter*, I might improve my Talent, as other Officers, to ſteal ſomething out of a Hundred things; for I ſign no Tickets to get Hogs and Pigs; and if I were a Maſter of a Man of War, I could not tell what to ſteal; but if I ſigned the Seamens Tickets, as I muſt do in my place, if the Captain or his Clerk do Cheat the King and the Seamen of Fifty Hogs, I

ſhould

ſhould expect to take Tithe, to have at leaſt Four or Five beſides my Supernumerary Servants; and this, and being Drunk or Mad, and letting a Ship be knockt on the Head, is the greateſt Feats of this Age that I could think of at preſent. But if I were a Miniſter in a Ship, I could make a ſhift to be a diſgrace to the moſt Excellent National Church in the World; and inſtead of Reading Prayers often, and Preaching, and Reproving the Seamen for their Blaſphemy, I could keep Company Night and Day with the Worſt Officers in the Ship, and Drink and Swear as faſt as they; and ſo diſhonour my Holy Profeſſion: But if the Honourable Houſes of Parliament paſs an Act againſt Swearing, Curſing, and Blaſpheming, I hope there will be ſome better Regulation in the Minds of Mankind: And as there is as Able and Reverend Biſhops, as hath been for this Laſt Age of the World: It would be a very acceptable Work to God, and to the Church, to ſend Sober, and Sound, and Couragious Miniſters on Board the Fleet: And as to the preventing of the Thievery in the Fleet, if there were but this incouragement, Tha whenever any Seaman could diſcover any Goods of the Kings to be Stollen, or Conveyed away in order to Steal, that in ſuch a Caſe, thoſe Two or Three Seamen that ſhould make Diſcovery of it, and that the Goods were found out, then the ſaid Seamen ſhould have their own Pay ordered to be payd them, and have a free Diſcharge out of the Ship, and a Protection from the Preſs for a Years time; there would be Seamen enough to watch the Stealing of any Stores, and the firſt two diſcoverers, might have alſo half the Value of the Goods diſcovered, and the Officer that purloyned it, to loſe his Pay, and be ſent into ſome of the Plantations for his Life-time, to learn to be Honeſt: And it may be, he would be ſo, when Two of his Thieving Fingers were cut off for a Medicine and Mark. And for the Captains Clerks, I do think, they have Cheated ſo many People this War, beſides Cheating of the beſt of Kings; I think there ought to be Five Hundred Pound Security that they ſhould give, that they ſhall not Cheat the King or the Seamen by getting Tickets wrongfully made out: I remember Two or Three of them told me they had opportunity to make out many Powers, they having near a hundred People in each Ship that had been dead or gone away, that they did think none would look after: But I adviſed them to beware; for, ſaid I, if their Friends here you Received their Money, you may be ſued for it Seven Years hence, except you will be Vagabonds, and Run your Countrey, beſides Cheating the Living and the Dead: But whither they took my Counſel is unknown to me; one is gone to Eternity, and the other I think is now a Captain himſelf: But however, I think it were the way to ſave abundance of Money to the King Honeſtly, to make it Fellony for any to come to Receive a Seamans Pay wrongfully, or to detain their Tickets wrongfully, and would be much better than that ſad Trick of making all the Poor Honeſt Miſerable Seamen run, that by Sickneſs or Death cannot get aboard their own Ships again when they are ſet Sick on the Shoar, and their Ships leave them: And among all the Miſteries I have been ſpeaking of, it is pitty ſo much ſhould be excuſed, and the Seamens Miſeries only aggravated with Miſery: And I will ſpeak ſomething of my skill, how I could abuſe the Miſerable Seamen, if I were Maſter of a Merchant-Man; and that ſeveral wayes; as Back-beating of them, and Belly-beating of them; and at laſt, after a Miſerable Voyage, keep them Ten or Twelve Weeks out of their Pay, and abate them at leaſt Two or Three Moneths Pay right or wrong; and if they will not take it, let them go to Law for it, and ſpend half their Pay; and this Curſed Cuſtom may bring a Curſe on much Navigation, if not prevented by ſome Law; for now it is very Common, and Poor Seamens Families do want that Money to buy Bread that ſome of their Maſters Cheat them off: And indeed, there did uſe to be a pretence of Dammage formerly: And if a Poor Beggarly Fellow that was not worth Four Pence, could get any Men to buy an old Ship fit for nothing but to break up, or to carry to Sea, to drown Rats and Mice; ſuch a Fellow would take in Merchants Goods; and if the Ship did ſwim, and came home again, though the Seamen pumped, it may be, Ten Dayes together, to ſave their Ship and Lives, yet if the Goods were damnified with Wet, the Poor Miſerable Seamens Wages, which could hardly ſave the Ship, yet they muſt pay for the Dammage; and now there is many ſtop part of their Poor Seamens Pay, although there be not any Dammage; and it may be, that ſhall buy the Maſters Wife a Silk Gown; or it may be, help him to Maintain a Whore, with as much Confidence as ſome Commiſſion Officers do; and in my mind, that is too ſawcy for Maſters of Merchant Men to pretend to: But they that are honeſt themſelves, will pay their Men honeſtly, and theſe Maſters I Love and Eſteem, and they are a Credit and Incouragement to our *Engliſh* Navigation: And I have known ſeveral Brave Worthy Men Commanders of *Eaſt-India* Ships, and other Voyages who have fed their Seamen well, and payd them well, and God hath Bleſſed them with Riches, and with the Love of the Seamen alſo: But it is a ſad thing how ſome others do act: For is it poſſible for a Commander of an *Eaſt-India* Ship to have ſo Little, and ſo Bad Proviſions, and to deny them ſuch Neceſſary Subſiſtance, that there might be ſeveral Men in a Ship really periſh for want? I have heard of near Twenty Men have been ſuppoſed to periſh in a Ship that way, when Sixty or Seventy Men have not been allowed a Pound of Butter to their Water-Gruel, and not Two Pound of Sugar; And when the Chirurgeon of the Ship hath Complained, the Captain hath ſaid, Doctor, What need you trouble your ſelf: And in my Judgment, it is a ſad thing alſo, that they ſhould not be ſo well provided with matter, as the Hogs are in the Ship: And it was a ſhame, that the *Modena* from *India* that is now miſſing, ſhould be forced to borrow

Water of other Ships, ſo ſoon almoſt as ſhe came out of her laſt Harbour, where they might have had Water enough; and if ſhe be loſt for want of Water, I ſuppoſe her loſs to the Company will be near One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pound; and to the King near Twenty Thouſand Pound: And were it not for Luker of Stowage, and Freight of Goods, that it may be, every Tun of Water might hinder the Stowage of near a Tun of Goods; and ſo the Captain might loſe about Twelve Pound Freight; I know not what other Reaſon can be reaſonably rendred for ſuch bad Uſage to be put on Men, to deny them Water, that God allowet h to Man and Beaſt: And indeed, in my Opinion, it was a very Dreadful thing, that any Captain ſhould be Charged with hurrying of his Chirurgeon out of the World laſt Voyage, by taking him out of his Bed, and Keell-halling of him, that is, it ſeems, to put him down on one ſide of the Ship into the Water, and Dragging him up on the other, when he was a Sweating; and that he dyed in two dayes afterward. Now ſurely, We are at Land the freeſt People in the World; and it is pity that ſuch Cruel Barbarouſneſs ſhould be uſed on the Water, that any Commanders ſhould not only Barbarouſly abuſe their Ships-Company, but kill them, as ſome have been accuſed of; beſides many others ſuppoſed to dye for want of Food ſufficient to ſupport Nature: And it would be happy for the Poor Miſerable Wretched Seamen, if they had but as good Plenty of Food and Water, as the Captains Hogs have in ſome Ships: And if there were a ſearch into the *Eaſt-India-Companies* Ships Books, I ſuppoſe there were ſome Ships carried out about One Hundred and Seventy, or One Hundred and Eighty Men apiece, and brought home but about Thirty, or about Thirty Five of thoſe they Carryed out: And if the Books of the *Beaufort* and the *Rocheſter* were Examined, it might fall out to be them, or ſome ſuch; and the *Sampſon* hired near Fifty *Indians* to help bring her home: And if from the Year 1675, until the Years 1690, the *Eaſt-India-Companies* Ships have Buried a quarter part, if not above half the Men they carryed out of *England* with them, then the Honourable Houſes will ſee how greatly they Increaſed Seamen in Fifteen Years time; and if they carryed out not above a quarter part of Goods thither that they did in Value bring home again to *England*, then it may be ſuppoſed there was much Silver and Gold went for the Reſt; and indeed, who could ever think that we ſhould have our Guineas Riſe to paſs at Twenty Five Shillings the piece; and that if we have Ten Millions of Silver-Money, that there ſhould be Four Millions Clipt off from it; and yet that Silver ſhould be ſo dear, that our Mild-Money is worth Twelve-pence in the Pound Profit to melt down; and this is the fruit of our having Two Millions of Goods more from *France*, or otherwiſe, in times of Peace; ſome Years more than they had of us: And, until we have a New Coinage for our Money, I fear it will be ſo ſtill, if Peace comes: But however, if our Old Money continue to be Clipt as it is, we ſhall keep that, and have abundance of Counterfeit alſo added to it. But if there were Money ordered to be Coined, that were Three Hundred Ounces for a Hundred Pound Sterling-Money, it would be heavier by a third part than our Clipt-Money; and a Million of Mild Coined in a Year at that weight, would call in another Million of Old, and have a Million and a half of good New Money in the room of a Million of Old; and no Charge to the Nation; and there might be One *per Cent.* allowed to the Bank, or the *Goldſmiths*, or the *Chamber* of *London* to carry in Silver, and have it out every Moneth, would be Twelve *per Cent. per Annum*: But this is by the way of Diverſion; for I was pleading for the poor miſerable Seamen: If there was Incouragement for them to be Victualled conſtantly, as well in all Merchant-Ships, as the King doth Victual in the Royal Navy; and if they were payd fully for all that was pinched out of their Bellyes; and alſo that none ſhould be abated any thing out of their Pay and Wages for Dammage, except it were for their own neglect: This would be the way to keep the Seamen from running out of the Land in time of Peace; and alſo that there might be ſome way found out, that they might have their Wages of Merchant-Ships, without going to Law half a Year, or a Year; and that they might not be kept out of their Money near a quarter of a Year after they are come home, as ſome of the *Eaſt-India* Ships do: And ſeeing that the Poor Souls have been out many of them Two or Three Years, and are Preſt into His Majeſties Service, I do wonder how the Commanders can think the poor miſerable Seamen muſt do for Cloths to fit them out in His Majeſties Service, if His Majeſties Ships goeth out to Sea in half that time before they are paid: In my mind, this is far from the Law of God to the *Jews*, that were not to Let the Hire of the Labourers reſt unpaid one Night, *Leviticus* 19. 30. And that becauſe their Heart was ſet upon it, and indeed the Lord himſelf did take care for the Beaſt under the Law, that the Oxen that did tread out the Corn, ſhould not be muſſled: But if I miſtake not, If the Honourable Houſes will ſee one of the Bonds of a Hundred Pound a piece, that the Seamen ſhall not carry out any Woollen Cloth, neither near Forty other ſorts of *Engliſh* Goods out of *England* to *India*: neither bring home any *Silks* or *Callicoes*; neither near Forty other ſorts of Goods from thence; it may be, they will ſee the Seamen are thereby muſſled more than God would allow the Oxen to be. And many times in thoſe Long Voyages, if half the Seamen were to periſh for want, they have not Forty Shillings apiece Venture to buy any thing to ſave their Lives: And it doth ſo fall out in thoſe Voyages, that at Three or Four Years end, when the Poor Miſerable Seamen do come home, they have not ſome of them Forty Shillings apiece to Receive, the other being due, as is pretended to the Captain or Purſers, or ſome Officers or another, except it be Two moneths or Threes Pay that is paid at the *Eaſt-*

India

India-House, and that ſhould be payd one Moneth every Six; and ſometimes their Poor Wives or others are forced to wait near Six Moneths more after it is due; and it may be, wait Three or Four Hours in a day ſometimes into the bargain. I have wondred at the Miſery of the Poor in that Caſe, if a Woman waſheth and ſcowreth for her Living, ſhe may loſe the Earning one good part of the Value of a Moneths Pay in looking after it; and I do wonder that the *Eaſt-India* Company can ſee or hear of the Miſery of the Poor Seamens-Wives or Relations waiting ſo tediouſly, and not have their hearts melt for their Miſeries: I do know that *Solomon* ſaith, *A good Man is merciful to his Beaſt*: But I do remember another Scripture ſaith, *The tender Mercies of the wicked are cruel.* And I do remember, that Excellent Univerſal Doctrine of Chriſt, the Marrow of the Law and Prophets that is taught our Children in the Church-Catechiſme, *To do to all Men as we would be done unto*: And if thoſe in this Age that can let the Miſeries of the Miſerable be Increaſed and Delighted in, were ſo ſerved themſelves, they would think it Miſerable to have not one Penniworth of Bread at home; neither it may be One Shilling hardly of Credit, and to be made Run Thirty times Three or Four Miles for Twenty or Thirty Shillings, as it may be, ſome do ſeveral Moneths after it is due, ſeems very miſerable: And I do remember, God ſaid of *Jeruſalem, Wo to the oppreſſing City.* And I do wonder ſometimes, how this Age can delight to ſee the Miſery of the Poor, as I know ſome cannot but ſee in ſeveral places, where my buſineſs hath led me, to ſee poor Wretches waiting by great multitudes in great Diſtreſs and Poverty; it hath been ready to fetch Tears from my Eyes: And I have ſometimes thought, ſurely our Moſt Gracious God will ariſe for the Cry of the Poor and Sighing of the Needy; and 'tis the Cauſe of the moſt miſerable ſort of Poor in *England*. I have been pleading, and hope God will graciouſly Incline the Two moſt Honourable Houſes to pity their Caſe: And I can no more tell the Tenth part of the miſery of the Seamens Families, then I can tell the tenth part of the villany of ſome others, who either do Cheat the King or Abuſe the Seamen: And if the Two moſt Honourable Houſes can find out a way to Relieve the one, and puniſh the others, it may ſave the King and the Poor Seamen, peradventure, much loſs for time to come; and if in any little hints *I* have given of any thing, it ſhall be thought worth while to Inquire more after it, if the Lord our Gracious God and Merciful Father pleaſe to Preſerve and Aſſiſt me, I ſhall be willing to give farther Light into ſome things, and that without Prejudice to any One Living: For I bleſs the Lord, I am in Charity with all Mankind, and do not know any but are ſo with me: And for my King and Countrey, I would ſerve them both faithfully for Love, and without any deſign againſt either: For I do think, that they that would now betray the King and Countrey, now that God hath by his Miraculous Hand United us thus, are by their Treachery void of Grace and Reaſon, and Common Sence: And if His moſt Gracious Majeſty will, theſe Three Nations, and all the Confederates ſo heartily United, have enough to do to deal with that common Plague of his own Subjects, and the Chriſtian World, the *French* King. I wonder who would defend our Treacherous Dealers againſt the *French*, if like Spannels they were layd under the *French* Kings Paws, who hath Ruined all the Proteſtant Intereſt in his own Nation, that helped him to keep in his own Throne: And he hath been a Plague to Proteſtants and Papiſts round about him; and to think he would be kind to a Proteſtant Church here, is all Nonſenſe or Malice; and my Fathers Two Dogs in *Kent* had more Senſe alwayes; for though they did, it may be, ſnarl ſometimes about a Bone, they alwayes did, and would Unite againſt the *Tanners* Dog, who would beat any one of them, but they alwayes joyned together, and beat him: This is a homely Compariſon, but a Real Truth; I have ſeen it: And indeed it is ſaid by the Prophet, *The Ox knoweth his Owner, and the Aſs his Maſters Crib*: And I think hardly any Beaſts or Aſſes in the World would betray ſuch good Paſture as we have in *England*, into the hands of the worſt ſort of Beaſts of Prey: And if I do not miſtake, in my Judgment, the *French* King and his People are like a Body that hath the Rickets, that hath a great Head and great Arms, but poor Crooked Legs, hardly able to bear up the Head and Arms; and would hardly have ſtood until this time; but they have gotten many Treacherous Tools to help to Splinter them up: And I think the *French* in Ruining of his People, makes Soldiers as Naturally, as any Gentlemen can make Tobacco-Stoppers at a Coffee-Houſe, by breaking of whole Pipes: So, If the *French* Ruine a Family, it may be, he makes Two Soldiers; both Father and Son muſt go for Soldiers, or Starve: But Bleſſed be the Lord, that is not our Caſe: The Pooreſt People in *England* live ſo well moſt of them, that they are not forced to go for Soldiers; and they that go for Love, it is pity that any of them ſhould be Cheated of part of their Pay: And another thing now at the end of the Chapter is this, That thoſe who get good Mens Children by way of wheedle, and Liſt them; and after will ſell them to their Parents, or Friends, or Wives for Three Guineas, or Five Guineas, or Ten Pound, is a great deal worſe than Robbing on the High-way: A Neighbour of mine did ſell many ſo; and a Stranger that had gotten a Farmers Son in *Kent*, a Relation of mine would have Sold him me for Three Guineas; But though I did know the Cheat, I would not hinder His Majeſties Service; for I ſaid it was as good a Cauſe as ever was in *England*; And ſo I ſuppoſe, the King payd Three Pound for the ſame man, I might have had for Three Guineas; and if I had bought him, I ſuppoſe they would have Introduced themſelves into other Companies, and Liſted another in his room, and ſo had Six Pound and Six Shillings of His Majeſty and my ſelf: But may it pleaſe

Your Houours, though I know how the King and Countrey may be abuſed at Sea, I am more Ignorant how he is Cheated by Land: But I do verily believe, there is ſo much of that, as it will not be half found out this Seven Years: And indeed, I think we ſhould be the happieſt People under the Face of the Heavens, if we knew the worth of our Mercies, and were true to our King and Countrey: We are, Bleſſed be the Lord, Happy in our King, who is a Lyon in the Field, with as True Courage, as ever any of the Brave Heroes of Old had; and as much Mildneſs on the Throne, as ever any *Engliſh* King had, and ſeems to be the Darling of Heaven and Good Men: And we are happy in Loyal and Faithful Lords and Commons in Parliament, and might be ſo with our ſelves, if we did not ſtudy Wit and Knavery more than Wiſdom and Honeſty: And for my own part, I muſt beg for Pardon for all my Weakneſs and Folly in Repreſenting theſe things: And indeed, as St. *Paul* ſaith, *Ye ſuffer Fools gladly, ſeeing ye your ſelves are wiſe*: And it may be, ſome things that are fooliſhly Repreſented, may have Coſt His Majeſty, and the People of the Nation, ſome Hundreds of Thouſands of Pounds to Pay for in ſome Years paſt: And if that His Majeſty would Graciouſly be pleaſed to Order out a Committee, and His Majeſty would ſend out His Proclamation, That all Seamen that have had their Pay Received wrongfully, and their Tickets Detained wrongfully; and that if they have been ſo ſerved, they ſhall have Redreſs; And if they have ſince this War actually run away, and yet their Pay is Received by the Captains Clerks or others; that the Seamen ſhall on their Information of the Kings being Cheated thereby, have their own ſelves excuſed, and have leave to Sue them that have Cheated ſo the King of their Pay: And that without Charge at Law, by being heard freely: And if alſo the ſaid Committee ſhould have leave to hear how much Money hath been Received, as Bribes to excuſe Seamen from the Preſs; and that the Seamen or Maſter ſhall have their Money again of the Officers or Commanders who took it; and if Complaints were heard freely, it might be a likely means and way to inform the Honourable Houſes, that it would be worth while to make Laws againſt Cheating the King and Countrey, and againſt Buying and Selling the Kings Subjects, either by Land or Sea, and alſo againſt many other Enormities that cannot be eaſily Repreſented: And for my Miſtakes in the manner of Repreſenting, I beg Pardon: But for the Matter of it, I fear this Age knows it to be miſerably true. And now I commit what I have written to the Bleſſing and Protection of our Moſt Gracious Lord God, from whom I do heartily beg Mercy for His Majeſty and all Your Honours, and for all theſe Nations; and that in the Bleſſing of God on theſe Nations, He, and all Your Honours, and me, and all my Family may be ſafe for all Time and all Eternity. *And to the Eternal God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, Three Perſons, and One Glorious God, be the Everlaſting Honour, Glory and Praiſe to Eternity*, Amen. So Prays

His Majeſties Faithful Loving Subject, And Your Honours Faithful and Loving Servant, And Old *England*'s Loving and Faithful Inhabitant, and not Betrayer,

William Hodges.

Hermitage-Bridge,
Feb. 22. 1694.

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To the Right Honorable

The Knights, Citizens, *and* Burgeſſes,

Aſſembled in PARLIAMENT.

A PROPOSAL *for Encouragement of Seamen, and Advancing the* CREDIT *of the Navy.*

THERE can be no greater Encouragement to Seamen than to be ſure of their Wages as ſoon as their Work is done; nor any greater Credit for the Navy than ſuch Payments: And although I am not ignorant of my own Inſufficiency for ſo great an Undertaking, as to write this Diſcourſe, which I humbly preſent to this Auguſt Aſſembly, it being the ſmall Fruit of that Experience I reap'd in the Navy after Fourteen Years Employ as a *Scrivener* or *Notary-Publick*, which, with Submiſſion to better Judgments, I conceive may conduce to a better and more regular Adminiſtration in the Payment of Seamens Wages; not but when I and all others have done all that can be done, yet there is and will be much Abuſe in that Affair, ſuch and ſo various are the Tranſactions thereof, yet I held it my Duty to do ſomething not only to prevent ſome of thoſe *Intolerable Miſchiefs* that have ſo long attended Buſineſs of ſo great Concern to Her Majeſty and the Welfare of her Dominions, but alſo to whet and invite others more able to detect thoſe Abuſes, to manifeſt their Loyalty to Her Majeſty, and Zeal for their Country, by a more exact Diſcovery of what is fit to be reform'd, and the Ways and Means conducing thereunto. What I have to offer I ſhall do in the following Method:

Firſt, I ſhall endeavour to give a brief Account of what the Practice of the Navy, as to the *Payment of Seamens Wages*, is now.

Secondly, I ſhall preſume to mention ſome of the *Ill Conſequences* that do attend ſuch a Practice.

Thirdly, I ſhall propoſe *a Method*, which, with Submiſſion, I conceive may be more for Her Majeſties Advantage, more for the Credit of the Nation, in relation to the Payment of Seamens Wages, and the Benefit, Eaſe, and Satisfaction of the Subject, eſpecially the Seamen, who, at this time, are accounted the Bulwark of the Nation.

Fourthly, I ſhall mention ſome of thoſe *Advantages* that will accrew thereby: And

Firſt, It is the practice in that part of the Navy at this day which concerns the Payment of Seamens wages, for a Commiſſioner, with Four or Five Clerks, to go aboard Her Majeſties Ships and pay the Men there, which Payment is now generally made to the Firſt of *July* 1704. and then pay only Seamen their own Perſons on board, and afterwards recall the ſame Ships in Her Majeſty's Yards neareſt the Payment, and there they pay all thoſe that miſs'd the Payment, either by the Party's not being on board, or thoſe Perſons that had a Right to ſeveral Seamens Wages, by virtue of Letters of Attorney, *&c.* which they ſtile a Recall of the ſaid Ships; the doing of which hath employ'd them all this laſt Summer.

Secondly, I am to ſhew the *Ill Conſequences* that do attend ſuch a Practice.

And altho' the Account I have given be the faireſt and beſt that can be made of it, ſeeming as if it were a ready and ſpeedy Diſpatch of Her Majeſty's Payments to thoſe that do not know nor feel the ill Conſequences, ſome of which are as follow:

It is an extraordinary Charge to maintain a Commiſſioner, Four or more Clerks, a whole Summer, in paying that which may be done in a Month; beſides, when they are allowed *Extra-Money* and *Travelling-Charges* over and above their conſtant Salaries, which are moſt of them very ſufficient: And yet for all that, I ſuppoſe, if the matter were duly examin'd, it will appear a very conſiderable Sum that hath been paid for ſuch Services, beſides their Salaries.

The not ſuffering Perſons to come aboard who have credited the Seamen, and in their abſence their Wives and Families, thereby keeping them (under God) from ſtarving, is of very ill conſequence; for it ruins the Seamens Credit, who will not be truſted any more, and when they come home, it fills the Priſons full of 'em, it brings their Families upon the Pariſh, and very often ruins thoſe that gave them Credit, as we have a great many Inſtances of.

The ill Conſequence of the Ships being recall'd in the Yards and not at the Treaſury-Office in *Broadſtreet, London*, as was uſual formerly. Abundance of People that have a Title to Seamens Wages are ignorant when the Ship is ſo recall'd, and if they do go down it is a great Charge to the Subject, beſides the loſs of time; ſo that thoſe that have any ſuch buſineſs are forced to employ ſome Perſon who makes it his buſineſs to receive Money, and he muſt have 12 *d.* for every Pound he ſo receives, beſides the Charge of Returning the Money, and the Danger of truſting them with their Money; for they are Perſons who give no Security for the Diſcharge of ſuch a Truſt, and we have Inſtances of thoſe that *have receiv'd and not paid.*

The Recalls being made ſuch a diſtance from the Metropolis, *London*, is a great Damage to the City and Suburbs in their Trade, and inriches only one ſmall Town; beſides, thoſe Perſons who, through Ignorance, or Want of Money, did or could not attend a Recall of Ships at ſuch a diſtance, muſt, for ſuch their Neglect, be forced to petition the Navy-Board; and if an Officer of a Ship or a Favourite, they may have the Books carried to the Treaſury-Office and paid; but if none of theſe, they muſt have a Ticket made out on the Liſt of Arrears, as they call it, which, when obtain'd, muſt lie in the Ticket-Office till they pleaſe to pay it. This laſt Liſt hath been almoſt Two Years, and little likelyhood of paying it yet. The obtaining ſuch a Ticket is at leaſt *Five Shillings Charge* one way or other, as the Clerk of the Petitions manages it; for they may wait long enough before their Buſineſs ſhall be done, *if the ſaid Clerk of the Petitions, and his Clerk, both are not greaſed in the Fiſt*, beſides the *Charge of a Soliciter* to follow the Buſineſs to get it done.

It promotes and encourages a parcel of *Solicitors, Extortioners, Ticket-Buyers*, and *their Followers*, by forcing the poor Seaman's Wife or Widow to have recourſe to them for Money, being ignorant how to receive it themſelves. And abundance of other Misfortunes attend thoſe ſort of Payments which have lately been made, that it is not eaſie for an able, much leſs an ordinary Pen, to treat upon it otherwiſe than at Random. And ſuch is, and hath been, the Sloath and Avarice of the Generality employ'd therein, that they chooſe rather to fiſh for the Profit that might be gain'd by it, than to make it their buſineſs to promote the Honour and Profit of the Queen and Country by methodizing the Seamens Wages in their Payments and advancing the Credit of the ſame, which is the next thing I propos'd:

Thirdly, to propoſe a *Method*, which, I humbly conceive, may be more for Her Majeſty's Advantage, more for the Credit of the Nation, in relation to the Payment of the Seamens Wages, and the Benefit, Eaſe, and Satisfaction of the Subject, eſpecially the Seamen, who, at this time are accounted the Bulwark of the Nation; and,

Not to alter the preſent Practice, Courſe, or Method of the Navy, as it relates to the Payment of Seamens Wages, as little as may be; let all Seamen be enter'd, muſter'd, and kept on the ſeveral Ships Books, as they now are.

After ſuch entring and muſtering, let no Seaman be diſcharg'd from any Ship upon any account whatſoever, without a Ticket made out and deliver'd to himſelf, the Party giving the Captain a Receipt for the ſame, and that Receipt to be atteſted by Two or more of the Signing-Officers.

If the Party be dead, let a Ticket be made out for his Service, and immediately ſent to the Navy-Office, and by them deliver'd to the Widow, Relict, Adminiſtrator, Executor, or Aſſigns, or any other Perſon that ſhall appear juſtly entitl'd to the ſame.

That the ſaid Ticket ſo made out and deliver'd, be brought to the Ticket-Office, and there examin'd by the Muſter-Books, and ſet off all Neglects, Slop-Cloaths, and other matters that may be chargeable on the ſame, caſting it up, and writing the neat Sum due upon the ſame in Figures and Words at length, and ſign'd by the Principal Clerk of the ſaid Ticket-Office, he entring them in a Book in courſe, as they happen to be diſcharg'd and come in, without Delay, Trouble, or Charge to the Perſons concern'd.

That each Ticket ſo examin'd, ſign'd, and enter'd, be likewiſe ſign'd by Three Commiſſioners of Her Majeſty's Navy for the time being, and ſeal'd with the Seal of their Office. And if any Perſon preſume to alter or counterfeit the ſame, let it, upon due proof, be Felony.

That

That every Ticket, after it is ſo examin'd and ſign'd, ſhall be as good as the late Exchequer-Notes, and paſs from Man to Man as Ready-Mony, and be made a good Tender in Law for any Debt.

That an Account of what Tickets as ſo come into the Ticket-Office, and ſign'd as aforeſaid, be ſent every Week to the Treaſury-Office of the Navy, for the Treaſurer's Inſtructions to order the Payments.

That as Money comes into the Treaſurers hands for Payment of the ſame, notice be given by Two Tables hung out, one at the Navy-Office, the other at the Treaſury-Office in *Broad-ſtreet*; and if that be not judg'd ſufficient, that it be inſerted in the Gazette, what Number they begin to pay, and what Number they end: And if all the Numbers do not appear to be paid, the Money for each Number miſſing to be put up in a Bag and ſeal'd, with the Number it is due to, in order that it may be ready for the Perſon that ſhall appear with the Ticket of that Number. And for the Encouragement of thoſe in whoſe hands it is in laſt, and have the Trouble of Attendances in receiving, to be allow'd 3 *d.* for every Pound.

That this Method be taken for all Tickets granted or to be granted for any Wages that commence ſince the Firſt of *July* 1705. All the Old Wages and Tickets to be paid in the Method now uſed.

That nevertheleſs, the Men that continue on board, or ſtill belong to the Ship, be paid on board, as they are now, before their going out, *&c.*

Great part of this Method was thought very convenient by the Lords of the Admiralty in the Year 1683. as may appear by an Order of theirs, dated from *Darby-Houſe*, the 17th. of *November* 1683. to the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy at that time.

Fourthly, Some of thoſe Advantages that will accrew by ſuch a Method.

Every Man will have his Wages for his Service, or a Ticket for the ſame, which, by this Method, is made as good as Ready-Money, if not better, as ſoon as his Work is done, which will be a great Credit to the Nation, and an Encouragement to the Seamen: For it cannot be judg'd very juſt and reaſonable, that when a Man is legally diſcharg'd from his Ship, but that he ſhould have his Wages, and I know no Inſtance but what they will want their Money in; for, if he be diſcharg'd by reaſon of Sickneſs, he wants Money to aſſiſt him to effect his Recovery the ſooner, and the better and more ready he will be for the Service again: If he be diſcharg'd for Preferment, then he wants Money for ſuch his Advancement: If they are turn'd into another Ship, then their former Ship's Service goes along with 'em, and aſſiſts their Wives and Families during their Abſence: And, if diſcharg'd by Death, the Ticket will come up to the Aſſiſtance of the Widows and Orphans. And ſo by not detaining the Wages of the Labourer, and by relieving the Widow and Fatherleſs, the whole Nation may expect a Bleſſing.

By this Method the Ticket will be deliver'd to the Party himſelf, which will prevent a great many Frauds that happen many times by the making them out, and delivering to Parties not concern'd.

The dead Party's Ticket being ſent to the Office, the Widow, Orphan, or other Perſon entitl'd to the ſame, may know where to find it, without much Trouble, and the Title will be better examin'd and prov'd there than by a ſingle Captain of a Ship, who, perhaps, may deliver ſuch a Ticket, for a Reward, to a Perſon that is not juſtly entitl'd to the ſame; for, if any Diſpute ariſe, the Commiſſioners of the Navy are the beſt and moſt impartial Judges to determin it; beſides, as it is now, any Captain may refuſe granting ſuch a Ticket.

It being ſo examin'd and ſet off by the Muſter-Books and other Books, it will plainly appear, whether it be right, and what Charge either to Purſer or Neglects, or any other matters whatſoever: So that after it hath ſo paſs'd the Navy-Office, there will be no Deceit.

The Tickets, being made ſo payable, will be as good as Ready-Money to any Perſon that hath them, ſo that they may buy Goods as cheap as if they had the Money in their hands, which will prevent the Exorbitant Rates that *Slopſellers*, *Landladies*, and *Ticket-Buyers* take of 'em for Credit, or the Advance of Money, which is now one Quarter part at leaſt. And indeed, the Seaman loſing ſo much, he contrives how to Run in Debt to divers Perſons, till he can be truſted no longer, and makes over his Wages two or three times; ſo that the Tradeſman is cheated, the Seaman oppreſs'd, run to Goal for Debt, or elſe leaves the Service, and ſo looſes his Wages, knowing he ſhall be never the better for it, working for a Dead Horſe: Having anticipated his

Wages

Wages by Debts, leaves a Wife and Children upon the Pariſh, with a Hundred other Inconveniences more than I am capable to enumerate, which this Method would prevent.

No Perſon that trades but would as readily take theſe Tickets, ſo made out, as Money, or rather; and their Chapmen would take them again of 'em for the Encouragement of receiving 3 *d.* in the Pound advance for their Trouble, when the matter would be ſo eaſily known when it is to be paid, by Notice given in the Gazette, as aforeſaid.

It will be great Advantage to the Government, and not the leaſt Damage, to have theſe Tickets circulate from one to another, and not calling the Treaſure out ſooner than it comes in by the Fund raiſed by Parliament for the Payment of Seamens Wages.

It will encourage all manner of Tradeſmen, that have any Dealings with Seamen, which at this time is a great part of the Trade ſtirring, and would be much more, if they could deal ſecurely.

A great many other Advantages might be mention'd, that will ariſe by this Method, in Payment of Seamens Wages. And as for thoſe Objections that may be made, I meet but with one that any Perſon makes againſt it, and that is, That

If the Perſon hath his Wages, or a Ticket for the ſame (which, by this Method, is as good) he will leave the Queens Service.

To which I anſwer, That if every Seaman had his Wages as ſoon as his Work is done, the Queen would never want Seamen; for Her Wages, and the Advantages that go along with it, is much better than the Merchant's Service; and it only being kept ſo long out of their Money that makes Seamen ſo unwilling to ſerve.

And as for any other Objections, I can raiſe none worth mentioning, but what may be eaſily anſwer'd. But if any other unbyaſs'd Perſon hath any thing to make, if he pleaſe to lay them down before this Honourable Houſe, I think they may be beſt and moſt judicially conſider'd there. As for thoſe that have an Intereſt or an Advantage in the preſent Management, I think their own Intereſt is an Anſwer to their Objection: For a Publick Good (which this muſt appear to all to be) is to be prefer'd before any private Perſons Intereſt.

If this, my Propoſal, do any way prove ſerviceable to the Publick, or ſet a more ingenious Perſon at work, in compleating ſo good a Deſign, I have my Aim, which is wholly the Publick Good. I am not poſitive in any thing propounded, but this, That, as it is now, it hath ruin'd many an honeſt Tradeſman and Seaman, and made 'em Rogues, that otherwiſe would not be ſo, and brought many a Family to Ruin; but for the reſt, I deſire not to pin any Man's Faith upon my Opinion, but ſhall ſubmit what is ſaid to the Wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe.

If what I have writ here, in order to the Advancing of the Credit of our Seamens Wages, hath no more than a Tendency thereunto, yet I can ſay truly, that I have done nothing but with a ſincere Intention to Her Majeſty's Honour, and the Navy's Welfare; tho', perchance, it may not anſwer the Expectations of ſome, or yet concur with the Opinion of others, yea, tho' it may, inſtead thereof, anger and provoke many who are concern'd therein.

I moſt humbly beg your Honours Pardon for my plain Dealing, and rude and indigeſted Stile in the whole Diſcourſe, it being impoſſible for me (that am no Scholar) or any other, tho' never ſo learned, to treat upon the Adminiſtrative Part of the Navy, without more than ordinary Reflection. Such as it is, I humbly lay at your Honours Feet, and, with all Submiſſion, do preſume to ſubſcribe my ſelf

Your Honours Moſt Obedient,

and Moſt Humble Servant,

R^d^ Elton.

A 868

K London. —
Company of Waterman &c.

816. m. 7.
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THE

Watermens BILL

Conſidered as amended by the

Honourable Committee.

With ſome farther Amendments humbly propos'd.

BY the Statute of the 11*th* and 12*th* of *William* the Third, relating to Watermen, &c. The Rulers, Auditors, and Aſſiſtſtants of this Company *MADE* the By-Laws, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen *APPROVED*, and one of the Lord Chief Juſtices *CONFIRMED* them. And *NO* By-Law *could* be made *WITHOUT* the *Concurrence* of all thoſe *THREE*. But the *depending* Bill (at firſt) propoſed that the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen (*OF THEMSELVES*) ſhould *ALTER* any By-Laws, as before made, or *MAKE* any *New* By-Laws *WITHOUT* the Concurrence of either the Company, or Lord Chief Juſtice. The Committee thinking this *Unreaſonable*, have made ſome *Amendments* to the Bill, and by theſe Amendments, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen *can Alter* any By-Laws that *now* are, or HEREAFTER ſhall be *made*, *with* the Approbation of the Lord Chief Juſtice, WITHOUT any Concurrence of this Company. But this Company have (by the preſent Amendments) NO POWER with the Approbation of the Lord Chief Juſtice (*without* the Court of Aldermens Concurrence) to *make* any Alteration of a By-Law. *It was humbly hoped to have been the deſign of the Committee, that the Lord Chief Juſtice ſhould have been made an eſſential ſtanding* UMPIRE *between the Aldermen and this Company*; ſo that the Court of Aldermen WITHOUT *the Concurrence of the Company*, by the *Approbation* of the Lord Chief Juſtice: Or the Company, WITHOUT *the Concurrence of the Aldermen, by the* LIKE *Approbation, might* ALTER *any By-Law.*

Some Aldermen pretend that this Company are *more* troubleſome to them than *half* the Companies of *London* beſides.

Anſw. Other Companies *chooſe* their own Maſters, and *make* their own By-Laws, *with* the Judges Approbation, WITHOUT the Aldermens Concurrence; whereas the Court of Aldermen *chooſe* this Companies Rulers, and are concerned in *making* their By-Laws, and there-

therefore this Company have much oftner an occaſion to have recourſe to the Aldermen than other Companies can have. But if the Court of Aldermen deſire not to be troubled with this Company, they might ſoon be rid of that Inconvenience, by *ſuffering* the Company to CHOOSE their own *Rulers*, and (like other Companies) with the Judges Approbation, to MAKE their own Laws.

For aſmuch as this Company is the Principal Nurſery for Seamen, and near 7000 (Widows included) Free of the ſame; and about FOUR THOUSAND of them ſince the *preſent War*, engaged in her Majeſties Service. And ſeeing they do much better underſtand their own Trade (to which their By-Laws relate) than the Court of Aldermen can be preſum'd to do, it's humbly hop'd this Company ſhall be empower'd by the propos'd Amendments, to alter their own By-Laws with the Chief Juſtice's Approbation. Which is no more than the Bill (as amended by the Committee) gives the Court of Aldermen over this Company.

All which is Humbly Submitted, &c.

THE CASE OF THE Regiſtred Seamen,

Humbly recommended to the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of *Commons*.

THE Sailors of *England* have in all Ages been eſteemed the chief Support and Defence of our Realm, as we in this Reign have found them to have done us the trueſt Service, and in conſideration of their good Services; They had an Hoſpital ſettled for them by Act of Parliament, and farther to engage them in the Service of their Country, an Act paſſed in the 7th and 8th Year of His Majeſty's Reign, Entituled an Act for the Encreaſe and Encouragement of Seamen.

The Preamble of which Act ſays, that the Strength and Safety of His Majeſty's Realms and Dominions, do very much depend upon the furniſhing and ſupplying of His Majeſty's Royal Navy, with a competent Number of able Marriners and Seamen; which may be in a readineſs at all Times for that Service, and that Engliſh *Seamen had for a long time diſtinguiſhed themſelves throughout the World, by their Induſtry and ſkilfulneſs in their Employments, and by their Courage and Conſtancy manifeſted the ſame in Engagements for the Defence and Honour of their Native Country and for an Encouragement to continue this their* Antient *Reputation, and to invite great Numbers of His Majeſty's Subjects to betake themſelves to the Sea, the Royal Hoſpital of* Greenwich, *was founded by His Majeſty.*

And in the ſaid Act *6 d. per* Month out of all Seamens Wages in the Kings or Merchants Service is given for *Ever* towards the Maintenance of Diſabled Seamen, *&c.* as alſo a Royal Bounty of 40 *s. per Annum,* (commonly called Regiſter Money) whether in actual Service or not, to 30000 Marriners, *&c.* (with ſeveral other Priviliges) who ſhould Voluntarily come in and Regiſter themſelves, and that when in Foreign Voyages in His Majeſty's Service, may appoint their Wives or any others, to receive two Months Wages in every ſix Months, *&c.* which Act is without Limitation of Time, and does commence from the 1ſt of *January Anno* 169⅞.

Now ſeveral Sailors by this Encouragement have Regiſtred themſelves in the Office for that end appointed, and by that Act of theirs have bound and engaged themſelves in the Service of their Country, depending upon the Honour of Parliament, that the Encouragement ſpecify'd in the ſaid Act would be made good, ſince the Parliament allowed that Bounty, commonly called Regiſter Money upon the Account of their good Services at Sea. But ſuch is their Misfortune that the Regiſter Bounty Money alowed them, has never been paid them, to the great Detriment and Diſencouragment of the Sailors, the Damage of the Royal Navy: For the want of the Payment of this Regiſter Bounty Money, has Diſcouraged many Seamen from Regiſtring themſelves, and many that are Regiſtred are not willing to ſerve in His Majeſty's Service; by reaſon the Regiſtred Bounty Mony is not Pay'd according to the Act; which if Pay'd, the Seamen would readily and willingly ſerve His Majeſty without any other Bounty Money being alowed.

Upon the Encouragement of this Regiſter Bounty Money, as being ſetled by the Legiſlative power of this Kingdom; many Traders and others have been encouraged to truſt Sailors and their Families with their goods, to the ruin of their Trades, and ſhould they Arreſt the Sailors for their reſpective Debts it would yet be a farther leſſening the ſtrength of the Navy, for ſuch Sailors muſt be kept in a Goal from the ſervice of their Country; ſo that many Families are ruined by the Neglect of Payment of this Regiſtred Bounty Money.

So that the Caſe of the Sailors in this point, as well as of their numerous Creditors is all together deplorable, if the Honour, Juſtice and Mercy of this Honourable Houſe do not give them ſome Relife in the Premiſes, to whom they appeal as to their laſt Refuge.

All which is humbly ſubmitted to the Wiſdom of our Repreſentatives in Parliament.

THE CASE OF THE Regiſtred Seamen.

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THE Watermen and Lightermen's CASE, 46

In Relation to the BILL before this Honourable Houſe, *For the Explanation of former Laws made, touching* Wherrymen *and* Watermen, *and Joyning the* Lightermen *to them, and providing one Good Government for both.*

BY which Laws the Lord Mayor and Aldermen (amongſt other things) were to Elect and Appoint Eight Watermen, Yearly, to be called Overſeers and Rulers; and they were to make ſuch further Rules and Orders, as ſhould to them ſeem neceſſary for the Government of the whole, but have no Power by the ſame Laws, to enforce due Obedience to ſuch Rules and Orders, by which means the Intent of thoſe Laws are rendred ineffectual, and Rude and Diſorderly Watermen, take Advantage thereof, and daily commit Notorious Abuſes, to the hazarding Perſons Lives and Goods upon the River of *Thames*.

For Remedy whereof, the ſaid Bill makes the Watermen and Lightermen one Society and Company, and Impowers the ſaid Lord Mayor, *&c.* Yearly to Elect Eight Watermen and Three Lightermen to be called Rulers and Overſeers, who together with Aſſiſtants, (by the Watermen and Lightermen reſpectively to be choſen) are to make good Rules, Orders, and Conſtitutions, for the better and more ſafe conveying Paſſengers and Goods by Water, and to annex reaſonable Penalties thereto; which ſaid Rules are to be approved of, or altered by the Lord Chief Juſtices, Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, and the Forfeitures received of Offenders, to be applyed for the Relief of the Poor of the ſaid Company.

Which ſaid Bill, the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, have peruſed and finding the ſame intended only for a Publick Good, have approved thereof, and ſignified the ſame by their Order dated the 27*th* of *Feb.* 1699.

Note, For want of Power to make good Orders, and to enforce due Obedience thereto, the poor Watermen who have been Maimed in the Wars, as well as the Aged and Decayed, are deprived of their daily Work and Labour, and Paſſengers daily diſturbed in taking Boat and Landing, by the Rude and Ungovernable Watermen, notwithſtanding all that the Rulers of the ſaid Company could do to ſuppreſs the ſame; as alſo for want of Power to inforce due Obedience to good Orders, a moſt ſad and deplorable Diſaſter of late happened, in that near Fifty Paſſengers were drowned in coming from *Graveſend* in the Tilt-Boat, and ſmaller Accidents frequently happen; as likewiſe for want of good Order and Government amongſt Lightermen, His Majeſty's Cuſtoms and other Duties from Coals are leſſened, and Owners of Ships, Maſters, and Seamen, are frequently damnified; in as much as they often quarrel concerning taking their Turns in unlivering Coals and Merchandize from Ships, and refuſe to work, to the great Hindrance and ſtaying of Ships from proceeding in their reſpective Voyages.

THE CASE OF THE Watermen *and* Lightermen.

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The Watermens Caſe,

In Relation to the BILL for Increaſe and Encouragement of Seamen.

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IN the Bill for Encouragement of Seamen, the Regiſter for them is made Voluntary, as fearing that an Act to force them into a Regiſter would be ſo great an Infringement of Liberty, as might diſcourage and obviate the future Breeding of Seamen, and cauſe many of the preſent, either to decline going to Sea, or betake themſelves to the Service of ſome Foreign State. For which Reaſons 'tis Humbly hoped, That the ſaid Regiſter may be made Voluntary to the Watermen as well as others; ſince the forcing them thereinto, will much Diſcourage, and be the Ruine of many of the preſent Company of Watermen, That are more ſubject to, and have ſuffered more by the Sea-Service, than any other Society, and may put a great ſtop to the future Breeding of Watermen. Whereas the ſaid Company now is one of the beſt Seminaries for Breeding up Youth to the Sea, and is computed to have afforded above 4000 Voluntiers and Preſſed Men for the Navy, ſince His Majeſty's Happy Acceſſion to the Crown.

It's therefore Humbly ſubmitted to the great Wiſdom of this preſent Parliament, Whether it might not highly conduce towards the Furniſhing the Navy with great Numbers of Able Men, and thereby better promote the good purpoſes of the deſigned Regiſtring of Seamen.

1. If the Watermen were allowed to continue their being Regiſtred in their own Company as they now all are.

2. And all Lightermen, Bargemen, and others employed in Rowing on the River *Thames* (Fiſhermen and Trinitymen excepted) be Incorporated with the Watermen into one Body Politique, and be Regiſtred in the ſame Manner, and under the ſame Penalties, as the Watermen now are; which Regiſter may from time to time (as required) be tranſmitted unto the Admiralty. Whereby a more Exact and full Liſt of all Watermen may be more ſpeedily had, and with leſs Charge than others can procure, that do not know or are converſant amongſt the Watermen.

3. And ſeveral Thouſands of Stout and Able Men, as Lightermen, Bargemen, *&c.* will be added, and made forth coming, more than the Regiſtring Bill comprehends, or ſeems to have any notice of. Which Perſons being now ſubject to no Order or Regulation, withdraw and abſent themſelves in times of Preſſing, and commit many other Irregularities on the River, which cannot by any means be ſo certainly and readily prevented, as by Uniting ſuch perſons unto, and bringing them under the ſame Orders and Regulations with the Watermen. For the Barges now leave their luſty and able Men at *Kingſton*, *&c.* and are brought from thence to *London* with Old Men only.

And the Young and Able Lightermen hide and withdraw from their Employments, until the Preſs is over, which makes Wages very dear, obſtructs Trade, and raiſes the price of Proviſion, Fewel, *&c.* which tends to the prejudice of all, eſpecially the poorer ſort.

4. A great many more Subſtantial and conſiderable Perſons will be then added to the Watermens Company; for want whereof, and good By-Laws, with reaſonable Penalties, for puniſhing Offenders, many Abuſes have formerly been committed, the Company's Stock miſapplyed and embezelled, (none being qualified to Sue for the ſame) and the Charities of ſeveral diſcouraged or diverted. Which then it's hoped will be effectually prevented, and the Income thereby conſiderably increaſed, and duly applyed for Relief and Support of the Decayed and Diſabled Members of the ſaid Company, and the Widows of ſuch, and in Educating and Breeding up their poor and helpleſs Children in the Art of Navigation, to the great Increaſe and Encouragement of Seamen, Advantage of Trade, and Security of the Kingdom.

THE
Watermens CASE,
In Relation to the BILL for
Increaſe of SEAMEN.

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Propoſals Reviv'd, of Eſtabliſhing, and Supporting a Public Schole, deſign'd, amongſt other Improvements, for the Sea-Service of the Nation, without any Public Charge, or Præjudice whatſoever.

Which, upon the Humble Petition of Lewis Maidwell, *the laſt Seſſion, were referr'd by the Honorable Houſe of Commons to a Committee, and approv'd of by the Honorable Committee, as ſerviceable to the Nation: alſo order'd, with the method of its Support, to be reported as ſuch, and that leave ſhould be deſir'd, to bring in a Bil for the ſame. But the Seſſion being far ſpent, its Progreſs was deferr'd to a more convenient opportunity: Wherefore thoſe Propoſals are now more fully explain'd, and humbly ſubmitted to the Great Wiſdom of the Parliament.*

K

THat *Lewis Maidwell*, of the Pariſh of St *James Weſtminſter*, at his own proper Coſts, in the Pariſh aforeſaid, hath erected a larg Houſe and other Buildings, fit to be a public Schole, and is willing to give the ſame, which coſt him above 2000 *l.* building, for the dwelling of a Maſter, Uſhers, Servants and Forty Scholars, which Scholars are to be inſtructed in the *Latin*, *Græc* and *French* Tongues, in Arithmetic, and the uſe of the Globes, ſo as to be wel qualified to be admitted into one of the Univerſities of this Realm. And he has found out and propoſed an eaſy and uſeful method to ſupport the ſaid Public Schole, whereby always Forty Scholars are to have their Dyet, Waſhing, Lodging and Learning *Gratis* for Four Years, from Thirteen to Seventeen Years of Age; and alſo the yearly Exhibitions hereafter mentioned, after they ſhal be elected, and ſent to one of the ſaid Univerſities, or on board one of his Majeſties Ships of War. And wil moreover ſettle an Eſtate of about 300 *l. per ann.* after his Death, for the foundation of four Fellowſhips, in one or both of the ſaid Univerſities, or otherwiſe diſpoſe it, according to the Pleaſure of Parliament, for the Advantage of the ſaid Schole.

And the ſaid *Lewis Maidwell* does humbly beſeech That the Moſt Reverend Fathers in God the Arch-Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *York*, The Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, Lord Preſident, Lord Treaſurer, or Firſt Commiſſioner, Lord Admiral, or Firſt Commiſſioner, the Chancellors of both Univerſities, the Honorable Mr Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, with the

the Maſter of the ſaid Schole, and their Succeſſors, may be Governors of the ſaid Schole; And that *Lewis Maidwell* be and continue Maſter of the ſaid Schole during his Life.

And the ſaid Governors and their Succeſſors have ful Authority under their Common Seal, to ordain Rules and Statutes for the Government and Improvement of the ſaid Schole, The ſame not being repugnant to his Majeſties Prærogative Royal, nor to the Laws nor Statutes of this Realm, nor to any Eccleſiaſtical Canon or Conſtitution of the Church of *England*, nor to any Cuſtom or Statute of either of the Univerſities of this Realm then in force and uſe.

And it hath been propoſed, and is intended by the ſaid *Lewis Maidwell*, at the Expiration of four years, after the end of this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, and ſo yearly for ever hereafter, that Ten Scholars, being of the Foundation of the ſaid Schole, ſhall be elected by the ſaid Governors, for one or both the Univerſities of this Realm, there to abide, and be inſtructed: Yet nevertheleſs, Some of the Ten Scholars, in caſe they ſhall be ſo inclined, and deſire the ſame, may be ſent and plac'd with the Favour of his Majeſties Letter, on board ſome of his Majeſties Ships of War, to continu and be inſtructed in Navigation, for the Honor and Service of the Nation; and that each of the Ten Scholars, to be elected as aforeſaid, ſhall receive from the ſaid Governors a yearly allowance of 20 *l.* towards their Maintenance and Inſtruction, for four years, or ſo long time thereof as they ſhal continu in the ſaid Univerſities, or on board any of his Majeſties Ships of War.

To the end ſo good and commendable a Deſign might be the more effectually ſupported, and accompliſhed, It was humbly propos'd to the Honorable Committee, that *Lewis Maidwell* during his life, and after his death the Governors of the ſaid Schole, ſhould by direction and authority of Parliament, erect a Publick Office of Intelligence; have and uſe the ſole power of Printing and Publiſhing the ſeveral Things hereafter mentioned, —— Al Advertiſements and Notifications of Eſtates, in Lands, Houſes and Offices; or of all Goods and Chattels to be let, bought or ſold; and of al Goods or Chattels which may be loſt, ſtrayed, ſtoln, or carried away; and of al Carriers and Coach-Bils, al Bils for Voyages, and al Bils of Auctions, Games, Prizes, Fightings, Plays, Shews, *&c.* —— whatever elſe this Honorable Houſe ſhal think fit.

And no other Perſon whatſoever Print or Publiſh any of the ſaid Advertiſements or Bils under a Penalty of —— and each Perſon for Printing or Publiſhing any Advertiſement pay the ſumm of ——

Except ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall be authorized to Print or Publiſh the *London* Gazette; to whom it may be lawful to publiſh Advertiſements, as they have bin uſually printed and publiſhed in the ſaid Gazette.

Which eaſy Method of its Support, beſides the Innocent Fund of a General Good, was then unanimouſly receiv'd, thought very advantageous for Trade, and beneficial to the Subject; ſince ſuch a neceſſary Paper, fill'd only with Advertiſements of al ſorts, and methodicaly digeſted, being diſpers'd by Authority thrice every week in *London*, and the Chief Towns of *England*, would be more and more enquired after; whereas at preſent Intelligences are of little uſe, and unregarded, as they are endors'd on the Common News Papers, as the *Flying Poſt*, *Poſt Boy*, *&c.* which are in danger weekly to be ſuppreſs'd for falſe News, or other indiſcretions.

The Seamen, *who ventured their Lives for the Service of their Country*, Humbly *Beg leave to Offer to this Honourable Houſe the following Three Reaſons*,

FOR Paſſing (this Seſſions) the Bill to Settle the Eſtates, given to Superſtitious Uſes, and Settling them upon *Greenwich*-Hoſpital, and other Charitable Uſes.

I. THAT moſt of the Eſtates given to, and at preſent Employed for the Maintenance of Superſtition, are ſo covered by the Truſt they are in, that they cannot be reach'd by Law, though otherwiſe forfeited to the King, according to former Statutes.

II. THAT the Security of the Peace of this Nation depends upon Taking away the Revenues belonging to Prieſts and Jeſuits, and the Seminaries beyond Seas, who daily endeavour to deſtroy the Proteſtant Religion.

III. BECAUSE, That Money which is now Employed to ſupport Popery, cannot be more Effectually converted to the Security of this Kingdom of *England*, than by Appropriating it for Encouragement of the Seamen.

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R.

An Account of the many Frauds and Abuſes, which have been frequently Committed in the late War with France, *and ſtill are continued to the great prejudice, and diſcouragement of Sea-men.*

AS it muſt be acknowledged that the Trade, Honour and Safety of the Nation do very much depend on the number of Ships belonging to it, ſo it cannot be denied but all due care and encouragement ought to be taken of, and given to Sea-men, whoſe uſe and Service is ſo very great and neceſſary.

How much then is their Caſe to be pitied and conſidered, that whilſt they are expoſing themſelves to difficulties and dangers in the defence and ſervice of their Country, advantage ſhould be taken of their abſence, and Impoſitions on their weakneſs, and unwarineſs, and all occaſions improved to wrong them of, and to leſſen and take from their Wages, which, together with other hardſhips put upon them, too often happens: Inſtances of which, in order to a redreſs thereof, are now particularly and humbly ſet forth.

Firſt, That many perſons have pretended, and ſtill do pretend to be ſerviceable to Sea-men in receiving their Wages, which the poor Sea-men believing, and not having time or liberty to look after the ſame themſelves, impower the ſaid perſons to receive their Wages, which when received, the perſons impower'd as aforeſaid often abſcond, and cheat them of their ſaid Wages.

2. That others, inſtead of taking Letters of Attorney from Sea-men to receive their Wages, have cauſed Bills of Sale to be made of the ſame, which when paid, the perſons to whom ſuch Bills of Sale have been made pretend a right to the ſaid Wages.

3. That oftentimes the hands of Sea-men are Counterfeited, and forged when at home, as well as at Sea and a great diſtance off, and their Wages received under ſuch pretended power and authority.

4. That ſeveral perſons, under pretence of receiving Sea-mens Wages at an under rate, and ſhort of what is uſual, have kept back ſeveral ſmall ſumms of Money, under pretence of deductions made in the Kings Books.

5. That others, when Tickets have been ſold at a very low and under rate, by poor Sea-men, have taken Bonds from ſuch Sea-men for the payment of ſo much Money at a certain day, or at the payment of their Wages by the King, and have put the ſame in ſuit, and recovered thereupon, pretending they never received any ſuch Money, and ſometimes that the Bonds were abſolute, and had no reference to the aſſignment of the Tickets or Wages, altho the ſaid Bonds were given only as a Collateral ſecurity.

6. That Letters of Attorney, Aſſignments, or Bills of Sale of Seamens Wages have been often antidated, and the perſons to whom the ſame have been made, have received the Wages upon ſuch antidated power, and ſo deceived others, who have had an honeſt right to their Wages by Aſſignments lawfully executed.

7. That oftentimes when but a ſmall matter is due to their Landlords and Landladies, Seamen, at their going to Sea, are prevailed on to make them a Letter of Attorney, and Bill of Sale of their whole Wages, (inſtead only of giving a Letter of Attorney and a Bond for their Debt, which is uſual) when not ſo much as a quarter part of the ſaid Wages is due to them; which Wages, when received, the ſaid Landlords and Landladies detain to their own uſe, without accounting for the ſame to the ſaid Seamen, their poor Families or Relations.

8. That Seamen at their going to Sea, are frequently prevailed on to make their Wills, and to give all their whole Wages to their Landlords and Landladies, altho the ſaid Seamen have Wives, Children, and other poor and neceſſitous Relations, who by that meansbecome burthenſom and chargeable to the Pariſhes where they live.

9. That ſeveral Perſons, Servants, and Apprentices to Maſters of Ships, Watermen, and Tradeſmen, upon Credit of their Wages, are ſupply'd with Dyet, Cloaths, and other neceſſaries, often to the full amount of their Wages, the ſaid Apprentices concealing their being ſo, from the perſons who ſupply them as aforeſaid, ſo that after ſuch ſupplies and payment of the ſaid Servants Wages, upon Aſſignment thereof made to the perſons who have ſupply'd them, the ſaid perſons have been ſued 6 or 12 months after by the Maſters of the ſaid Servants, and the Wages recovered by the ſaid Maſters, and the perſons who have given Credit to the ſaid Servants, have been defeated of what was due to them.

All which is humbly ſubmitted.

AN

ACCOUNT

Of the many Frauds and Abuſes, which have been frequently Committed in the late War with *France*, and ſtill are continued to the great prejudice, and diſcouragement of Seamen.

A LIST OF HIS

ajeſties NAVY ROYAL,

litherto deſigned in the preſent Expedition againſt the DUTCH, with the Commanders names, number of Men and Guns, *April* 30. 1672.

Rank.	*Red Squadron.*	*Commanders.*	*Men.*	*Guns.*
1	Royal Prince, Admiral,	Royal Highneſs, Captain Cox,	850	100
1	London, Vice-Admiral,	Sir *Edw. Spragge*,	750	90
1	Charles, Rere-Admiral,	Sir *John Harman*,	750	96
1	Saint Michael,	Sir *Robert Holmes*,	600	90
2	Victory,	Lord *Offory*,	530	80
2	Old James,	Captain *Hayward*,	500	68
2	Rain-bow,	Captain *Storey*,	420	56
3	Cambridge,	Sir *Frecheville Hollys*,	400	66
3	Reſolution,	Captain *Berrey*,	400	66
3	Monmouth,	Captain *Beach*,	400	66
3	Fairfax,	Captain *Legge*,	340	66
3	Anne,	Captain *Waterworth*,	340	60
3	Revenge,	Captain *Hart*,	350	58
3	York,	Captain *Elliot*,	340	58
3	Dunkirck,	Captain *Courtney*,	340	58
4	Greenwich,	Captain *Green*,	280	60
4	Briſtol,	Captain *Wilde*,	220	48
4	Yarmouth,	Captain *Courtney*,	240	56
4	Diamond,	Captain *Fowles*,	220	48
4	Dover,	Captain *Ernley*,	220	48
4	Sweep-ſtakes,	Captain *Kanning*,	170	36
4	Adventure,	Captain *Tyrwhitt*,	180	40
4	Foreſter,	Captain *Killegrew*,	140	28
5	Nightingal,	Captain *Clark*,	140	28
5	Algier,	Captain *Krivet*,	140	28
5	Portſmouth Sloop,	Captain *Pearce*,	30	6
6	Fanfan,	Captain *Pibus*,	30	6

Rank.	*Blew Squadron.*	*Commanders.*	*Men.*	*Guns.*
1	Royal James, Admiral,	Lord *Sandwich*,	800	100
1	Soveraign,	Sir *Joſeph Jorden*,	850	100
1	St. Andrew,	Sir *John Kempthorn*,	750	90
2	Henry,	Captain *Digby*,	530	74
2	Triumph,	Captain *Hannam*,	500	74
2	St. George,	Captain *Darcy*,	460	64
2	Unicorn,	Captain *James*,	420	56
3	Rupert,	Sir *John Holmes*,	400	66
3	Warſpite,	Captain *Roberts*,	400	65
3	Edgar,	Captain *Wetwange*,	400	60
3	Mountague,		360	60
3	Gloceſter,	Captain *Coleman*,	340	58
3	Mary,	Captain *Brooks*,	360	60
3	Plymouth,	Captain *Strickland*,	340	58
3	French Ruby,	Captain *Romcoyle*,	400	60
4	Leopard,	Captain *Brown*,	280	54
4	Ruby,	Captain *Pyne*,	220	48
4	Antelop,	Captain *Strickland*,	200	46
4	Bonaventure,	Captain *Tremanian*,	220	46
4	Crown,	Captain *Finch*,	220	46
4	Faulcon,	Captain *Montague*,	170	40
4	Tyger,	Captain *Turner*,	170	40
5	Mermaid,	Captain *Hambleton*,	140	30
5	Pearl,	Captain *Aſhby*,	140	24
5	Holmes,	Captain *Clark*,	120	22
6	Emſworth Sloop,	Captain *Trotter*.	030	6
6	Spy,		030	6

Ships not yet ordered into Squadrons.

2	Royal Katherine,	Sir *John Chicheley*,	520	76
3	Dreadnought,	Captain *Ludman*,	360	58
3	Monk,	Captain *Ludman*,	340	58
4	Dragon,	Captain *Harbor*,	180	38
4	Portland,	Captain *Gay*,	240	48
4	Conſt. Warwick,	Captain *Hambleton*,	160	34
4	New-caſtle,	Captain *Langſton*,	260	48
4	Reſerve,	Captain *Grant*,	250	46
4	St. David,	Captain *Pool*,	260	48
4	Nonſuch,	Captain *Legat*,	170	40
4	Jerſey,		170	38
5	Phenix,	Captain *Reaves*,	160	38
5	Fr. Victory,	Captain *Fletcher*,	170	34
5	Dartmouth,	Captain *Sadlington*,	150	28
5	Succeſs,	Captain *Watſon*,	160	30
5	Garland,	Captain *Wyburn*,	150	28
5	Guernſey,	Captain *Mountague*,	150	28
5	Richmond,	Captain *Ball*,	130	24
6	Drake,	Captain *Temple*,	70	10
4	Princeſs,	Captain *Monday*,	250	52

Total Number of { Ships, ——— 116. Men, ——— 23530. Guns, ——— 4092.

Fire-ſhips.

	Commanders.	*Men.*	*Guns.*
1	Caſtle,	45	8
2	Ann *and* Chriſtopher,	*William Humble*, 40	8
3	Supply,	*Henry Williams*, 35	8
4	Bantam,	*Henry Patizon*, 40	8
5	Alice *and* Francis,	*Ezek. Jennings*, 35	8
6	Katherine,	*Thomas Andrews*, 35	8
7	Succeſs,	*Matth. Dawſon*, 30	8
8	Rachel,	*John Kelſey*, 30	8
9	Thomas *and* Edward,	*John Holmes*, 35	8
10	Olive-Branch,	*William Lee*, 35	8
11	Samuel *and* Ann,	*Richard Hadock*, 35	8
12	Robert,	*Richard Cole*, 35	8
13	Fountain,	Captain *Stout*, 35	8
14	Francis,	*Thomas Wiltſhire*, 40	8
15	Hopewell,	*Ralph Wrenn*. 35	8
16	Little Lyon,	30	2

Hoſpital Ships.

1	Katherine,	*John Griſt*,	40	12
2	Johns Advice,	*Ralph Fracey*.	40	16

Beſide 24. Katches, or Tenders.

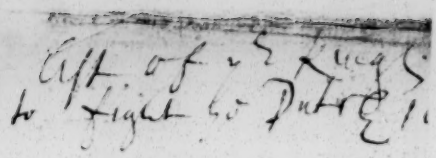
A Liſt of the French Fleet, being the White *Squadron*.

	Tuns.	*Guns.*	*Men.*
St. Philip,	1500	78	500
Dreadful,	1300	68	450
Magnificent,	1300	68	450
Thunderbolt,	1300	68	450
Thunder,	1300	60	400
Grand,	1100	64	400
Conqueror,	1100	64	400
Illuſtrious,	1100	64	400
Admirable,	1100	64	400
Invinceable,	1050	64	400
Nonſuch,	1100	64	400
Excellent,	1050	56	350
Strong,	1000	56	350
Lofty,	1000	50	350
Raſh,	900	52	325
Valiant,	900	52	325
Sage,	950	50	300
Standard,	850	50	300
Happy	850	48	300
Bourbone,	800	48	300
Prince,	900	48	300
Ruby,	800	48	300
Duke,	800	48	300
Northern Wind,	800	48	300
Lightning,	600	40	250
Galliard,	640	40	250
Gliſterer,	600	40	250
Halcyon,	600	40	230
Adventure,	550	38	200
Bold,	500	38	200

	Tuns.	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Light Ships.			
Tempeſt,	150	14	60
Morning,	150	14	60
Border,	120	12	60
Subtle,	130	14	60
Lutone,	150	14	60
Galliard,	150	14	60
Fire-Ships.			
Adventure,	300	18	40
Concluſion,	300	18	40
Undertaker,	300	18	40
Unknown,	300	18	40
Eſmiſton,	400	20	44
Diſguiſe,	350	20	40
Vigilant,	350	20	40
Deſerve,	350	20	40
Flutes.			
The Lowe,	400	18	40
Rochel,	400	18	40
Slowe,	500	20	40
Sluggard,	300	16	36

34500 *Tuns*, 1926. Guns, 10966. Men.

With Allowance. *London*, Printed by *E. Crouch*, for *Thomas Vere*, at the Angel without *New-Gate*. 1672.



THE

CASE

Of the Captains *of his* Majeſty's Fleet *humbly offer'd to the Honourable* Houſe of Commons.

It being generally believed, that the Captains who have ſerved in his Majeſty's Ships, during the late War with France, *have been rewarded* extra *for their Service by double Pay, which on the contrary is of Loſs to the ſaid Captains, and a conſiderable Summ ſaved to the Nation.*

A Captain of a 1ſt Rate having 754 Men allowed him, his former pay was	l.	s.	d.	
	21	00	00	*per* M.
His Allowance of Servants being one to every 20 Men is	33	06	00	*per* M.
which amounts to	54	06	00	*per* M.
The double Pay is	42	00	00	*per* M.
His Servants now allowed being 8, is	07	04	00	*per* M.
The Allowance with double Pay	49	04	00	*per* M.
So the Captain of a firſt Rate has leſs than formerly	05	02	00	*per* M.
Saved to the Nation by the Servants Proviſions and Deductions from the Captains Pay	36	11	00	*per* M.
A Captain of a 2d Rate's former Pay having 640 Men was	17	10	00	*per* M.
His Allowance of Servants being 32 comes to	27	16½	00	*per* M.
Which comes to	45	06	00	*per* M.
The double Pay is	35	00	00	*per* M.
Servants now allowed being 8, is	07	04	00	*per* M.
The Allowance with Pay doubled is	42	04	00	*per* M.
The Captain of a ſecond Rate has leſs than formerly	03	02	00	*per* M.
Saved by the Servants Proviſions and Deductions from the Captains Pay	31	14	00	*per* M.
A Captain of a third Rate having 476 Men his former Pay was	14	00	00	*per* M.
His Allowance of Servants being 23 comes to	20	00	00	*per* M.
which is	34	00	00	*per* M.
The double Pay is	28	00	00	*per* M.
Servants now allowed being 6 comes to	05	08	00	*per* M.
The Allowance with double Pay	33	08	00	*per* M.
The Captain of a third Rate has leſs than formerly	00	12	00	*per* M.
Saved by the Servants Proviſions and Deductions from the Captains Pay	20	01	00	*per* M.
Saved to the Nation out of every 1ſt. Rate	36	11	00	*per* M.
Saved to the Nation out of every 2d. Rate	31	14	00	*per* M.
Saved to the Nation out of every 3d. Rate	20	01	00	*per* M.
In all	88	06	00	*per* M.

And ſo proportionably for the reſt of the Navy, which amounts to conſiderably more than e half Pay deſired to be eſtabliſhed.

And it appearing by the foregoing Scheme, that what his Majeſty was pleaſed to deſign as ıcouragement to the ſaid Officers, has been detrimental, yet they were eaſy under it, in expeation of the promiſed Benefit of half Pay whilſt out of Employment; and it is hoped this Hoourable Houſe will take their Caſe into their moſt mature Conſideration, and do (as they alays have) promote the Honour of his Majeſty, the Good of their Country, and Welfare of ioſe who have ventured their Lives to make this Kingdom Happy; which the preſerving of fficers to ſerve upon any Emergency will undoubtedly do; eſpecially if it be conſidered how tal the want of them was likely to be in the beginning of the late War, and the encouragent given in Peace to other Captains abroad.

THE CASE

Of the Sea Captains *who have ſerved ſince the new Eſtabliſhment.*

By a Gentleman *who has ſerved in the* Navy 25 *Years.*

E52.

The CASE *of the Merchants concerned in the loſs of the Ship* VIRGIN, *(taken in* May 1673. *by the* Spaniards *in the* Weſt-Indies*) as it was briefly ſtated and preſented to his Majeſty by Sir* Richard Lloyd, *and Sir* Thomas Exton, *being Authorized ſo to do by his Majeſties Order in Councel of the* 24th. *of* July 1677.

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59.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

His Majeſties Order in Counſcel, declaring the Government of *Spain* reſponſible for the Injuries done his Subjects, by the Capture of the Ship *Virgin*, taken by them in the *Weſt-Indies*.

IN obedience to your Majeſties Order in Councel of the 24. of *July*, wherein you are pleaſed to declare, that the Merchants, Owners and Freighters of the Ship *The Virgin of London*, (*Edmund Cooke* Maſter) made it appear to your Majeſty by their Councel learned, That it was impoſſible to put in execution the Diſpatches obtained from the Queen of *Spain*, for the Reparation and Satisfaction of the Loſſes and Damages ſuſtained by the violent Seizure, and unjuſt Condemnation of the ſaid Ship and her Lading, and that the Government of *Spain* is chargable with, and ought to be Reſponſible for the ſame; and by which Order you are pleaſed to command us to examine all the proceedings that have been in the Caſe, and to Report to your Majeſty whether the Methods preſcribed by the Treaties between both Crowns, have been punctually obſerved, and how far Letters of Marque and Reprizals do lye in the Caſe: We do moſt humbly certifie your Majeſty, that we find by the Depoſitions of four or five perſons, taken in your Majeſties High Court of Admiralty, that the aforeſaid Ship *The Virgin*, of the burthen of 130 Tun, was in or about *Auguſt* 1672. laden with ſeveral Merchandizes in the Port of *London*, on the accompt of *James Littleton*, and Company, *Engliſh* Merchants, and thence bound for *Jamaica*: that in *September* following ſhe arrived there, and was re-laden thence on the ſame Accompt with Sugar, Indico, and other Merchandizes, and bound directly to the Port of *London*; and on the 10th. of *May* 1673. was met with (about forty Leagues to the Weſt of the *Havana*) by three *Spaniſh* Men of War, whereof *Philip Fitz-Garald* was Admiral, who boarded the ſaid Ship, and diſpoſſeſſed the Maſter and Company of her, and her Lading, (though the Governour of *Jamaica*'s Let-paſs was ſhewed to him) putting them into two Boats, with little or no Proviſion, to ſhift for themſelves, ſo that they were expoſed to great hardſhip, and hazard of their lives, and forced to row 360 Leagues before they could get to *Jamaica*.

The manner of the Capture of the Ship *Virgin*.

The Maſter makes out his Loſſes to the Governour of *Jamaica*, and he ſends to the *Havana* to demand ſatisfaction, and is denied.

That the ſaid *Cooke* immediately upon his arrival in *July* 1673. acquainted Sir *Thomas Linch* the Governour therewith, and produced a particular of the Lading of the ſaid Ship upon Oath, out of his Pocket-Book, being required by the ſaid Governour to compute the value, which with the Damage, the Freight, Wages, Ammunition, Proviſions, loſs of Market, loſs of time, and imployment of the Proceed of the Cargo, amounts to the ſum of 12863 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.* Sir *Thomas Linch* thereupon ordered Captain *Burfield*, in his Majeſties Ship *The Portland*, to go to the *Havana*, to demand Reſtitution and Satisfaction of the Governour there: who anſwered, That he muſt go to the Crown of *Spain*, or *England*, to require it; and then went to the Court of Admiralty, and demanded

manded of the Judge of the ſaid Court, why they had not condemned the ſaid Ship and her Lading? ſome of the Court anſwered, That they knew not how to juſtifie the condemning of her, becauſe there was then, and at the time of the Capture, a Peace betwixt both Crowns: whereto the Governour replied, Let not that trouble you, I will anſwer it, for I am King of this place; and thereupon commanded them to condemn her: and the ſaid Ship and her Lading were accordingly condemned, and ſold as Prize. Satisfaction being denied at the *Havana*, *Burfield* and *Cooke* the Maſter who accompanied him, returned to *Jamaica*.

Cooke the Maſter makes his Addreſs to his Majeſty in Councel, and his Majeſties Order thereupon.

In *November* 1673. *Cooke* came to *London*, and upon his humble Petition to your Majeſty, you were graciouſly pleaſed on the 5th. of *December* in Councel to command my Lord *Arlington*, then your Majeſties Principal Secretary of State, to ſend the Narrative preſented to you by *Cooke*, and to write effectually in your Majeſties Name, to Sir *William Godolphin* your Ambaſſador at the Court of *Spain*, to repreſent to his moſt Catholick Majeſty, your Majeſties Reſentments of the Injuries done to your Subjects, and to demand Satisfaction for the ſame: And his Lordſhip was alſo ordered to acquaint the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador reſiding here, with the aforeſaid Complaints.

His Reference to the Lords of the Committee for Trade.

Upon a ſecond Petition of *Cooke*'s, your Majeſty was pleaſed on the 27th. of *February* 167¾. to refer the matter to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee for Trade, and to require them to Report to your Majeſty what was fit to be done for the Petitioners relief.

His Majeſties Order on the Lords Report, if ſatisfaction be not given within four months, then Reprizals.

On the 5th. of *March* 167¾. their Lordſhips did order, that the ſaid *Cooke* and Company ſhould make out upon Oath before the Judge of your Majeſties High Court of Admiralty, the manner and circumſtances of the Capture, and the damages and loſs ſuſtained by reaſon of the Capture, and to preſent the ſame to their Lordſhips with all ſpeed: which was accordingly done in due form of Law, the ſum and ſubſtance whereof is above ſpecified: Which being exhibited to your Majeſty in Councel, you did by your Order of the 3d. of *July* 1674. command the Petitioners to elect a fit perſon to preſent to your Majeſty, to be ſent by you with Letters Credential to the Court of *Spain*, to demand Reparation and Satisfaction for the Depredations aforeſaid; declaring by the ſaid Order, that if Satisfaction was denied, or delayed by the ſpace of four months, you would grant them Letters of Reprizal.

Cooke goes to *Spain* with Letters Credential, and ſolicites ten months for ſatisfaction, but can obtain none.

Edmund Cooke the Maſter, was the perſon ſent to *Spain*, who continued his Solicitations there by Sir *William Godolphin* your Majeſties Ambaſſador, for the ſpace of ten months, to no purpoſe; therefore by an Order of the 9th. of *June* 1675. he is recalled home: But before he came from *Madrid*, and after the receipt of the aforeſaid Order, the Queen gave him a Diſpatch for the *Havana*, bearing date the 2d. of *July* 1675. thereby declaring that plenary Reſtitution ought to be made to the ſaid *Edmund Cooke* of the value of the Prize, (except the value of the *Campecha-Wood*) notwithſtanding the confirmation of the ſaid Sentence by the Council of the *Indies*, and her approbation of it by her *Cedula* of the 19th. of *April* 1674. ſhe thereby giving her Fifth to the Privateer, which by the Commiſſion or Diſpatch above mentioned, is declared to be null and void.

On the 14th. of *July* 1675. the Petitioners did again complain to your Majeſty, and in their Petition did ſet forth the Reaſons why the ſaid Diſpatch

was

was insignificant: whereupon your Majesty did that day order a Copy of the Petition and Dispatch to be delivered to Mr. Secretary *Coventry*, and that he should acquaint *Don Petro de Ronquillis*, Envoy Extraordinary of *Spain*, with the Petitioners complaints; and that your Majesty in expectation of a satisfactory Answer from the Court of *Spain*, had thus long forborn to do Right to your Subjects; and that if satisfaction were not forthwith given, you could no longer deny them Letters of Reprizal, to enable them to recover the same.

Letters of Reprizal again promised, if satisfaction were not forthwith given.

On the 13th of *July* 1677. the Petitioners made their humble Address to your Majesty, to be heard by their Council upon the whole matter; and on the 24th of *July* your Majesty was pleased to hear their Council, and to make the aforesaid Order to us directed, and you did at the same time command Mr. Secretary *Coventry*, to write to Sir *William Godolphin* your Ambassador in *Spain*, to acquaint that Court how your Majesty is pressed in the case, and that he vigorously insist for satisfaction; and to let them know, that your Majesty hath under your consideration the granting of Letters of Reprizal, and must give effectual orders therein, if speedy Justice be not done.

The Hearing before the King and Council, and his Majesties Order thereupon.

Having out of the Papers and Orders that were brought to us, deduced with as much brevity as we could, the foregoing Narrative of all the proceedings that have been in this Case; It is our most humble Opinion, That (in regard your Majesty has but newly received satisfaction that the Government of *Spain* is Responsible for the Injuries above mentioned) it may be proper for your Majesty to command, that a Copy of this Narrative be sent to your Ambassador, to present to his most Catholick Majesty, that he may see the several Instances that have been made from time to time, and to order him to require Reparation and Satisfaction to be made within six months from the delivery thereof. This will put the Question out of dispute, whether the Methods prescribed by the Treaties between both Crowns, have been punctually observed, and will make the demand of Justice most fully compleat; and then your Majesty may both by the Law of Nations, and the aforesaid Treaties, grant to the Complainants Letters of Reprizal, for the Recovery of their loss and damage.

The Judges Opinion upon the whole Case.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Majesties Royal Wisdom. *September* 77.

RICH. LLOYD.
THO. EXTON.

Upon this Report, confirmed by his Majesty in Council in *September* was three years, the King of *Spain* was allowed but six months time to give satisfaction to the Petitioners, and it is now above three years since, and yet no satisfaction given them, notwithstanding the many instances and diligences his Majesties Ambassador in that Court, hath since made to that King, besides the delivery of the Report: So that there being no hopes or expectation of Justice to come from that Court in this Case, it is the humble Supplication of the Petitioners, that now at length his Majesty would grant them Letters of Reprizals, to enable them to recover their losses and damages sustained by the Capture of the said Ship, it being acknowledged to have been illegal both by the late Queen Regent, and the King of *Spain* that now is; some of the Petitioners being utterly ruined upon this very account, and must inevitably perish in Prison, unless timely supported by his Majesties Justice and Protection.

K. Great Britain. Commons, H. of

The CASE *of the Soldiers, Clothiers, Maſters, and Owners of Ships, and others concern'd in the* Army *and* Tranſport Debentures.

I. THE Army *Debentures* were Iſſued for Services perform'd about Twelve Years ſince, but have carried Intereſt only from *Chriſtmaſs* 1701.

II. Some of the *Tranſport Debentures* were Iſſued for Reducing of *Ireland* in 1690 and 1691; and others, for other Services, in 1693, 1696 and 1697.

III. There has not been any Principal paid on any of the ſaid *Debentures*, other than ſuch as have been Sunk by the Purchaſe of the Forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland*.

IV. By the Act 1 *Anne Regine* for making good Deficiencies, and for preſerving the publick Credit, It is Enacted, **That whatever of the ſaid Debentures ſhall remain unpaid and unſatisfied by the Produce of the ſaid Forfeited Eſtates, ſhall be made good in the next Seſſions of Parliament after the** 24th **day of** June 1703, **with the ſaid Intereſt of** 5 l. **per Cent. per Ann.** from the ſeveral times in the ſaid Act mentioned.

V. Proviſion was made 2 & 3 *Anne Regine* for One Years Intereſt upon all the ſaid Debentures, and All thoſe that remain'd unſatisfied, were Appointed to be Regiſtered within Six Months after the 25*th*. of *December* 1704.

VI. 3 *Anne Regine* another Years Intereſt was provided for the ſaid unſatisfied Debentures.

VII. All the ſaid *Forfeited Eſtates* being now Sold, and the ſaid unſatisfied Debentures having been Regiſtered in purſuance of the ſaid Act, do amount unto the Sum of 950000 *l.* or thereabouts, which is the Chief (if not the only) publick Debt for which no Proviſion is made.

Wherefore it is humbly pray'd, That the Honourable Houſe of Commons will make good the Principal, and the remaining Intereſt of the ſaid Unſatisfied Debentures, according to the Act of Parliament, 1 Anne Regine, for that purpoſe.

THE CASE OF THE *Soldiers, Clothiers, Maſters,* and *Owners* of Ships, and others concern'd in the *Army* and *Tranſport Debentures.*

MUSEUM BRITANNICUM

K. Great Britain. Commons, H. of

54

The CASE of the Proprietors of the Army and Tranſport Debentures.

4/6 m. 7 71.

THE ſaid Army Debentures were iſſued for Services perform'd about Eighteen Years ſince, but have carry'd Intereſt at 5 *l. per Cent.* only from *Chriſtmas* 1701.

No part of the Principal on any of the ſaid Debentures hath been paid, other than ſuch as have been ſunk by the Purchaſe of the Forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland*. All which being Sold, there remain of the ſaid Debentures (including Intereſt) above One Million unſatisfied.

By an Act *Primo Annæ Reginæ*, for making good Deficiencies, and preſerving the Publick Credit, it is Enacted, " *That whatever of the ſaid* " *Debentures ſhall remain unpaid and unſatisfied by the Produce of the ſaid* " *Forfeited Eſtates, ſhall be made good in the next Seſſions of Parlia-* " *ment, after the 24th Day of* June, 1703, *with Intereſt at* 5 l. per " Cent. per Ann.

However Proviſion hath only been made for Intereſt of the ſaid Debentures to *Chriſtmas* 1708, the laſt Year whereof is order'd in Tallies on Candles, but not iſſued.

But no Proviſion being made for the Principal and remaining Intereſt, the ſaid Debentures are at above 40 *l. per Cent.* Diſcount, to the unſpeakable Prejudice of the ſaid Proprietors, and the great Diſcredit of the Publick Funds.

Tho' an Annual Proviſion for the Intereſt of the ſaid Debentures has been ſome Relief to Rich Proprietors, yet many others have (as to their Sorrow can be prov'd) been oblig'd to Mortgage their ſaid Debentures for the Support of their Families, and ſome are ready to Periſh for want of the Principal and Intereſt due on the ſaid Debentures.

The ſaid Debentures were iſſued by Commiſſioners appointed by Parliament, and therefore eſteem'd by the Proprietors as Bills drawn by this *Honourable Houſe*; and Her Majeſty having ſo graciouſly Recommended to this Houſe the making good all former Engagements, and this being ſo immediately Parliamentary,

It is moſt humbly Prayed,

That this Honourable Houſe *will make ſuch Proviſion for all the Principal and Intereſt due on the ſaid Debentures, as for the Navy Bills or any other Deficiency; that it may appear to all the World, That Acts of Parliament are deſervedly eſteem'd Sacred, and that no Man ſhall be Ruin'd by depending on the* HONOUR *and* JUSTICE *of this Houſe, as many muſt be, if effectual Proviſion for the Principal and Intereſt due on the ſaid Debentures is not made.*

THE CASE OF THE Proprietors of the Army and Tranſport Debentures.

K Great-Britain. Commons, H. of

The Deplorable

CASE

OF THE

Officers, Soldiers, and Clothiers,

Proprietors of the Army and Tranſport Debentures.

BY an Act made in the Firſt Year of Her preſent Majeſty's Reign, for making good Deficiencies, and Preſerving the Publick Credit, It was therein amongſt other things provided, *That ſuch of the ſaid Debts therein,* and in one other Act (therein recited) mentioned, *That ſhould remain unſatisfied by the Produce of the ſaid Forfeited Eſtates in* Ireland, *ſhould be made good the next Seſſions of Parliament, after the* 24th *of* June 1703. *together with Intereſt after the rate of* Five Pounds per Cent. per Annum *from the reſpective Days therein expreſſed.*

THAT the ſaid *Iriſh* Lands being Sold, the ſaid Officers and others, Proprietors of the ſaid Army and Tranſport Debentures (notwithſtanding they have been out of their Money Ten or Twelve Years, having received neither *Intereſt* nor *Principal*, the ſaid Eſtates falling ſhort to make good the ſame) are left without any *Proviſion* for their ſaid DEBTS, which made all the ſaid *Debentures* at a prodigious *diſcount*; and the preſent BILL now depending in this Honourable Houſe, for giving the Purchaſers of the *Iriſh* Forfeitures a *further Time* to pay in their reſpective Purchaſe-Money, has made them to **fall,** that they are now at about *Forty per Cent. diſcount*: And in Caſe the ſaid BILL ſhould paſs without ſome further Proviſion for the ſaid Debentures, the ſaid *Diſcount* will be much **greater:** Which will be for the Benefit of the ſaid Purchaſers, but tend to the **Ruine** of ſeveral Hundreds of Families intereſted in the ſaid Debentures, who had been otherwiſe provided for in the ſecond general Mortgage, had not the *Bill for Sale of the ſaid Forfeited Eſtates* been then depending.

NOTE. THAT all other Deficiencies being provided for, there are no other publick Debts that bear any *Diſcount*. But in Caſe the ſaid Debentures are not ſome way provided for, ſo as to bear an equal *Credit* with the other Deficiencies, it will bring a **General Diſcount** on all publick *Debts*.

It is therefore humbly hoped, That this Honourable Houſe will make ſuch Proviſion for the ſame, as to their great Wiſdom and Juſtice ſhall ſeem meet.

The Deplorable

CASE

Of the *Officers*, *Soldiers*, and *Clothiers*, Proprietors of the Army and Tranſport Debentures, who have been out of their Money *Ten* or *Twelve* Years.

816. m. 7
73.

A PROJECT *humbly offered to the Honourable Houſe of Commons by* John Sudbury *and* Robert Griffith, *to prevent Seamen being cheated of their Pay by Ticket-buyers and others; and to Man the Fleet with more Expedition and leſs Charge than has yet been, and that without any further Charge to the King or Nation.* 56

Imprimis, If one Third Part of the Seamens Wages were always in *Specie*, and applyed to pay the Seamens Pay-Tickets at ſight, the Poor Seamen need not (as they have formerly done) ſell their Pay-Tickets for Five, Six, Eight, and Ten Shillings *per* Pound Loſs, and be forced to take Twelve Months Pay inſtead of Thirteen Months: Whereby it plainly appears, that the Ticket-buyers and others, do gain at 5 *s. per* Pound Loſs, above 32500 *l. per annum* out of the 15000 Mens Pay that are now fixt upon the Naval Fund. Beſides which, the Seamens Wives being forced to live long upon Credit, are forced to pay (we may boldly ſay) 18 *d.* for what they might have for 14 *d.* ready mony. Now could the Men have ready Money for their Tickets, it would not only ſupport them, but make their Credit better, and free them from that intolerable Oppreſſion they have a long time groan'd under. There might be a Ticket Office maintain'd, *viz.* Every Seaman to allow 6 *d. per* Month out of his Pay; which being 15000 Six pence's, is *per annum* but —— 4875 *l.*

Which is far ſhort of - —— 32500 *l.*

It may be objected, That there cannot be always ſo much ready Money applyed to that Uſe.

We anſwer, That the City of *London*, or any other Perſons, will Lend the King Money upon the Naval Fund; it being as neceſſary a Fund, and as probable to continue, as any one Fund in the Nation.

It may be objected, That it will be difficult to Ballance Accounts with the Exchequer, Navy Office, and Pay Office.

We anſwer, That an Alphabetical Table of every Ships Name will do it; as by example, Suppoſe the Ships Name is *Albemarle*. Paid to *John Scot* as *per* Ticket dated *Auguſt* 10. 1698. 14 l. 19 s. 00 d. So that all the Ships and Mens Pay may be eaſily diſcounted for, and they may know eaſily what Sums of Money, and what Number of Men are unpaid, when they deſign to pay the whole Fleet.

It may be objected, That Men may be turned over from one Ship to another in the *Downes*, at *Spithead*, or Buoy of the *Nore*, or elſewhere; and ſo cannot have their Tickets paid.

We anſwer, That Commiſſioners and Clerks may be always ready at *London*, to pay whatever Powers that are lawful, that ſhall be ſent to them from *Spithead*, or elſewhere; and that theſe Commiſſioners and Clerks be ready upon Notice, to pay thoſe at the *Nore*, and *Chatham*, thoſe Places being near *London*. Theſe Commiſſioners or Paymaſters, to receive a Monthly Account what Men are diſcharg'd from every Ship, and have Tickets for their Pay; which may be eaſily done, and the Poor Seamen well paid, and their Wives and Children relieved from Starving at home; which we preſume, will be more ſerviceable to the Nation, than to enrich thoſe Caterpillars the Ticket-buyers, and others. For doubtleſs all Men will allow, that the Seamen juſtly deſerve their Full Pay. With ſubmiſſion, we preſume that all Flag-Officers, and thoſe that deſign the Welfare of the Kingdom, and the good of the Seamen, will agree in the ſame Opinion, That what is here propoſed will be a great Advantage to the Seamen, and Relief to their Wives and Children; and conſequently, very ſerviceable to the Nation.

The King might ſave one half of the yearly Charge he hath been at for Impreſſing Seamen, for ſhould His Majeſty be pleaſed to publiſh a Proclamation (whenever occaſion requires it) with an Aſſurance of their Pay-Tickets to be paid at ſight, doubtleſs that Encouragement (joined with the uſual Bounty money) would Man the Fleet with more Expedition, and leſs Charge, than was ever yet known; for the Men have been more griev'd at the ſelling of their Tickets at ſo great a Loſs, than at all the hardſhips they have, or can endure: So that Two Tenders would ſerve inſtead of Four, for every Firſt and Second Rate Ship (Flag Ships excepted) and one Tender for every Third Rate.

It may be objected, That the Regiſtred Seamen are already obliged to Man the Fleet upon Notice given to them.

We anſwer, That when a War breaks out (which God forbid) one half of thoſe Men will be abroad at *Eaſt* or *Weſt Indies*, or the Streights, which will conſequently hinder the Fleet from being expeditiouſly Mann'd without the ſame Charges as before. Now the paying the Tickets being a general Benefit to all Seamen that enter themſelves in his Majeſties Service, we dare affirm (as we ſaid before) the King might ſave one half of the yearly Charges, and give an inexpreſſible Satisfaction to the Nation in general, and the Seamen in particular.

Had we an Order to take an Account from every one that have ſold their Tickets, and that have Tickets unſold, we could make the Loſs appear to be ſo great, that we have great reaſon to believe, the Parliament would prevent the like Abuſe for the future.

JOHN SUDBURY.
ROB. GRIFFITH.

THE GRIEVANCE OF THE SEAMEN.

REASONS

Humbly offer'd to the Honourable House of Commons, *for Passing a Clause to Encourage the Seamen, &c. by Paying and Satisfying their Tickets, with a Small Allowance.*

1. THAT the Allowance of 12 *d. per Pound* at *London*, and 15 *d.* at other Ports, as is by the said Clause propounded by the Undertakers, will not be above 5 or 6 *per Cent.* which is not more than their Charges have or will be, in going to receive their Money, after they have stayed 15 or 20 Months, or a longer time, either at the *Buoy* in the *Nore*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, or other Ports, where they are generally paid: Whereas formerly Seamen have been necessitated to Discount their Pay for Support of themselves and Families before the Ships come to be paid, and have allowed from 30 to 40 *per Cent.* or more.

2. The Seamen being well paid, it will encourage them to Serve His Majesty, so that a great part of the Charge of Tenders, Impress Money, and Bounty Money, may be saved.

3. It will be of very great advantage, because oftentimes the Sailer when he comes home (and finds not Money to pay him) sells his Wages at very great Loss, which Loss makes him uncapable of Paying his Creditors their whole Money; and for fear of a Goal, takes away what he has, and withdraws himself into Foreign Service, and leaves his Family to Starve, or to the Parish, which is as bad.

4 It will encourage Tradesmen to trust their Wives, when at Sea, upon much more reasonable Terms, when the Tradesmen know that at the Return of the Ships they may have their Money, without staying 5 or 6 years, as some have done.

5. It will save the Nation a great deal of Money, both in Wages and Victuals, in regard they need not keep the Seamen longer in Pay than they Serve, since they can receive their Full Pay upon their Tickets, when produced at any Port; which often for want of Money, hath brought a greater Charge upon the Government, to Pay them (by the Delay of Payment at their First Coming into Port) than the Whole Debt due to them was at first.

6. It will prevent a great deal of Trouble by Recalls; for the Manner of Transferring Men from Ship to Ship without Tickets, hath oftentimes prevented Seamen in their own persons, by their being in other Ships in Remote Parts, to appear when the Ship is called to be Paid, and have been forced to have stayed for their Money several years longer, until the Ship cometh to a Recall, and they be present.

7. The Seamen being well paid, will prevent them from Deserting His Majesty's Service, and in a great measure, stop for the future the Clamours that have been made by the *Q*'s and *R*'s.

All which, we the Undertakers, do humbly submit to the Consideration of this Honourable House.

REASONS

For paſſing a Clauſe, in a Bill, for encouraging Seamen, &c.

May it pleaſe your Honours,

1. THE Seamen being well paid their Tickets, will be encouraged to ſerve Her Majeſty, and by that means a great part of the Charge of Tenders, Impreſt Money, and Bounty Money, (which are Conſiderable Articles of the Nations Naval Expence) will be ſaved.

2. The Propoſed Method will be of farther advantage, becauſe oftentimes the Sailor, when he comes home, and finds not Money to pay him, ſells his Wages at very great loſs; which loſs makes him uncapable of Paying his Creditors their Whole Money: and then, for fear of a Goal, he takes away what he has, and with-draws himſelf into Foreign Service, and leaves his Family to ſtarve, or, at beſt, to the Pariſh; which laſt is an Inconvenience Deplorable enough.

3. Hereby alſo Tradeſmen will be Encouraged to Truſt Mariners Wives when their Husbands are at Sea, and that upon much more reaſonable Terms; ſince the Tradeſmen will know, that at the Return of the Ships, they will be paid, without ſtaying Five or Six Years, as ſome of the Tradeſmen have hitherto done, for their Money.

4. And it will ſave this Kingdom a great deal of Money, both in Wages and Victuals, in regard they need not keep the Seamen longer in Pay than they ſerve; ſince the Seamen can receive their Pay upon their Tickets, with a moderate Allowance, when produced at any Port: Whereas oftentimes, for want of Money, it hath hitherto, by delay of Payment to the Seamen, at their Firſt Coming into Port, brought a greater Charge upon the Government than the whole Debt due to them at firſt.

5. Beſides the Tickets being thus paid, will prevent a great deal of trouble by Recalls; for the manner of Transferring Men from Ship to Ship, without Tickets, hath oftentimes prevented Seamen in their own perſons, by their being in other Ships in Remote Parts, to appear when the Ship is called to be Paid; and thoſe Seamen have been forced to ſtay for their Money ſeveral years longer, until the Ship came again to a Recall, and they were themſelves preſent in perſon.

6. The Seamen being Well Paid, will prevent them from Deſerting Her Majeſty's Service, and in a great meaſure, ſtop for the future the Clamours that have been made by the *Q*'s and *R*'s.

7. The propoſed Allowance is 12 *d. per* Pound at *London*, and 15 *d.* at other Ports, which is no more than the Seamens Charges have and will be in going to receive their Money, after they have ſtaid Fifteen or Twenty Months, or a longer time, at the *Buoy* in the *Nore*, *Chatham*, *Portſmouth*, or other Ports, where they are generally paid.

8. The Seamen muſt and will own this Propoſal is ſufficiently for their advantage, ſince they have been formerly neceſſitated to Diſcount their Pay for ſupport of themſelves and Families, before the Ships came to be Paid; and have allowed from 30 to 40 *per Cent.* or more.

9. And if the Seamen are not or ſhall not be ſatisfied of the benefit hereof, they are ſtill left at liberty to keep their Tickets, till they ſhall become due by the ordinary Payment of the ſame, according to the Courſe of the Navy.

All which, the Undertakers do humbly ſubmit to the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe.

REASONS

Humbly Offer'd

To the Honourable Houſe

OF

COMMONS,

For Paſſing

A CLAUSE

To Encourage

The SEAMEN, &c.

The Caſe *of the* Purſers *of Her Majeſties Navy.*

THE Purſers of Her Majeſties Ships give Security to the Government for their Employments, and are obliged to paſs an Account for all the Proviſions and Money committed to their Charge.

Purſers give Security.

They are allowed a ſmall Salary, as Four Pounds *per* Month in a Firſt Rate Ship, and ſo leſs in proportion down to Forty Shillings *per* Month in a Fifth Rate.

Allow'd a ſmall Salary, but at more than Three times that Charge in Paying extraordinary Wages to their Steward, Cooper, &c.

This Salary can't be ſuppoſed to be the Profit or Benefit that ariſes from a Purſers Employment, he being at more than three times that Charge in providing Officers and Inſtruments under him, to take care of, and preſerve the Proviſions from Embezlements, and to iſſue the ſame to the Men according to the Queens Allowance. So that, Whereas in a Firſt Rate Ship the Purſers Salary is only Four Pound *per* Month, he generally gives his Steward (beſides the Wages allow'd to a Steward by the Queen) Five Pounds *per* Month out of his own Pocket. To his Stewards Mate, Forty Shillings *per* month. To his Cooper, Three Pounds *per* month. To his Coopers Mate, Twenty Shillings *per* month. And to many other their Aſſiſtants in proportion (as he and they can agree) to engage, and encourage them to be faithful, and diligent in their Duties, leſt he ſhould ſuffer by their Diſhoneſty or Neglect.

Allow'd the Eights for Waſt and Iſſuing the Proviſions in ſmall quantities, which were Received in Groſs.

A Purſer is alſo allow'd one eighth part, which is deducted out of the mens allowance of Proviſions, for iſſuing the Bread, Flower, Peas, Oatmeal, Butter and Cheeſe. And the reaſon of this allowance is, becauſe there is not only a Waſte by keeping all theſe Proviſions, as of Bread, very conſiderably, by its breaking, and turning to Duſt; of Butter, by that part next to the Firkin being not fit to be iſſued; of Cheeſe, by its Decaying with Mold and Rottenneſs, and being eaten with Mites, and other Inſects; of Peas, Oatmeal and Flower, by their being eaten by Cockroches, Weavels, and other Vermin, and by that part at the top, bottom and ſides of the Cask being often ſo damaged, as not being fit to be iſſued: beſides the general Loſs ſuſtained in all theſe Proviſions by Rats, which is very great. But there is yet a greater reaſon why *Purſers* are allow'd an eighth part for iſſuing the ſaid Proviſions, and that is, when the Bread comes aboard, they receive it by ſo many Hundred Weights, in one Draught of the Scale to every Hundred, but are obliged to weigh it out to the men, by Four pounds, Two pounds, and very often by a ſingle pound at a time. The Butter and Cheeſe are likewiſe charg'd to the Purſer by ſo many Hundred weights, which he is oblig'd to iſſue by a quarter of a pound, and two Ounces at a time, and ſo of the meaſure of the other Proviſions in proportion. So that this Allowance of the ſaid eighth part for Waſte, and the difference of weight, by iſſuing the Proviſions in ſuch ſmall Quantities which were received in Groſs, ſeldom proves ſufficient to indemnify the Purſer from being a Loſer thereby.

Proviſions Daily ſerv'd out.

Every Man in the Ship is allow'd a certain portion of all Species of Proviſions, which is as much his due as his Wages, and when there is a neceſſity to put them to a ſhorter Allowance they are paid by the Government for the ſame, which is deducted from the Purſer on the paſſing his Account.

Theſe

Theſe Proviſions are daily ſerv'd out to them by the Steward and his Aſſiſtants; but it has always been a Cuſtom not to ſerve out the Beer, but to let the Men drink what they pleaſe; the Coopers, and their Aſſiſtants attending continually both Night, and Day, to pump it out as the Men come for it, and taking care to prevent its being waſted. By this Care there is ſome part of the Beer ſav'd out of the ſaid Allowance, by which Beer ſo ſav'd, the Purſer is enabled to pay the Extra-wages he is obliged to give his Steward, Cooper, and other Inſtruments as aforeſaid, and to defray other unavoidable Expences. Whereas, on the contrary which ſometimes happens, when the Men drink more than their Allowance of Beer, the Purſer is the only ſufferer, being accountable to the Government for the ſame.

Cuſtom not to ſerve out the Beer.

Cuſtom to Sell Beer to the Brewers.

It has been a Cuſtom in the Navy time out of mind for Purſers to ſell to the Brewers, what Beer they had ſav'd, at ſuch price as they and the Brewers could agree, but generally at the rate of Thirty Shillings *per* Tunn, that, being the price allow'd by the Queen to Purſers, if Creditors for Beer on the Ballance of their Accounts; But about Twenty Years ago this Cuſtom being thought a Diſadvantage to the Government, in order to prevent it, the Commiſſioners of the Victualling by their Agents in every Port, paid the Purſers for what Beer or other Proviſions were thought fit to be left behind; which was alſo done many Years before that, by the Contractors for Victualling, who were ſome of them afterwards Commiſſioners. Nay it was then Cuſtomary to Advance Money to the Purſers for Three Weeks, or a Months Proviſion beforehand, of all Species, that thereby they might be enabled to pay their Captains and Officers Meſſes, for what Proviſions they left in their Hands, and buy what they could of the Men, by which the Government ſav'd very conſiderably, the Purſers being allow'd but a low price for the ſame; as Eight Pence for a piece of Beef, which would have otherwiſe coſt Fourteen pence; Six pence for a piece of Pork, which would have coſt Eleven pence or a Shilling. And ſo of the other Proviſions in proportion. But ſince this Cuſtom of the Agents (or Commiſſioners of the Victualing) their paying the Purſers for Beer, *&c.* has been diſus'd, (which was continued till about the Year 1699.) It is again become a practice for Purſers to ſell what Beer they ſave or are otherwiſe Creditors for, to the Brewers, as before, and indeed they are now under a neceſſity of ſo doing.

Commiſſioners and their Agents paid Purſers for Beer, *&c.*

Price allow'd Purſers for Proviſions.

Purſers under a neceſſity to Sell Beer.

For when their Ships are ordered to be fitted for the Sea, it is the Purſers duty to provide ſuch a quantity of Wood, Coals, Candles, and many other things call'd by the general Term of Neceſſaries, as are proper for the Voyage. And towards the Defraying this Charge, the Queen allows a certain Sum of Money, call'd Neceſſary Money, which ought to be paid to the Purſer before the Ship proceeds to Sea, but now is not paid in eight or nine Months after, and if it were, is not near ſufficient for that Service. The Purſer is nevertheleſs obliged to provide the ſaid Neceſſaries, or the Ship cannot go to Sea without them, and in caſe of Default the Captain complains againſt him, and he is liable to be diſmiſt of his Employment. The Purſer therefore that he may be enabled to carry on the Service; is obliged to ſell his Neceſſary Bill (which is given him inſtead of Money) at a great Diſcount, towards furniſhing the ſaid Neceſſaries, and then to deſire the Brewer to let him have Money for part of his Credit of Beer to provide the reſt.

But

But if it be enquired why ſome Purſers have ſo very large Credits for Beer, it is by ſupplying their Ships abroad with Wine, Rum or Brandy, at their own charge, in foreign Countries, where there are no Agents, nor Brewers to ſupply them with Beer; and by this means the whole quantity of Beer, for which the Men have Drank Wine, &c. in lieu, becomes due to the Purſer, and he was formerly paid for the ſame immediately on the paſſing his Accounts. But now Payments are ſo backward, that when Purſers have ſupply'd their Ships Abroad, and given Credit to the Government to the utmoſt of their ſubſtance, they have Bills made out for the ſame to be paid in Courſe, without any Intereſt, and theſe Bills remain three Years unpaid; by which ſome Purſers have been neceſſitated to ſell the ſame for leſs than half their Value, to ſuppott their Families. And it Naturally follows when others ſee ſuch Dangerous Rocks, they endeavour to avoid them, by taking what Money they can from the Brewers to Extenuate their Credits on the Government.

Why ſome Purſers ſo large Creditors for Beer.

Ballance Bills allow'd no Intereſt, tho' three Years unpaid.

Some Neceſſitated to Sell them for leſs than half their Value.

But what above all induces Purſers to ſell Beer to the Brewers, is that Method, or Rule in the Navy and Victualling Offices, not to permit a Purſer to paſs his Accounts if the Ship ſhould happen to be Loſt or Taken, unleſs he will ſtand to the Damage of all the Proviſions and Casks that were then actually on board her, when ſo loſt or taken: by which it has frequently happen'd that ſome Purſers who have ſupply'd their Ships abroad to the utmoſt of their Stocks and Credits, have ruin'd themſelves and their Families thereby, being allow'd nothing for the ſame at their return. VVhereas if Purſers were allow'd to draw Bills on the Commiſſioners of the Victualling, for what they become Creditors by ſupplying their Ships abroad; or were permitted to take up Money from the Agents, as formerly; or were the Purſers Ballance Bills paid upon paſſing their Accounts; or allow'd Intereſt as other Victualling Bills are; they would be encouraged to ſupply what part of the Victualling they are able, would have no reaſon to endeavour to ſolve themſelves any other way, and the Government would reap a very great Advantage thereby.

The hardſhip on Purſers when their Ships are Loſt or Taken.

THE CASE OF THE PURSERS *Of Her Majeſties Navy.*

Sir *Charles Cox*'s CASE.

A Complaint having been made of Abuſes in the Victualling-Office, a Committee of the Houſe of Commons was appointed to inquire into 'em.

One *John Bridgar*, a Cooper, inform'd the Committee, that he had ſeen ſome of the Queen's Butts in Sir *Charles Cox*'s Brewhouſe.

The Truth of the Caſe is this;

One *John Ridge* (who had been Maſter of a Preſs-Yacht, under the Marquiſs of *Carmarthen*) did, about *Auguſt* laſt, order three Butts (containing one Tun and a half) to be ſent to the ſaid Brewhouſe, to be fill'd with Beer, and ſaid he would give notice when they ſhould be fill'd; but he delaying to come according to his Promiſe, thoſe three Butts were not fill'd, but return'd empty to *Ridge*'s Quarters, and were never ſeen by Sir *Charles Cox*.

Theſe three are the only Butts belonging to the Queen, which upon a ſtrict Inquiry amongſt his Servants, he can find to have been within his Brewhouſe ſince *May* 1709. when he ceas'd to brew for the Queen, until *January* laſt, when he enter'd into a new Contract to brew for Her Majeſty.

Sir *Charles Cox* having in *September* laſt taken in a Partner, all the Casks both in his Brewhouſe and Cuſtomers Cellars were number'd and valu'd by two Coopers, *viz.* *John Bridgar*, the preſent Informer, and *William Pritchard*; when none of the Queen's Casks, except the ſaid three Butts, were found amongſt them, and thoſe three Butts were not put into the Account or Valuation of his Casks. For the Truth of which he appeals to the ſaid two Coopers.

Sir Charles Cox *hopes he ſhall not fall under the Cenſure of this Honourable Houſe, for an Accident, which he could not prevent, and from which the Queen has not receiv'd any Damage, nor he*

Sir *Charles Cox's*

CASE.

To the Honourable Houſe of Commons in Parliament Aſſembled, the Humble Petition and Offer of *James Armour*.

Honourable Patriots, Your Reſolution to Carry on the War, untill it Terminate in a happy Peace, doth Encourage Your Petitioner, Humbly to beg Leave, to lay before the Houſe his Propoſals, *for Providing Funds for Raiſing Money for this Years Service, and Paying all the National Debts Contracted by the War, and ſaving many Millions to the Kingdom, and making the* Exchequer *Credit of greater Repute than the* Bank, *or any Credit whatſoever.*

1ſt. FOR laying down Methods for providing Funds to Raiſe Money for the Charges of this Years War, without any New Taxes. Thus, ſince by an Act in the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, there are ſeveral Duties on Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, *Eaſt-Indie* Goods, *&c.* All continued to the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1720, for Raiſing Money by Way of Loan, and Paying the Debts Borrowed on the ſame, which tho' Morgaged to the ſaid time, Money may be raiſed out of the ſame Funds by new Morgages, if the Parliament ſhould think fit to continue them, untill the Morgages ſo made be Redeemed, *viz.* For every 63 *l.* 5 *s.* borrow'd the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1711. at 6 *per Cent* Intreſt, the Creditor is to have the Intreſt to the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1720, added to the 63 *l.* 5 *s.* which with the Compound Intreſt makes 100 *l.* Principal; and is to bear Intreſt from that time, payable Yearly out of the ſaid Funds, or to agree with the preſent Creditors of thoſe Morgages which are 9 Years to run. To convert their Annuities or Yearly Payments to a principal Sum, allowing them the Intreſt with Diſcompt of Compound and Rebate Intreſt, and to have Security on ſo much of theſe Funds as will pay them what there Yearly Intreſt Amounts to. Their Money being thus made a principal Sum, there will be a great over-plus for the Governments Service, which will prove a good Security for Borrowing Money, the Creditors having the Intreſt duly paid them.

2d. To lay down Ways to pay all the National Debts Contracted by this War, both Principal and Intreſt in 33 Years; if the Government will allow ſix *per Cent* Intreſt. and one *per Cent* more Yearly for paying the principal Sums, by half Years Payments, as may be demonſtrated by a Table of Intreſt, and if the Intreſt be more than 6 *per Cent* the Debts may be paid in a ſhorter time, always allowing one *per Cent* more than the Intreſt for paying the principal Sums.

3d. There may be many Millions ſaved of the Debts that are on the long Annuities of 99 Years, for ſinking the Principal, which Debts may be paid in 33 Years, according to the Table, to the ſatisfaction of the Creditors, as well as the Nations Benefit. Since after they have poſſeſſed 30 or 40 Years, they will be more deſirous to have the principal Sum ſecured to them and their Succeſſors for ever; then to have a little more then the ordinary Intreſt for the remaining Years of their Morgages and loſe the Principal.

4th. To pay ſeveral Millions of the Debts without any Charge, if the Government ſhould think it it proper to buy the Blank Lotterry Tickets at 7 *l. per* Ticket, which is their higheſt Price, there would remain off the Lottery Fund for thoſe Tickets more than 40000 *l. per Ann.* over and above 6 *per Cent* Intreſt Yearly, for the ſame, that ſhall be paid for purchaſing theſe Tickets, which will pay more than 4 Millions of the Nations Debts, according to the Table.

5th. To increaſe the Publick Credit by making the *Exchequer Notes* more Valuable in Payments then *Bank Notes*, or any Credit whatſoever, and more Acceptable than ready Money, *viz.* By making ſure Funds for paying the Intreſt every Quarter, at four Pence *per* Day for each 100 *l.* in *Exchequer Notes*, unto the preſent poſſeſſor of them. And a Strict and Obliging Way of Management will Engage every Mans good Opinion of the *Exchequer* Credit; by which they exceed Mony in producing Intreſt without Hazard, Trouble or Expence. And if any deſires to have Money for them, it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that every Perſon who has Money by them, will be ready to give it for them becauſe of the Intreſt. And if the *Parliament* ſhall judge it proper to continue the *Malt-Tax*, until the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1720, at which time the Morgages mentioned in the firſt *Propoſal* expires, it will anſwer any Demand that may be neceſſary for carrying on theſe *Propoſals*.

May it therefore pleaſe the *Honourable Houſe*, to take the ſaid Propoſals into Conſideration. And if any Difficulty appears, to appoint Your *Petitioner* to be heard in ſuch a Way as You ſhall think proper, for clearing the Difficulties, as well theſe for preſent Occaſions as thoſe for futor Services. And if found practicable as well as profitable, it is hoped by Your *Petitioner*, that the *Honourable Houſe* will give him a ſuitable Reward, according to the Merit of his Services: *And Your Petitioner, as in all Duty Bound, ſhall ever Pray*, &c.

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79

Captain DESBOROW, *by his Petition to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, ſets forth, That he being Commander of the* Mary-Galley, *was the laſt Year, together with Fourteen other Ships, ordered to* Newfoundland, *under the Command of Captain* John Norris.

THAT Captain *Norris* denies Captain *Desborow*, and his Men, their Shares and Parts of Prizes by them taken near *Newfoundland*, worth 47000 *l.*

That Captain *Norris* had an Opportunity of taking Monſieur *Ponti*, with Five Ships, wherein was Treaſure computed worth Eight Millions *Sterling*; and the ſaid Ships were greatly Diſabled for want of Men, Proviſions, *&c.*

That the Ship in which Captain *Norris* Sailed, and other Men of War then under his Command, were ſo crowded with Prize-Goods, that were removed out of the Prize-Ships, and taken into the Men of War, that they were not able to Fight.

That Captain *Norris* ſent into the *Streights* a Prize-Ship, which he then cauſed to be Laden with Fiſh, and Victual'd and Man'd with the King's Men, Stores and Proviſions; and that the King's Stores were alſo expended in Fitting Boats, and Building Stages for Catching Fiſh, and Curing of Fiſh.

All which is Humbly Submitted, and Offered to be made appear to this Honourable Houſe.

THE CASE OF *Captain* Desborow *Against Captain* Norris, In Relation to *Monſieur* Ponti.

816 m. 7
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A COPY

OF

Monſieur *Peire's* Certificate,

Sent by him

To Captain Desborow;

CONCERNING

Monſieur PONTI's *Five Ships appearing off* St. John's *Port in* Newfoundland, *Tranſlated into* Engliſh *from the Original, which is ready to be produced.*

I Under-written, heretofore part Owner of the Ship called the *Warlike*, Monſieur *John la Grange* of *Rochel*, Commander, do Certify to whom it may belong, That on the 15*th* day of *May* laſt we ſailed from the Road of *Rochel*, under the Convoy of the Squadron Commanded by Monſieur *de Neſmond*, Lieutenant General of the *Marines* in *France*, and along with the *Canada* Fleet, for which place the foreſaid Ship the *Warlike* was Bound: and having accompanied the aforeſaid Squadron Forty five Days, we were afterwards parted from it by Fogs and contrary Winds, which when I found, I ordered Captain *La Grange* to Steer his Courſe towards *Placentia* in *Newfoundland*, at which place Monſieur *Neſmond* had appointed us to Randezvouze, in Caſe we ſhould be ſeparated from one another. And it happened, that on the 15*th* of *July*, of the ſame Year, while we were upon the great Bank, we met by break of Day the *Engliſh* Squadron, Commanded by Captain *Norris*, being Ten Men of War in Number (including the *Mary-Galley*) and two Fireſhips, the which purſued us for ſome time, and at laſt conſtrained us to ſtrike our Sails. After which the ſaid Captain *Norris*, hearing that Monſieur *de Neſmond* was at Sea, he thought fit to retire to St. *John's* Harbour, where Colonel *Gibſon* was with part of his Regiment, to ſecure the ſaid Harbour againſt the Attacks of the *French*.

I do moreover declare, That about Eight or Ten Days after the *French* Squadron Commanded by Monſieur *de Ponti*, coming from *Carthagina*, who wanted to take in Freſh Water, according to the Account given us by Monſ. *Povilharmout*, Enſign of a Man of War, and other Perſons who were with him, ſent by Monſieur *Ponti* in a Shallop, againſt the Shallop belonging to the *Portland*, who had been ſent to diſcover the ſaid Squadron, and the aboveſaid Monſieur *Povilharmout* meeting with a Storm, and not being able to overtake any of the Ships of his own Squadron, was forced to Surrender himſelf a Priſoner of War in the Hands of the *Engliſh*, on the aforeſaid Coaſt of *Newfoundland*, where having been brought on Board the *Monk*, Captain *Norris* Comodore; and being ask'd what he knew, the Comodore ordered the Captain of the *Mary-Galley*, to go out of St. *John's* Haven, in order to view the ſaid Monſieur *de Ponti's* Squadron, which after ſome time he met Sailing for *France*; Monſieur *Ponti* ſeeing himſelf Diſcovered, and knowing that there was a Fleet of *Engliſh* Men of War, put out his Lights, for Reaſons unknown to me, which the Captain of the *Mary-Galley* acquainted Captain *Norris* with, who could have eaſily gone out, and taken advantage of Monſieur *Ponti's* Weakneſs, who was not able to Fight; the Remainder

Remainder of his Men being almoſt all Sick, and the other loſt in the Expedition againſt *Carthagina*.

And (as I was informed on board the *Guarnzey*, Captain *Ropbey* Commander, where I was a Priſoner with many other *French*) Captain *Norris* Commanded, that ſome ſhould go a Cruizing on the *Great Bank*, in order to take ſome Prizes, if poſſible. The Captain of the *Mary Galley* went thither, where he met Monſieur *Neſmond*'s Squadron, which was a Cruizing in thoſe Parts; and having avoided it, he came and made his Report to Captain *Norris*, at the aforeſaid St. *Johns*, bringing back with him a ſmall Prize, which he took from the *French*.

I farther declare, that after the Arrival of the *Mary Galley*, the ſaid Captain *Norris*, in order to excuſe himſelf of the Fault he had committed in not purſuing the ſaid Monſieur *Ponti*, and lay it on the Captain of the *Mary Galley*, pretending he had not given him all the neceſſary Informations, he called his Council of War together, and broke the ſaid Captain of the *Mary Galley*, and put Captain *Clesby* in his room, in Teſtimony whereof, I have ſet my Name to this Preſent, being a faithful and true Account.

Dover, 28 *Jan.* 1698.

PEIRE.

IT is humbly hoped, That this Certificate will convince all Perſons, that there was no reaſonable Ground for Captain *Norris* to ſuppoſe that Monſieur *Neſmond* intended to go to St. *John*'s Port, unleſs he had Intelligence that the Squadron Commanded by Captain *Norris*, was to be there.

For it appeared by the Intelligence from Priſoners, who were part of Monſieur *Neſmond*'s Squadron, that he was to convoy the Ships bound for *Canada* and *Placentia*, to ſtrengthen and ſupply thoſe Places with what was wanting: and the Priſoners did not ſo much as mention, that Monſieur *Neſmond* intended for St. *Johns*, and until his Arrival at *Placentia*, he could not know that St. *John*'s Port was again quitted by the *French*, ſince that was not done until he was actually ſailed from *France*; nor did we know it, until our Arrival there.

And there was no imaginable Ground to ſuppoſe that the *French* had Notice of our Deſign for St. *Johns*: For all the Orders given by Captain *Norris* to Captain *Desborow*, and others, did only mention a Foreign Voyage, and not whither we were bound; nor did we know till after we were at Sea.

But if Monſieur *Neſmond* had known of our being at St. *John*'s, it is highly improbable that he ſhould ſeparate his Squadron, and ſend only Five of his Ships to lye Eight Days before St. *John*'s, and in *Conſumption Bay*; which, in all probability, would have been taken or deſtroyed, before the reſt could have come to their Relief, if all our Ships had been in Condition, and we had had Reſolution to have attackt them.

Therefore it is humbly ſubmitted, whether Monſieur *Neſmond*'s being Bound for *Placentia*, (which is about Fifty Leagues from St. *John*'s) could be a ſufficient Reaſon to dis-believe and invalidate all the plain Advices and Evidences that the Five Ships ſeen off St. *John*'s, were part of Monſieur *Ponti*'s Squadron.

Quere, Whether at any time it has been known, When a Flag-Officer hath appear'd forward to fight an Enemy, his Captains have refus'd?

REASONS

FOR THE

Taking off the Q---s and R---s in the *Navy* Bookes;

together with Propofals Humbly Offered to the Honourable Houſe of Commons for the Expeditious Payment of Saylors.

I Doubt not but the Grievances of Saylors, touching Q--s and R--s have (in diverſe Modes and Formes) been already repreſented to this Honourable Houſe, ſo that I ſhall touch very Slightly upon the ſame, I will only add that.

Firſt, No Q--s nor R--s can be taken off to advantage of the whole, unleſs they are all taken off in General by Act of Parliament.

For if the Matter be referred to be Examined, by the *Admiralty*, or *Navy*, or any other Perſon, or Perſons, the Saylors are ſtill in the ſame Conditon, being to be Judged, by the ſame Judges, or others, that may be Equally Prejudiced, or Byaſed, and can have no other remedy then what they have already.

Secondly, With humble Submiſſion I propoſe, that the taking off all the R--s and Q--s in General, will be an Encouragement to all Saylors, Encouragement for all Perſons to truſt them, when in Neceſſity, and will be for the Honour and Credit, of the Nation.

And that the Saylors may with Eaſe be paid, their Creditors ſatisfyed, and the Money due from His Majeſty in Arrears to Saylors with Eaſe paid, I with all Humillity propoſe.

That Tickets be made out (if there be none made out already) for the Saylors who are Q--d and R--d and alſo for the future, that at any time, or times, when His Majeſty's Fleet ſhall have ended their Summers Expedition, and ſhall put into Harbour, the Captain of each Ship ſhall there together with other Officers on Board, make out Tickets for Saylors then on Board, and alſo for ſuch Dead, Diſcharged, Wounded, or Sick Men ſet on Shoar, or ſent to Hoſpitals, for their Wages reſpectively due to them; as alſo Tickets for themſelves from time to time, at the end of every reſpective Expedition, and their coming into Harbour.

That thoſe Tickets ſo made out, or hereafter to be made out, be ſent up to *London*, or elſe where, (according to the direction of this Honourable Houſe) to an Office, or Offices, to be Erected for that purpoſe, where each Individual Ticket ſhall receive a Stamp, and Inſorſement, of the Vallue of each Ticket, with an Allowance of Intereſts thereon, (that thoſe Tickets be returned to the Parties in whoſe Cuſtody they now are,) or to the ſaid Ship, to whom they belong, and paid to the Saylor as ready Mony, that an Act paſs to make the ſame Current as Specie, between Subject, and Subject, and be adjudged a good tender in Law for any Debt by any Perſons due, and that theſe Tickets be paid in payments for duties to His Majeſty, and that a Fund be appointed for the taking of them in; is moſt humbly propoſed, will make the Saylors Eaſie, all Perſons dealing with them happy, the King quiet, the Nation out of Debt (in this Affaire) Funds thereby will be converted to the uſe deſigned (procure a Circulation of Mony) and ſtop the Mouths of abundance of People, who being ready to Starve for their Money due to them, (their Poverty being ſo preſſing) Make Continual Exclamations and Murmors againſt the Government, will bring our Saylors home from Abroad; And I hope make this a Flourſhing and Happy Kingdom.

Which is the Prayer of your Honours moſt obedient Servant,

William Eccles.

8th. m. 7
82. 1

SOME

REASONS

65

Humbly Offered to the

Honourable Houſe of Commons,

K

To Hear the Petitioner *John Dennis*, when the Report of the *Q*'s and *R*'s ſhall be Read.

I. THE Report was made or at leaſt compoſed without hearing the Petitioner's Complaints.

II. The Petitioner hopes to prove the *Report* is not ſo much in the Seamen's Favour as the Merits of their Caſe would bear.

III. Three Hardſhips only, as the Cauſe of the Seamen's Miſeries are cautiouſly confeſſed, (*viz. Turning them over, Lending them*, and *Want of Pay*) but many more and weighty ones are omitted.

IV. The Petitioner doubts not but to make it appear that the Diſcipline of the Navy has greatly differed from the ſaid *Report*.

V. The Petitioner's Complaint was not againſt *Q*'s and *R*'s only, or principally, but the Intent of his Petition was, That this Honourable Houſe would be pleaſed to conſider whether it is not neceſſary to eſtabliſh (by good and wholeſome Laws) the Diſcipline of the Navy, that the Strength, Wealth and Honour of the Nation may be preſerved thereby.

VI. The Petitioner believes it may be worthy the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe, whether the *Q*'s as deſcribed in the *Report* are not great Hardſhips: It being acknowledged, That all Men ſet on Shore ſick before the 23*d* of *March* 1690, were thereby diſcharged from the Service, and Tickets were principally intended for that purpoſe (*Vide Article* 16. *of the Lord High Admirals Inſtructions to Captains*) but by this new Order, when they are ſet Sick on Shore, unleſs they return to the Ships from whence they came, or to ſome other of His Majeſty's Ships, immediately after they are diſcharged from ſick Quarters, they are and (as the *Report* expreſſes it) have been eſteemed as Deſerters, and as ſuch by the Act of Parliament mentioned in the ſaid *Report*, are liable to be puniſhed with Death, which Act has ſeveral times been put in Execution againſt Deſerters during the late War.

VII. The *Report* of the Petitioners having bought the Money of ſeveral that are Queried and Run, and his encouraging the Women to attend this Honourable Houſe, are equally groundleſs; he never having bought, or is now intereſted one Penny in the one, nor did ever aſſociate himſelf with, or encourage the others: But on the contrary hath adviſed them to be moderate, and aſſured them that their Clamorous Proceedings would prejudice their Cauſe.

J. D.

Some further

REASONS

Humbly offered by the

SAILORS,

TO THE

Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, for taking off the Q's and R's ſet upon their Names in the Navy Books.

WE know your Honours are not inſenſible of the great Advantage of the Fleet to the ſecurity of the Realm, Nature having placed your Iſland in ſuch a part of the watry Globe, that the Land-men cannot be ſecure without the aſſiſtance of the Sailors; nor can the Nation ſubſiſt under its own Laws and Fundamental Rights, without a good underſtanding betwixt both. The Sea not only affords you floating Caſtles, which are the Walls and Bullworks of your Nation, but it ſupplies you with the greateſt part of the Money raiſed for the Defence of the Kingdom, for which Reaſon, the Abuſes of the Sailors ſeem yet the more hard in point of Pay; for thus they ſeem to have a Natural as well as Rightful Claim to their Wages. Had the Money raiſed upon Land, been the only Sum appropriated for the payment of the Army, and the Tonnage and Poundage upon Shiping, with all Duties laid on Merchandize, outward and inward, appropriated for the Navy, the Sailors would have had a very generous Allowance.

We do not complain of the Allowance made us by this Honourable Houſe, it is indeed generous enough; we are content with our Wages, had we any way to come at our own; and we are perſwaded that your Honours, when you gave us ſuch Allowances for Proviſion and Pay, did intend it ſhould be equally diſtributed according to the true Intent and Meaning of your Acts. We cannot find in any of your Acts the Commiſſioners of the Admiraltry or Navy empowered to ſtop our Wages, under pretence of *Q*'s and *R*'s. We yet believe our ſelves to be *Engliſh* Men, entituled to our Franchiſes and free Birthrights, and muſt judge our ſelves to be ſo, until ſuch time as we are Baſtardiſed by Act of Parliament.

The Soldiers have Judicatures appointed them, whether they may appeal, when abuſed in point of Pay; But the Sailors, who are bold to aſſert, that they have done the Nation as much Service, and earned their Money as hard as any, can appeal no where but to ſuch Perſons as have done them the higheſt Injuſtice, and are ſolely left to the Judgment of their Enemies.

We are here unwilling to recriminate and urge the Hardſhips we have met with at Sea, by being put to ſhort Allowance in the Channel, a thing unknown to former Ages; we are willing to forget our bad Proviſions, the Peaſe, Bread, and ſtinking Beef and Pork we have eaten, when this Honourable Houſe allow'd us all Species good in their kind. But the want of our Pay, after theſe Hardſhips, is a Greivance intollerable, when after ſo tedious an abſence from our Wives and Families, we muſt have the unhappy entertainment to ſee them Starve at Home, and be curſt by the Pariſhes to which they are now burdenſome.

We hope this Honourable Houſe is throughly ſenſible of our Hardſhip, in having our Wages detain'd from us, under the pretence of *Q*'s and *R*'s, and the deplorable Condition of our neceſſitous Families, occaſioned by this Greivance, is worth the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe, as alſo of their Compaſſion. A Sailor is able by his Employment to keep his Family from the Pariſh, when his Wages are duly paid him; but when detained from him after this manner, not only he, but thoſe that have truſted him with their Stocks, in expectation of juſt Payment, muſt be burdenſome to their Neighbour.

We would therefore humbly urge our deplorable Circumſtances as highly worthy the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe: We hope our good Service may plead for us, and that the loſs of our Blood and Limbs in the Service of our Country, ſhall be no occaſion of the loſs of our Pay. The Story of *la Hogue* will be a ſtanding Monument of our Bravery to future Ages, and we had no ſhare in the Affair of Monſieur *Pointy*, or that of *Tholoun*, yet kept out of our Pay, when ſuch Commanders as run away with their Ships had no *R* put upon their Names in the Navy-Books. We envy them not the Bounty allow'd them; we are contented with our Wages when we can get it. All we deſire is the Payment of what we ventured our Lives to get; and we in all Humility hope we ſhall not incure the Diſpleaſure of this Honourable Houſe, when we complain of our loſs of Pay, and of our being whipt and pickled into the Bargain.

All which is humbly ſubmitted to the Wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe.

The lamentable

CASE

OF THE

SAILORS

OF THE

English Navy,

MOST

Humbly offer'd to the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

A Word in Season,

Most humbly offered to the Consideration of the Honorable House of Commons.

Being a prospect of Publick Grievances, with some particulars relating to the Imbezling of PRIZES and Prize GOODS; together with the Proceedings of the Commissioners for Prizes.

MOST Worthy Senators, having made Observations of some Miscarriages in the Publick during the late Wars, and finding it is morally Impossible to bring the Offenders to Punishment, unless this Honorable House will vouchsafe to take cognizance thereof; and being no way doubtful of your Honours good Intentions of Redressing Publick Grievances, which like a raging Pestilence or violent Torrent, running many years without controle, has greatly impoverished and almost ruined this Fruitful and Populous Kingdom. True it is, that War begets Poverty, but the present and extreme Poverty of this Nation, proceeds not from the War it self, but from the Warriors, *viz.* those imployed in the management thereof, who has made the same not only expensive but tedious and doubtful. I do not intend to make repetitoins of what Sums has been given by Parliament to prosecute the War with Vigour, and what Sums has been given to carry on the War with *France*, this Honorable House hath no need of Intelligence thereof; and therefore I shall omit that, and give your Honours a hint of what I have observed in general, during the said War, *viz.* how his Majesties Royal Undertaking has been betrayed and obstructed, his Publick Treasure profusedly wasted and purloyned, his Trading Subjects and Seamen oppressed and ruined, his truly loyal and faithful Subjects discouraged and rejected, the War retarded and prolonged, Justice perverted, and his Royal Perogative contemned and rejected; his Enemies and Criminals, the occasion thereof, supported and protected, to the almost Ruin of his Majestys great and glorious Undertakings; whereby this Nation is miserably faln from that glorious Prospect it had in the beginning of the Revolution. But passing by the particulars of each Grievance, as being too many to enumerate at present, I shall only present your Honours with what I have observed touching the imbezling of PRIZES, and Prize GOODS, together with some Proceedings of the Commissioners for Prizes; whereby it is notorious Evident, that his *Majesty* has been Defrauded of several hundred thousand Pounds, and the Seamen and *Mariners* almost wholly deprived of their Shares and Proportions allowed (by the late Act) for their incouragement. And altho this Honorable House (with intent to discover those Frauds) has been pleased to order the said Commissioners, to lay before them, an Account of what Ships has been taken during the War, and how they have been Sold, and how the money arising thereby has been applyed; and that the said Commissioners pursuant thereunto, have produced an Account thereof, yet it is morally impossible your Honours can have a true state of that matter from them, for the following Reasons, to wit, several Ships has been taken this War which with their whole Cargoe and Furniture has been Imbezled by the Captors, and no returns made thereof to their Office: other Ships has been taken and put into the Custody of others the Kings Officers, and not entred or accounted for in the said Prize Office, or elsewhere: And this liberty of imbezling and purloyning of Prize Ships and Goods, has chiefly hapned through the indifferency and negligence of the Commissioners, who not regarding his *Majesty's* Interest, or their own Duty's, have frequently conniv'd at their Offences; for when discoveries has been made to them of this kind, they have been pleas'd to Brow-beat the discoverers, and to tell them, that the matter discovered was committed a great way off, or a great while agoe, and that the Person accused for such Imbezzlement had given them an account upon Oath of what he had taken; and that that was sufficient for them. So that the King, and *Mariners*, was thereby defrauded of their Shares and Proportions, and the Discoverers (who promised a Reward at first) was only looked upon with an evil Eye, and branded with the Name of an Informer. True it is, to please the Discoverer, *and send him a wild Goose chase*, they have sometimes put the King to a considerable charge to condemn such Ships, and the Discoverer to the charge and trouble of producing Evidence to prosecute the same, rewarding the Discoverer with a non-payment of such Shares and Proportions of Prize *Mony* as he was justly intitled to receive. But after all, the same has lay dormant, being buried in Oblivion, and the Imbezlers never call'd to any further account: whereby his *Majesty* hath not only been defrauded of immense Sums of Money, but the Marriners and Seamens shares of Prize *Money*, who by the ill usage of their Commanders are Q and run, is remaining in the hands of the said Commissioners, or paid to their Captains, as a reward for their severity. So audacious have they been in countenancing and carrying on those Clandestine Practises, that when some Commanders has been justly mulcted a considerable Sum for such Immbezzlements, at another Board they have been pleased to refund and pay them, out of the publick Cash, at their Office. Other Prize Ships and Goods being delivered into their custody, hath suffered the same fate, several prodigious Imbezzlements having been likewise made of their Cargoe, to the great prejudice of his Majesty, and others concerned, who notwithstanding their utmost endeavours, could not prevail with them to enquire into those miscarriages, in order to make Restitution for the same; whereby several Offenders (by such Imbezzlements) are grown so flush and full of mony, that it is a task of the greatest difficulty to bring them to a Tryal in any of his Majesty's Courts, upon the greatest Breach of the Law. These and many other illegal Practises, too many here to enumerate, has frequently been occasioned through the ill conduct of the Officers for Prizes; which, the better to cover the crime, they have Retaliated themselves, with an extraordinary Reward for their signal Services, as by their Books of Accounts will evidently appear: To which I humbly refer, and shall only hint, that it would be a Work of singular Use to his *Majesty*, and the Publick, to Examine their particular Accounts, of Disburstments, Contingencies, promiscous, incident, and accidental Charges, together with their great Salleries and Rewards, with their little, or no attendance, whereby the mystery of the whole matter may soon be unfolded, if this Honorable House will be pleased to command a Discovery thereof: which being most humbly intimated, may readily be proved.

The premises thus truly stated, the Consideration thereof *is most humbly offered and submitted to this most August and Honorable Assembly*; from whence a Redress of all our Grievances are desired and expected.

GEORGE EVERETT.

THE CASE OF

John Degrave, *Francis Minſhall* and others, Owners of the Seven Sail of Ships taken up in *July*, 1697. by the Commiſſioners of the *Tranſport*.

Humbly preſented to the Honourable Houſe *of* Commons, *That the* Tranſport *did endeavour to hire Ships to carry Proviſions to* Newfoundland, *but it being ſo late in the Year were generally refuſed becauſe it was ſo extreamly dangerous to undertake; They would not run the hazard of their Shipping and Men in ſo difficult an Undertaking.*

THAT the ſaid *Degrave* and *Minſhall* with others, who underſtood the Country and Dangers thereof, being informed that the ſaid Country muſt needs periſh except they were ſupplied, did conclude amongſt themſelves to run all Dangers whatever to perform ſo great a Service as they found that would be to His MAJESTY and GOVERNMENT; and ſo forthwith did Contract with the *Tranſport* to perform the ſame, and did agree to be paid out of that Years Funds; ſo that then their Ships did proceed accordingly, tho' when they came on the Coaſt, it being ſo late in the Year, they underwent great hardſhips and loſſes both in the Rigging and Sails, and other Inconveniencies both to Men and Ships; ſo that in Seven Sail but Four could attain to the Relief thereof; and yet notwithſtanding this Service was faithfully performed with ſo great a difficulty and loſs, and to be paid out of the Funds as aforeſaid, there is no ſatisfaction as yet received by the Performers thereof, altho' the Accompts are ſettled, made up and allowed by the *Tranſport*.

All which is Humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe.

THE

CASE

OF

Many Inhabitants of the Town of *Deptford*, in the County of *Kent*, many of which are Innholders, and Victuallers.

To the Honourable Houſe of Commons *in Parliament Aſſembled.*

THAT the ſaid Inhabitants have from time to time as often as occaſion hath been, Entertained Sick and Wounded Seamen, ſent on Shore from the Men of War, during all the Time of the late War; and have furniſhed them with all Neceſſaries for their Subſiſtence.

THAT the ſaid Inhabitants have by ſuch Subſiſtence run themſelves into very many and great Debts with their Brewers, Bakers, Butchers, and other Tradeſmen.

THAT the ſaid Inhabitants are brought ſo very poor, that they cannot any longer give Subſiſtence to the ſaid poor Seamen; and the ſaid Inhabitants and their Families muſt unavoidably periſh, if not timely reliev'd; ſeveral of them having been Arreſted by their ſaid Creditors, and others withdrawn for fear, having left their Families to Ruin.

Wherefore the ſaid Inhabitants moſt Humbly beg, That this Honourable Houſe would be pleaſed to take their miſerable Caſe into Your ſerious Conſiderations; and to give them ſuch Relief therein, as Your Honours ſhall think convenient, that thereby they may be enabled ſtill to ſupply the ſaid Sick and Wounded Seamen.

THE

CASE

OF

Many Inhabitants of the Town of *Chattham*, in the County of *Kent*, many of which are Inn-holders, and Victuallers.

To the Honourable Houſe of Commons *in Parliament Aſſembled.*

THAT the ſaid Inhabitants have from time to time as often as occaſion hath been, Entertained Sick and Wounded Seamen, ſent on Shore from the Men of War, during all the Time of the late War; and have furniſhed them with all Neceſſaries for their Subſiſtence.

THAT the ſaid Inhabitants have by ſuch Subſiſtence run themſelves into very many and great Debts with their Brewers, Bakers, Butchers, and other Tradeſmen.

THAT the ſaid Inhabitants are brought ſo very poor, that they cannot any longer give Subſiſtence to the ſaid poor Seamen; and the ſaid Inhabitants and their Families muſt unavoidably periſh, if not timely reliev'd; ſeveral of them having been Arreſted by their ſaid Creditors, and others withdrawn for fear, having left their Families to Ruin.

Wherefore the ſaid Inhabitants moſt Humbly beg, That this Honourable Houſe would be pleaſed to take their miſerable Caſe into Your ſerious Conſiderations; and to give them ſuch Relief therein, as Your Honours ſhall think convenient, that thereby they may be enabled ſtill to ſupply the ſaid Sick and Wounded Seamen.

The CASE *of Captain* John Powell, *Commander of a Private Man of War called the* Experiment *of* Dover. *Humbly Offered to the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of* COMMONS.

The 12*th.* Jan. 169⅔. CAptain *Powell* by Vertue of Letters Mart and Repriſal duely granted unto him to ſeize the Ships and Goods of the *French King* and his Subjects, did ſeize the Ship called the Saint *Mary* of *Stockholm*, whereof *George Croſs* an *Engliſh-man* was then Maſter (in *Dover* Road about three Miles from the Shore), Laden with *Rye*, *Iron*, *Flax*, *Hemp*, *Sail-Cloth*, and other Goods, and carried her into the *Downes*. This Ship was pretended to be bound for *Lisbon*, though in Truth Deſigned for *France*, and part of the Goods, on Board the ſaid Ship, are Counterband Goods, and by Treaty not to be Carried to *France* by the *Sweeds*.

And by the 12th. Article of the Treaty between *England* and *Sweden* all *Swediſh* Ships are to have a Paſs to be obtained in this Manner, *viz.* The Maſter and Owners of every Ship and Cargo are perſonally to appear before the Governours or Magiſtrate of the Town or Place where ſuch Paſs is to be granted and make Oath, That the Ship and Cargo for which the Paſs is deſired belongs to them alone being Subjects of the King of *Sweden*, and no others, and that the Ship is Laden and to be Laden with no other Goods than ſuch for which the paſs is deſired.

19*th.* Jan. 169⅔. *Croſs* the Maſter being Examined Swears that *Hance Neilſon Tourn*, and ſeveral others, Merchants and Burghers of *Stockholm*, being Eight in Number, are all of them Owners of the ſaid Ship, each of them one Eighth part, and that the Lading was put on Board for their Account.

7*th.* Feb. 169⅔. This Cauſe coming to be heard before the Judge of the Admiralty, he again Examined *Croſs*, When he was laſt at *Stockholm*? Who Swears that he was laſt at *Stockholm* in *November* then laſt was Twelve Months; and the Paſs on Board the ſaid Ship, Dated the 12th. of *December*, 1694. mentions that *Croſs* the Maſter was Owner of a Ninth Part of the ſaid Ship and Cargo, and that he was at *Stockholm* at the Granting of the ſaid Paſs, and that the ſaid Ship was Laden with *Rye*, *Iron*, *Flax*, *Hemp* and *Sail-Cloth*, and no other Goods, when in Truth the Ship was laden with ſeveral Goods not mentioned in the ſaid Paſs; whereupon the Judge finding that the Paſs was utterly Falſe, and there being no proof of Property he did condemn the ſaid Ship and Cargo as Lawful Prize to the ſaid Captain *Powell*. After the Condemnation, Captain *Powell* for preſervation of the Ships Cargo, carries her into *Dover* Harbour, and Unlades part of her Lading into Warehouſes, and had the ſame well looked after, the Charge whereof came to near 200 *l.* which if the ſaid Captain *Powell* had not done, moſt of the Lading would have been utterly ſpoiled.

7*th.* Feb. 1695. *Hance Neilſon Tourn* and the reſt of the pretended Owners Appeal from the Sentence given in the Admiralty Court, to the Lords of Appeal, and pending the Appeal, give in Allegations and plead their Property; and take out Commiſſions to *Stockholm* and *Lubeck* to prove the ſame; but not being able to make any Proof, never return the ſame; but being ſenſible that they could make no Proof of their Property before the time was Expired for the returning their Commiſſions they ſet up the Kings Title upon the Statute of the Fourth and Fifth of *William* and *Mary* for preventing all Commerce with *France*, and for the Incouraging of Privateers, and alledged that the Ship was taken in Port; and that if ſhe was Prize, ſhe was Prize to the King within that Statute, and Witneſſes were Examined thereto.

30*th.* Octob. 1695. This Cauſe coming to be heard before the Lords of Appeal, there being but Four of them preſent at the hearing, they Reverſe the Sentence given in the Admiralty, and Reſtore the Ship and Cargo to the Claimers, Notwithſtanding the ſaid Paſs was fully proved to be Falſe, and that the ſaid *Croſs* Indeavoured to get into *Dunkirk* with the ſaid Ship; and notwithſtanding the Claimers did not prove their Property thereto without allowing Captain *Powell* either his Charges in preſerving the Goods, which would have been utterly ſpoiled if he had not taken Care of them, or his Expences in Defending the Law Suit, which in the whole came to near 400 *l.*

That ſince the hearing of the Appeal, Captain *Powell* has found out that the ſaid *Croſs* has kept a Correſpondence with *France* moſt part of this War; and that ſince the Seizure of this Ship, and before her Condemnation, the ſaid *Croſs* would have hired a Perſon to go his Mate in the ſaid Ship to *France*, his Mate and Seven Men having left him on the Seizure of the ſaid Ship. And that the Agent for the pretended Owners has declared that they had laid out and Expended in Law Charges and otherways, about the ſaid Ship ſince her Seizure, Two Thouſand Pounds and upwards: Which Cauſes great Suſpition that the ſaid Ship and Cargo were procured to be Cleared by undue and indirect means, they having not Expended above Two Hundred Pounds in Law Charges.

Captain *Powell* ſince the finding out theſe Practices, Petitioned the King and Council to have the ſaid Appeal Reviewed; which was not Granted.

That if theſe Practices are not Ditected and Puniſhed, they will totally Diſcourage Privateering; which is Humbly Conceived very Uſeful and Advantageous to this Kingdom.

Note, This Ship and Goods are now in *Dover* Harbour, and will go (as believed) to *France* as ſoon as the Embargo is taken off unleſs ſome way prevented.

The CASE of Captain *John Powell*, Commander of the *Experiment* Privateer of *Dover*.

K. England. Lords H. of

REASONS *Humbly offered to the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal Assembled in Parliament, to induce the Speedy passing an Act for further encouraging Privateers.*

1. THat it is manifest the Privateers have (during the War) not only taken and retaken many Prizes from the *French*, but have burnt, sunk, and destroyed, a great Number of the Enemies Ships on the Coasts of *France*; which as it hath much impoverished and weakened the Enemy, and annoy'd them in their Trade, so it has enriched this Nation to the Value of the Prizes taken, and by that means becomes a double Advantage to the Kingdom.

2. That by the Privateers Cruising, the *French* are so interrupted, or impeded in their Coasting Trade, That Provision and other Goods are already treble the Value, in the Eastern parts of *France*, than otherwise they would be; and if further Encouragement be given to Privateers, the *French* Army in *Flanders* will not be able to subsist.

3. That Privateers often meet with Wool Vessels, and other Advice-Boats going to *France*, and thereby prevent the giving Intelligence to the Enemy.

4. That Privateers are an excellent Nursery of Seamen, by manning their Vessels with so many Landmen as they do, and making them the best of Seamen, fit for any Service.

5. That the Prizes and Recaptures made by Privateers pay great Sums of Money to his Majesty for Customs, and very often secure and rescue our *English* Shipping from the Enemy.

6. That the Privateers being encouraged by the Bill that is offered, will be a means to put a stop to the *French* infesting our Coast, as they daily do, to the great loss of our Merchants.

So that it may be truly said of the Owners of Privateers, that they are useful to his Majesty, and all his Subjects; and prejudicial to none but the Common Enemy. And therefore 'tis hoped such an Undertaking will be Encouraged.

Obj. *If it be objected, That the Encouraging Privateers may open a Trade with* France, *by taking Ships collusively.*

Answ. The perusal of the following Account, made up of a Ship supposed to be loaden with Wines, and taken by Collusion, will sufficiently evince the weakness of such an Objection.

The Owners and Freighters of the Wine-Ship are Debtors		*Per Contra* Creditor	
To the first Cost, foreign Customes, and Charges of 100 Tuns of Wine	1500	By 90 Tuns of Wines at 45 *l. per* Tun, 10 Tun being allow'd for Leakage	4050
To the Freight thereof	0300	By Ballance of this Account, whereby the Owners will be found to be losers	0840
To the Kings Custome and Prizage of 90 Tun, 10 Tun being allow'd for Leakage at 23 *l. per* Tun	2070		
To one third of Ship and Cargo, (after Custom paid) which always goes to the Captains, Officers and Seamen of the Privateers	0800		
To Charges of Condemning, Selling, &c.	0100		
To the maintenance of the Master and Marriners belonging to the Prize, during their Imprisonment, till they are either returned or hanged	0120		
	4890		4890

This modest Calculation may serve for any other Merchandize, and demonstrate the apparent loss that must be sustained by such Methods of Trading; besides these Inconveniences and Hazards following are likewise run thereby, *viz.*

1. If but one Officer or Mariner of either Ship, or any other, happen to discover the Collusion, which is almost impossible to be avoided, then both Privateer and Prize are wholly forfeited. The Captains are to suffer Imprisonment, and be incapable of serving the King.

2. The Owners hazard sufficiently, being thereby guilty of Treason, besides Loss of Privateer and Prize.

3. If the Winds prove not fair to a Miracle, the Privateer must probably miss of the Prize, and some other Ship get her, or at least come in with her, and have a share, which will sufficiently Ruine the Voyage.

Note, The last Act, instead of being an Incouragement, was so great a Discouragement to Privateers, that above half of them immediately laid down thereupon, and others since have followed their Example; and if further Encouragement be not now given they all must lay down: Whereas if Encouragement be given, there will thereupon be fitted out such Privateers, as may do considerable Service to the Nation.

K England. Charles II. King

100

THE

73

CASE

OF

The Petitioners Complaining of the Breach

OF THE

Act of *Navigation*, 12. *Car.* 2.

BY the ſaid Statute it is Enacted, that no Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſes therein Enumerated, ſhall be Imported into His Majeſties Dominions, in any Ships whatſoever; but in ſuch as belong to the People of *England*, or are *Engliſh* Built, and mann'd with the Maſter and three Fourths of the Marriners at leaſt *Engliſh*; Except only ſuch Ships as are of the Built of the Country, of which the goods are the Growth, *&c.* And mann'd with the People of the ſame.

But Notwithſtanding the ſaid Law for ſeveral Years laſt paſt Goods, *&c.* Have been Notoriouſly Imported, and admitted to an Entry at the Cuſtome-Houſe, Directly contrary to the ſaid Act, in Ships neither Built nor mann'd by *Engliſh*, nor of the Built of the Country, of which the Goods, *&c.* Were the Growth, *&c.* And mann'd with People of the ſame.

That the Act is and has been diſpenced with for ſome Years paſt, to the Diſcouragement and Prejudice of other Merchants, who do honeſtly and truly Obſerve the ſame, and to the Ruin of the Navigation of this Kingdom in General, which ſaid *Miſchifs proceed from Encouragement Given by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtomes and their Officers*, to ſuch unfare Traders as well by admitting the goods, *&c.* To an Entry as by removing from their places ſuch Officers, as have Endeavoured to put the ſaid Act in Execution, All which the Petitioners are ready to make appear.

816.m.7
91

K. Great-Brit. & I. Navy

The CASE of divers Seamen, belonging to His Majesty's Royal Navy;

74

And the Wives of Seamen, whose Husbands are in His Majesty's Service; together with several of the Widows and others their Friends, who are Executors and Administrators of the said Seamen, with many other Persons, who are their Creditors.

1*st.* THAT there are great Sums of Money due to the said Seamen, their Wives, Widows, and other their Relations and Creditors, for their Service performed on Board His Majesty's Ships, in the late War with *France*; some part thereof, having been Eight, Nine and Ten Years unpaid.

2*d.* THAT many Persons have Credited the said Seamen, their Wives and Widows with Money to buy them Bread, to keep them and their poor Children from Starving.

3*d.* THAT it is humbly presumed, that this is the only Debt due and owing for Wages to the Navy, there having been sufficient Provision made for all other Navy Debts.

CONSIDERING the many Difficulties and Hardships the said Seamen, and their poor Families undergoe for want of their Money,

IT'S HUMBLY hoped, that the said poor Seamen, who have laboured in the Service of their King and Country, may at last reap the Benefit of their just Endeavours; and that those Persons who willingly and readily supported the said Seamen and their Families, when in their great Necessity, may not be sufferers thereby.

All which is humbly submitted.

THE *SEAMENS* CASE, &c.

816. m. 7.
92.

To the HONOURABLE the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes Aſſembled in Parliament.

THIS moſt humbly Proceeds from Her Majeſties moſt Gracious Speech, wherein ſhe recommends to your Honours what is abſolutely neceſſary for our common Safety, *(viz.)*

The carrying on the War in all its Parts, particularly in *Spain*, with the utmoſt Vigour.

To which purpoſe as Men and Money are the Chief-Aſſiſtants; being ſtyl'd the Sinnews of War, and have been formerly humbly Diſcours'd of by Me in a moderate manner.

I humbly adventure to offer ſome Obſervations, Whereby the Malitia may be made more uſeful and aſſiſting to the Recruiting of the Regular Forces, with leſs Charge to the Nation then formerly; and may be a Means to take up ſuch Men as have been preſcrib'd, with leſs Trouble and Diſturbance; and alſo probably prevent, or reinſtate thoſe great Numbers of Deſerters, which was complain'd of formerly, and particularly the laſt Year.

Concluding with all deference to your Honours, on whom I ſhall diligently wait; if you ſhall think fit to Command me to attend your Committees; either for Recruits or the Militia; Both which; its humbly ſuppos'd, will be part of your Buſineſs this Seſſions.

Heartily praying for Bleſſings upon your Conſultations,

I Subſcribe,

Your Honours

Moſt Humble Servant,

Thomas Orme.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS of ENGLAND IN Parliament Assembled.

816. m. 7
76 93

The Humble Recital of *Robert Ledgingham*, Merchant.

WHEREAS an Invention of Ship-Pumps, and Instruments appertaining to them, was the last Sessions, by me, Represented to the Parliament, which, upon strict Examination and Tryal, had the Approbation, Favour and Encouragement, of the Honourable the House of Commons, as appears by their Votes of *May* the Sixth, 1698.

UPON which, a Bill was accordingly ordered to be brought in, and twice Read, and Committed; but for want of Time, by reason of the Dissolution of the last Parliament, was consequently dropt.

WHEREFORE I most humbly lay the same Ship-Pumps and Engines before Your Honor's, to do therein as in Your Great Wisdom shall seem meet, they having approved their Usefulness and Serviceableness in these Respects.

TO HIS MAJESTY, whose Revenue of the Customs is greatly diminished by the Allowances he makes for Damaged Goods by Leakage. And tho' these Leaky Damages seem to be made up, His Majesty bearing some in Abatement of his Custom, the Merchants bearing some, and the Mariners Wages the rest, yet it is an unquestionable Loss and Detriment to the general Good of the Nation; for it is evident, That so much Merchandize as is Damaged out and home, so much the Nation loses Yearly, which if Computed, would appear a very Surprizing Summ, and with the Consequences considered, much more Surprizing.

TO THE MERCHANT, his Effects will, by the Service of these Pumps, be better preserved from Damage, by Leakiness; from Total Loss, (as it frequently happens) when Ships prove very Leaky; from Fire, by the Instrument provided for that purpose; from the Enemy, being able at pleasure to wet their Sails, whereby a Ship may Run Three Foot for Two. Moreover, 'tis apparently demonstrable they are more useful in Fight, than any other Expedient yet Invented.

TO THE OWNERS, in several Respects; for wherein it is Serviceable to the Merchant, it is so to them; and besides, Ships may Sail with Fewer Hands, by Means of their Great Discharge of Water, and Easie Working, whereby one Man, in some Extremities, is able to deliver as much Water, as three in the common Way, and more safely too. And considering the Opportunity of Wetting their Sails at Pleasure, which Expedites the Ships Way in Sailing, they will, by a Reasonable Computation, save One Month in Six, which, by a proportionable Abatement in Victuals and Wages, will highly Encrease their Gain.

TO THE COMMANDERS, upon many Accounts, too numerous for a distinct Specification, as being necessarily Concerned in the Loss and Profit of every Particular Person; so that I shall only Recommend the difference, betwixt being *well*, and being *ill*-provided against Accidents, with the Consequences that may attend them, to the Serious Consideration of those Gentlemen, who, by the Advantage of their Profession, shou'd be sufficiently qualified to determine it.

Lastly, TO THE MARINERS, those Thousands of Men, besides their Families, and so Considerable a Part of the Nation's Security. It will greatly Ease their Labours, Preserve (under God) their Healths and Lives, and also their Wages, which so often is largely withheld from them, upon the Account of Damaged Goods; which, by this Means, being better provided against, will, in Consequence, be a great Comfort and Relief to them, their Wives and Children.

To the Honourable

The Commons of England,

IN

PARLIAMENT Assembled.

The humble Representation of Robert Ledgingham, *Merchant.*

THAT having made strict Enquiry into the Reason of the Sicknesses and Mortality usually incident to His Majesty's Ships of War, as well as the Merchant Ships, especially in Hot Countries, he has found, that besides the Change of Climates, and common Negligence of the Seamen, in not keeping Themselves and Ships so clean as they ought, they do in a great measure proceed from the continual Stench of the Bilge-water, which constantly and insensibly steems up between Decks through the Pipes of the Chain-Pumps, and Envenoms and Infects the Air (Rotting the very Iron-Chains) to the Destruction of many Thousands of Lives.

He has therefore Invented a new sort of Pump (still reserving the Use of the Chain-Pumps) much better on all Occasions, far excelling those that are now in Use, which will not only prevent the ascending of that Poisonous Stench from the Bilge-water, but afford Means of Cleansing and Purifying the same; and also send down between the Decks, or to the bottom of the Ship, at pleasure, the fresh and wholsome Air from aloft.

The unexpressible Service and Advantage of this Invention, must appear evident to the Reason of all Men, who will allow themselves the liberty of duly examining it. It is Demonstrable, That half the deceased Seamen (at least) in the last Summers Expedition to the *West-Indies*, might have been alive, had they had these new-invented Pumps on board their Ships.

The Advantage and Excellency of the said Pump is further visible, in the Facility and Easiness of its Working, One Man being able to discharge as much Water as Three (at least) can do by any other Pumps; which, in Cases of extream Necessity, is a Benefit of manifest Importance, especially when there is a Scarcity of Hands.

Besides the Preservation and Relief of the Men, His Majesty's and the Merchants Ships will Sail more safe and cheaper.

As Pumps are, in Sailing, the only Preservative against Leakage; so, in Fight, they do as much avail against the Enemy as the Guns: For when two Fleets or Squadrons engage, so many Ships as are by their Leaks forc'd to bear out of their Line to stop 'em, so many are wanting in Fight to oppose the Enemy: Or in the Fight of a Convoy to a Fleet of Merchant-men, if the Leakiness of the Ship, through Shot or otherwise, exceed that discharge of Water which the Pumps are able to answer, the Convoy must yield or sink, and consequently, the convoy'd Ships be expos'd to the Ravage of the Enemy; or if a single Merchant-ship engage for her self, what can she do more, when her Leaks over-power her Pumps?

These Things are to be considered before-hand, if ever the Captain shall be able to defend his Trust and Reputation at Sea, or the Merchant expects the Security of his Effects or Estate: So that in reference to the publick Defence of the Nation, and the Safety of private Adventures, the excellent Usefulness of the proposed Pump is chiefly to be regarded.

By this Means His Majesty's Customs will be greatly augmented; the Navy Royal safer and stronger, by Reason of the Healthiness of the Seamen, and many other Advantages; the Merchants Goods better preserved; the Owners Freight better adjusted; and the Sailors Lives, Health and Wages, better secured; all which will abundantly contribute to the Strength, Wealth and Glory, of the Nation.

Upon these Considerations (that he might give entire Satisfaction) he has caus'd his Work to be fixed on board a Ship of 800 Tuns in the River, which, upon Tryal, has fully perform'd all that he promises, not only in his own Opinion, but in the Judgment of Eminent Persons every way qualified to understand it; not doubting but it will meet with such Incouragement, as an Invention wholly calculated for the General Good of Mankind, and the particular Service of His Majesty and His Subjects, may be thought worthy to deserve.

An Invention of this Nature is not capable of a full and exact Explication in Words, and therefore he has provided perfect and compleat Draughts and Models, that render it, in all its Parts, very plain and intelligible; which he will produce, for the Satisfaction of those Gentlemen who shall be appointed to examine it. Moreover, he will then produce the most safe, effectual and speedy Means to extinguish Fire, whether in the Sails, or Rigging, or between Decks, or any part of the Ship.

The humble Repreſentation of *Robert Ledgingham*, Merch^t. To the Honourable Houſe of COMMONS.

for Rob Ledgingham Esq
Comms

AN

ADVERTISEMENT;

Neceſſary to be Obſerved in the

NAVIGATION

Up and Down the

CHANNEL of ENGLAND.

Communicated by a Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

FOR ſeveral Years laſt paſt it has been Obſerved, that many Ships bound up the Channel, have by miſtake fallen to the Northward of *Scilly*, and run up the *Briſtol Channel* or *Severn Sea*, not without great Danger, and the Loſs of many of them. The Reaſon of it is, without diſpute, from the Change of the Variation of the Compaſs, and the Latitude of the *Lizard* and *Scilly*, laid down too far Northerly by near 5 Leagues. For from undoubted Obſervation the *Lizard* lies in 49° 55′, the middle of *Scilly* due Weſt therefrom, and the South part thereof neareſt 49°. 50′. whereas in moſt Charts and Books of Navigation they are laid down to the Northward of 50°: and in ſome full 50°. 10′. Nor was this without a good Effect as long as the Variation continued Eaſterly, as it was when the Charts were made. But ſince it is become conſiderably Weſterly, (as it has been ſince the Year 1657.) and is at preſent about 7½ Degrees; all Ships ſtanding in, out of the Ocean, Eaſt by ſs, go two Thirds of a Point to the Northward of their true Courſe; and in every eighty Miles they Sail, Latitude about 10 Minutes; ſo that if they miſs an Obſervation for two or three Days, and do not al- Variation, they fail not to fall to the Northward of their Expectation, eſpecially if they reckon *Scilly* grees. This has been by ſome attributed to the Indraught of St. *George*'s Channel, the Tide of ppoſed to ſet more to the Northward, than is compenſated by the Ebb ſetting out. But the Varia- llowed, it hath been found that the ſaid Indraught is not ſenſible, and that Ships ſteering two Watches *E b S* for one *Eaſt*, do exactly keep their Parallel. This practice is therefore recommended to all Maſters of Ships, who are unacquainted with the Allowances to be made for the Variation; as alſo that they come in, out of the Sea, on a Parallel not more Northerly than 49°. 40′, which will bring them fair by the *Lizard*.

Nor is this the only Danger to which Ships are expoſed in the *Channel*, on account of this Change of the Variation; for this laſt Winter has given us more than one Inſtance of Shipwreck upon the *French* Coaſt and the *Casketts*, of Ships newly departed from the *Downs*. And though perhaps this were not the only Cauſe of thoſe Loſſes, yet it cannot be doubted but it concurred thereto: For by the late curious Survey of the Coaſt of *France*, compared with what has been done for our own (though perhaps not altogether ſo exactly) it appears that the true Courſe from the Land of *Beachy* or *Dungyneſs* to the *Caskett*-Rocks, is but Weſt 26 Degrees Southerly; which in former Times, when the Variation was as much Eaſterly, as now 'tis Weſterly, was about *SW b W* by Compaſs, and then a *WSW* Courſe, then called *Channel-Courſe*, was very proper for all Ships bound into the Ocean: But at preſent, whoſo ſteers a *WSW* Courſe in the *Channel*, though never ſo near to the Shore of *Beachy*, will not fail to fall in with the *Casketts*, or rather to the Eaſtwards thereof: It follows therefore, That as the Compaſs now Varies, the Weſt by South Courſe be accounted the *Channel*-Courſe, inſtead of *WSW*; which Courſe, from a reaſonable Offing from *Beachy-head*, will carry a Ship fair without the *Iſle of Wight*, and about mid-way between *Portland-Bill* and the *Caskett*-Rocks; which are ſcarce 14 Leagues aſunder, and nearly in a *Meridian*. If this Notice be thought needleſs by thoſe, whoſe Knowledge and Experience makes them want no Aſſiſtance; yet if it may contribute to the ſaving any one Ship, the Author thereof is more than recompenced for the little pains he has taken to communicate it.

LONDON: Printed for *Sam. Smith* and *Benj. Walford*, Printers to the Royal Society, at the *Prince's Arms* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. 1701.

Price Two Pence.

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COMMONS.

for Nov. 3rd 1698 Sda
Columns

AN

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NAVIGATION

Up and Down the

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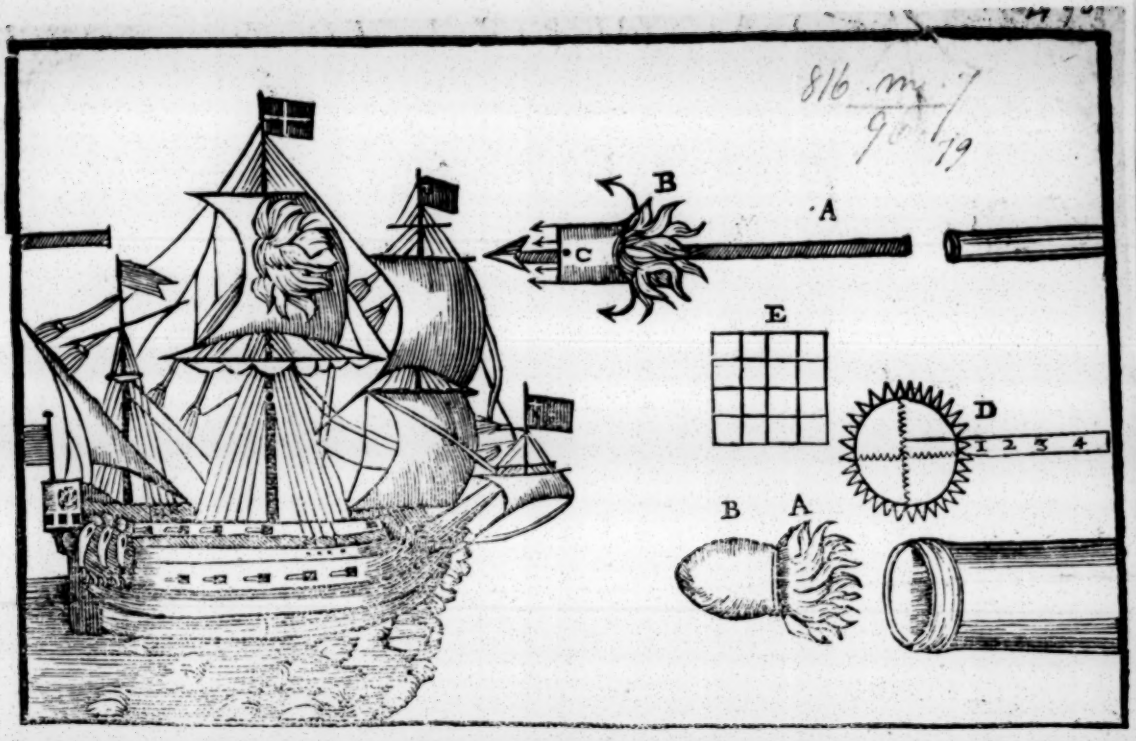
Communicated by a Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

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Price Two Pence.



TO THE

Honourable the Commons of *England* Aſſembled in Parliament.

The Humble Propoſals of JOHN LEGG, *Engineer, relating to his New Invention of* Fire-Shot *and* Fire-Arrows, *which being Shot out of a Piece of Ordinance, Paterrero, or Muſket, infallibly ſets the Enemies Ships Sides, Sails, and Rigging,* &c. *in a Flame.*

IT was in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* that Fire-Ships were firſt Invented, and had a proſperous Effect on the *Spaniſh* Armado, which Stratagem is ſo well known, that our Enemies have found out ways to keep them off, and avoid their being Burned by them.

Now theſe *Fire-Shot*, and *Fire-Arrows*, in their place, will do as great, if not greater, Miſchief to the Enemies Ships, Sails, and Rigging, when at Sea; and where we cannot make uſe of *Fire-Ships*; and will but a ſmall charge to the Nation.

And by this Invention, every *Ship* in the *Navy* may be able to defend themſelves, and take or deſtroy the Enemies Ships that ſhall engage them, although more in number, by putting them in a Conſternation, ſeeing their Ships Sides, Sails and Rigging in a Flame.

If this Honourable Houſe ſhall think fit to encourage ſo Uſeful and Neceſſary an Invention as *Fire-Shot* and *Fire-Arrows*.

It is humbly propoſed that Her Majeſty be addreſſed, that Her *Royal Navy* may be ſupplyed and furniſhed with the ſame, by the Inventor, who will make and deliver In, what Quantity ſhall be requi-red, before the Fleet can put to Sea.

Be pleaſed to Note upon the Fire-Arrows, *That the Pin at* C *gives way, and the Shaft flyes through the Sail, and leaves the Head* B *flaming in the Sail. The Flaſh at the Muzle of the Gun gives it Fire.*

Note *alſo, That the* Fire-Shot *conſiſt of two parts, the ſolid part* B *flyes through the Ships ſide, and the Cap* A *remains Burning i[illegible]ole.*

PROPOSALS

FOR

Serving the *Royal Navy*

WITH

FIRE-SHOT and FIRE-ARROVVS.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

K England. Charles II. King H:115 816 m. 7 97 80

INCONVENIENCIES *to the* English *Nation which have ensued the* Act of Navigation, *in reference to the Growths of* Norway, *as was proved before the Honourable the Committee of Parliament upon Saturday* April 4. 1668.

1. BEfore the *Act*, the Trade of *Norway* was generally driven by the *Engliſh* in barter of our Growths and Manufactures; whereas now it is driven in Dollars, and the Treaſure of the Nation: and thoſe Growths and Manufactures of *England* which are exported into *Norway* are rarely exported but by *Norwegians*.

2. The prices of the Growths of *Norway* were become near double, untill about a week ſince.

3. Our own Timber is much waſted by reaſon of the dearneſs and ſcarcity of *Norway*-Timber.

4. We have not built one Ship for that Trade ſince the *Act*, nor never ſhall ſo long as it ſtands in force, becauſe a forein Ship may be built for half the price, and be more free for Trade: whereas the *Norwegian* hath doubled his Shipping ſince the *Act*, and built them twice as big as before [a]: whereby the *Engliſh* in a ſhort time muſt neceſſarily be excluded the Trade of *Norway*, unleſs he drive it by *Danes* in *Daniſh* Bottoms.

[a] And hath encreaſed his Mariners from 600 to above 6000.

5. The *Engliſh* Mariners are now almoſt wholly laid aſide, the Trade of *Norway* being generally driven by the *Engliſh* in *Norway* Bottoms, and thoſe ſailed by *Norwegians*.

6. The *Engliſh* are wholly left to the King of *Denmark*'s diſpoſing, without redreſs, when-ever he pleaſes to impoſe any farther Abuſes upon them then are contained in the Propoſalls [b].

[b] The Abuſes complained of in the Propoſalls were: The *Engl.* ſince the year 1646, & by the Treaty made with his *Majeſty* 1660, paid ¾ of a Dollar Cuſtome *per* Laſt for the Growths of *Norway*, (except the Town of *Bergen*:) ſince the late War they pay for Cuſtome for Timber a Dollar and half, & for other Growths a Dollar and ¾, others a Dollars ¾, and others 3 Dollars: and in meaſuring the Laſtage, the ſame Ships which before the late War had their Meaſures adjuſted, are now raiſed 35 & 40 Laſts.

7. It is the Intereſt of the King of *Denmark* to make the Trade of *Norway* inſupportable to the *Engliſh*, for thereby his Subjects will *monopolize* the Trade.

8. The Shipping for the *Newcaſtle* and *Sunderland* Trade, which have been loſt ſince the beginning of the laſt War, are not near repaired by the Prizes taken in the War; and before the War the Nation did conſume the Coals returned by the Shipping of this Trade: and therefore if this Shipping be now divided into the *Newcaſtle* and *Norway* Trade, when we have much more occaſion for Coals then before the War, it cannot reaſonably be expected but the prices of Coals will be as uncertain and dear as during the War.

9. All the Shipping of *Norway*, and in the *Engliſh* Merchants hands for that Trade, will not ſupply one third part of our Markets with the Growths of *Norway*.

10. By the Act for *Re-building the City*, it is to be built in 3 years, and the Breaſt-Summer, Story-poſts, outward Window-caſes, lower Floors, and Roofs of every Houſe, are to be of Oaken Timber; ſo as allowing 20 Loads of Oak to perform what the Act enjoyns in every Houſe, and 12000 Houſes to be built, this will amount to 240000 Loads of Oak to be expended in this thing onely, beſides what muſt be ſpent in Back-houſes, publick

Halls and Churches, Poſts, Rails, Balconies, &c. Quære where in *England* ſuch quantities of Oaken Timber can be found. But if they could, and be thus converted, it is demonſtrable, the King of *Denmark* and the *Dutch* may build 3 men of War, and of equal dimenſions, as cheap as the King of *England* ſhall doe one, and in leſs time. And how the Sovereignty of the Seas can be preſerved, how the Nation ſecured, and how Navigation maintained upon theſe terms, the *Engliſh* not being permitted to buy and trade in any forein Bottom, is not imaginable. Beſides, the City is to be re-built in little more then 2 years, and yet we are denied ⅓ of the moſt neceſſary Commodity in order to it.

ADVANTAGES *which in reaſon will accrue to the* Engliſh *Nation, by Repealing the* Act for Navigation, *ſo far as it relates to the Growths of* Norway, *upon the Conditions mentioned in the Propoſalls.*

1. THE *Engliſh* will be incouraged in this Trade, being enabled to drive it upon better terms then any other Nation.

2. It will not be in the power of the King of *Denmark* much to prejudice us, though he ſhould ruine his Subjects by it, for the Reaſons in the Propoſalls.

3. Our Markets will be ſupplied in abundance and at low Rates, whereby

4. The City will ſave above 500000 pound in Building, and may be re-built in half the time it otherwaies can be [a].

5. Our own Timber upon all occaſions will be preſerved, when *Norway*-Timber may be bought cheaper then our own.

6. We ſhall be enabled to build Ships for this and the Fiſhing-Trade as well as the *Dutch* or any other Nation.

7. As the *Norwegian* by reaſon of the *Act* (whereby the King of *Denmark* hath reaped more Benefit then all his Predeceſſors ever did by all the Trade and Treaties they made with any Nation, and all by the loſs and prejudice of the *Engliſh*) hath been enabled to build and encreaſe his Shipping; ſo the Repealing of the *Act* will diſable him for the future, whereby the *Engliſh* Merchant may drive the Trade of *Norway* upon the account of our own Manufactures. In the time of *Oliver* the *Engliſh* Merchant was under-hand permitted to drive this Trade in forein Bottoms, whereby the *Norwegian* was enforced to ſell the Shipping he had built for this Trade.

8. The Treaſure of the Nation exported by the *Engliſh* and *Norwegian* will be much preſerved in it.

9. We may better expect the Growths of *Norway*, imported by any other Nation, will be returned for our Manufactures, then from *Norwegians*.

The reaſon conceived why theſe things are not more known, is, becauſe of the paucity of the *Norway*-Traders; and that, as the caſe ſtands with them, if they complain, and be not relieved, it will be in the power of the King of *Denmark* to oppreſs them, and not in the power of the King of *England* to relieve them.

[a] The prices when this Paper was given in were, Timber 58 s. *per* Load, Deals 7 l. 10 s. a Hundred, which before the *Act* were 28 s. *per* Load, and 4 l. 8. s. a Hundred: ſo allowing 12000 Houſes to be built, and 18 Load of Timber and 400 Deals to a Houſe, this will amount to 468000, beſides the Timber to be uſed in Back-houſes, publick Halls and Churches. But if the *Newcaſtle*-Fleet be divided into this Trade, Coals will bear a double price, from whence Brick and Lime will neceſſarily bear a proportionable Rate.

Certain

Certain Quæres *reſolved by the* Norway *Merchants.*

1. THat when theſe Ships in the *Engliſh* Merchants hands for the Trade of *Norway* be ſpent, if the *Act of Navigation* continue in force, there will not be one Ship left in the *Engliſh* hands fit for that Trade.

This being ſo, and the *Act* continuing in force, it cannot be expected but that all Navigation muſt neceſſarily ſink, and the *Engliſh* be left to the ſole diſpoſing of the King of *Denmark*, whoſe Intereſt will be ſo much more improved, by how much he impoſes upon the *Engliſh*.

2. When the Ships in the *Engliſh* hands be ſpent, a *Norwegian* may import the Growths of *Norway* cheaper by 30 in the Hundred, then an *Engliſh*-man can in a Ship not built for that Trade.

This being ſo, the *Engliſh* Merchant will be utterly uncapable of imploying any *Engliſh* Mariners in this Trade, unleſs he intends to undoe himſelf in it. Though Timber in Queen *Eliz.* Reign were fourfold more then now it is, and there were not the tenth part of the uſe of it as now; and though the Act 1 *Eliz.* 13. did under Penalties prohibit the importation of forein Growths by her Subjects in any Ships but *Engliſh*-built; yet Firr-Timber, Raſts, Deal-boards, &c. were excepted.

3. That in the Timber-Fleet now or lately in the River there was not one Ship *Engliſh*-built, or ſailed by *Engliſh:* and that in one week after it was reported and believed the Trade for Timber would be made free, (at leaſt for ſome time) the price of Deals fell above 30 s. in a hundred, which otherwiſe they would not have done: and if the Merchant were aſſured the Trade would be free, he would ſell them 20 s. a hundred cheaper, whereby the Nation will ſave above 8000 pound in this Fleet, which otherwiſe would have been exported by Foreiners.

Reasons *humbly offered to the* Parliament, *that the Duties to be paid by Strangers who import Timber for Rebuilding the City of* London *ſhould be imployed toward the re-building the Churches, and relief of the Hoſpitalls of* Chriſt *and* S. Bartholomew.

1. IT is not the City of *London* now *ſtanding*, but the *deſolate* City in its Ruines, which pays this mony; and therefore moſt reaſonable that this *deſolate* City ſhould enjoy the benefit.

2. Though the Law enjoyns the Parſon and Pariſh to *repair* the Church, yet no Law compells either to *build* the Church; but if it did, it were *Summum jus* to exact it from thoſe Citizens who ſuffer under ſo great a Calamity as the late dreadfull *Fire*.

3. It will be no diminution to the *King*'s Revenue; for it is not petitioned but the *King* ſhall enjoy the Cuſtoms paid by the *Engliſh* and *Norwegian* as before.

4. The *King* will be annually threefold a greater ſaver by the prices of *Norway*-Timber in building and repairing his Navy and Palaces, when the *Act* permits the Importation of Timber, then his Cuſtoms for Timber have yet amounted to yearly.

5. It will no waies conduce to the Honour of the *King* to have his Revenue increaſed by thoſe of his ſuffering Subjects onely, who labour under ſo great a Judgment as the late *Fire*, and are endeavouring ſo good a Work as the Re-edifying the City.

6. The Piety and Zeal of our Aunceſtors, heretofore ſo eminent in building Churches, is not ſo prevalent in the minds of the men of this preſent Age.

7. It will be Scandalous to the Chriſtian World, if in Re-edifying the City, no care or proviſion be made for the Churches.

8. It will be deſtructive to the City when re-built, if the means for Education of the poorer ſort of the Youth of the City be ſuppreſſed; and the *King* and Nation will ſuffer ſo much, by how much *S. Bartholomew's* will be diſabled to relieve ſick and wounded perſons.

Some Conſiderations that have been humbly offer'd and laid before the Honorable Houſe of Commons,

CONCERNING THE

Lords of the Admiralty and the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

CALL for a Liſt of the Officers in the Fleet that have been turned out, and have been afterwards Employ'd again; by which there will be found great Partialities and Irregularities, and that the Lords of the Admiralty have acted directly contrary to the Act of the 13. of King *Charles* II.

Some Captains that have been Try'd by Court Martials, and ſentenced to be for ever made uncapable of ſerving the King, with loſs of Pay, and without having the Kings Pardon, the ſame Captains have been again Employ'd, *viz:* Captain *Pickard*, and others formerly try'd by a Court Martial, and ſentenc'd to be turn'd out, now the ſaid Capt. *Pickard* is Employ'd again, and had a better Ship given him by the Lords of the Admiralty. In the firſt place, after the ſaid Capt. *Pickard* was ſo ſentenc'd and turn'd out, he was made Commander of the *Royal Katharine*, a ſecond Rate, and then afterwards the *Suffolk*, a 3d. Rate, and he is now gone Commander of the *Splendid* Prize to *Jamaica*; and 'tis believ'd, that theſe Captains ſo turn'd out and ſentenc'd, have alſo Receiv'd their Pay, which is alſo directly contrary to the Act of the 13 th. King *Charles* II.

Thomas Reynolds, Steward to the Earl of *Orford*, is Receiver of the *Sixpence* per Month of every *Seamans* Pay, both in the Kings and Merchants Service.

Mr. *Taylor* who was Clerk of the *Cheque*, and Accomptant to the Earl of *Orford* as Treaſurer of the Navy, is the ſaid Earls *Creature*, and was put into the ſaid Office by the Intereſt of the ſaid Earl.

To Enquire into the *Tenths of the Prizes*, in the Treaſurer of the Navy's Hands, *and how diſpos'd of.*

The Money given the laſt year for the *half Pay of the Sea Officers*, not being yet Paid, nor the Liſt ſettled, *now ſettle it, and leave it not to the Lords of the Admiralty.*

The *Sixpence per month* out of every Seamans Pay, both in the Kings and Merchants Service, amounting to a vaſt Summ already Receiv'd, *And none of the Regiſtred Seamen have as yet been paid.*

Enquiry is to be made *where all this Money lyeth, and in whoſe hands.*

Note, That the Earl of *Orford* had ſeveral Offices, which were inconſiſtent with each other; to be the firſt *Lord of the Admiralty Board*, to be *Admiral at Sea*, to be *Purſer General in the Streights*, and *Treaſurer of the Navy*, at one and the ſame time; and Mr. *Taylor*, his Creature, *Cheque & Accomptant*, as aforeſaid.

Capt. *White*, Son-in Law to Sir *Robert Rich*, formerly Commander of the *Severn*, to Enquire *the Reaſon of his being turn'd out*, and how he came to be reſtor'd again.

Capt. *Weyman*, who is now dead, was turn'd out for Cowardize and not obeying Orders, and was put in again by the late Queens Command, which the Lords of the Admiralty ought to have oppoſed, and acquainted Her Majeſty with the occaſion and reaſon of his being diſmiſs'd and turn'd out, being Sentenc'd by a Court Martial for Cowardize.

Call Capt. *Jaſper Hicks*, Capt. *Acton*, & Capt. *Redman*, by an Order of the Houſe, to give the Houſe an Account of the Occaſion and Reaſon of their being turn'd out by the Lords of the Admiralty; being turn'd out only for not giving Credit to Victualling, coming home from the *Streights*, under the Command of Captain *Warren*, then Commander in Chief.

Move for an Order for Capt. John Hern, lately Commander of His Majeſties Ship the *Ruby* Prize, to appear before the Houſe, and likewiſe for the *Complaint in the Admiralty Office againſt him*: Which Complaint did not concern or effect him, yet notwithſtanding he was alſo immediatly diſmiſs'd and turn'd out of his ſaid Command, without a Court Martial, and tho he hath often made Application to the Lords of the Admiralty, both by Petition & Letters, yet he could never have any Anſwer, Relief, or Redreſs.

Enquire into Capt. *Eatons* leaving his Ship in *Newfoundland*, and how he came to be Employed again without being Try'd by a Court Martial; the ſaid Captain being Sir *Robert Riches* Kinſman.

Enquire why Capt. *David Wavell*, Commander of the *Speedwel*, was turn'd out.

Capt. *Thomas Smiths*, (Caſe) Commander of the *Dunwich*, Command him to attend the Houſe, *to give an Account why they were turn'd out*, and never to this day could get a Court Martial, or be Reſtored, or find any Relief or Redreſs.

Call for a General LIST of all the Commiſſion Officers that have been Employ'd this War, in great and ſmall Ships of His Majeſties, eſpecially for the 4th. 5th. & 6th. *Rates*, and then you will find how Arbitrarily and Illegally the Lords of the Admiralty have acted.

And move for a Special Committee to be appointed by the Houſe. to Enquire and Examine into the Partialities, Irregularities, *and* Arbitrary Proceedings of the Admiralty *and* Navy; *and that all Perſons that come and give an Account thereof*, ſhall have the Protection of the Houſe.

Abundance of particulars more I could inſert to the ſame effect, but then, I fear, I ſhould be too Prolix, but I hope theſe inſtances are ſufficient and will give ſatisfaction.

AND ſo then when theſe *Partialities, Illegal* and *Irregular Proceedings*, have been Examined and fully Enquired into by the Honorable Houſe of Commons, I will then proceed Regularly in diſcovering and detecting the ill, vile, and baſe Practiſes of other Offices, in particular Proofs and by plain Demonſtration; and will then let the Nation both ſee and fully know, how ill His Majeſty hath been treated by ſome of his preſent Miniſters, and how the Nation hath been Abuſed and wronged by them.

All theſe Conſiderations and Inſtances I have offer'd, in order to make His Majeſty both Happy and Eaſie, and the Nation both Glorious and Proſperous for the future, under the beſt of Princes, whom God long Preſerve and Protect, Is the moſt hearty Prayer of

HUGH SPEKE,

Some Conſiderations that have been humbly offered and laid before the Honorable Houſe of Commons, concerning the Admiralty and Navy,

By *Hugh Speke*, Eſq;

PRO BONO PUBLICO

816 m. 7.
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To the QUEEN and PARLIAMENT.

A Seaſonable Remedy

To prevent for ever the ſeveral Frauds that have been lately diſcovered, relating to the Fleet-Beer, *and other Proviſions, by the* Propoſal *of a wholeſomer, cheaper, ſtronger, unchangeable Beer, brewed after a more ſuccinct and leſs cumberſome Way, and drawn from a clear* Malt-Extract.

THIS is no new Project, or an unpractis'd Invention, but an *Engliſh* Malt-Drink that has been uſed in Families in *England*, and the *Britiſh* Colonies; and was bought frequently of the Inventor, *JOHN LAMMAS* of *Ware*, by the Brewers of *London* themſelves, near 20 Years paſt, they finding that the preſent Propoſer could out of One Buſhel of Malt draw more Subſtance and Extract than they could by a great deal, after their common Way; His not only going twice further, but his Extract making Beer that was not apt to alter, or turn ſower on Land, as in Peaſe time, or after a Thunder, or even at Sea, as the Brewers common Drink does, which becomes ſower, and does ſo far corrupt, that the Brewers themſelves, near St. *Catherines*, have of late poured out into the River many Score Tons of this ſpoil'd Drink, as the Seamen are often forc'd to do on Board; yet many Lives are loſt by Diſtempers which ſuch baſe Beer does create, before it comes to be ſo flung away.

A Demonſtration ſhall be made, that 282550 *l. per An.* or more, ſhall be ſaved to the QUEEN, upon the meer Drink hitherto allowed to the Navy; and a cheaper, wholeſomer, ſtronger, cleaner and more laſting Malt Drink ſhall be in greater Plenty and better Order ſupply'd, inſtead of the Old Sort of Beer hitherto furniſhed, which was apt to ſower, and corrupt many Ways, and the QUEEN was cheated, both in the Quantity and Quality, and the Seamen of their Allowance, who were oftentimes reduced by that Deceit and Miſmanagement to drink ſtinking Water before their Voyage was half out; and this often hapned not only by the Badneſs, ſcanting, and cheating them of their due Allowance; but alſo by their own extravagant Waſt: For the Hold (whence the Sailers could not upon their frequent Occaſions be well excluded) being full of Hogſheads and Buts of Beer, they either out of Thirſt or Wantonneſs, did tap, broach, nay and ſtave them too, and let the Drink run about, they cared not. Whereas, after our new Way a fewer Tuns by Seventeen times of our Malt Extract being kept in a far leſſer Room and Quantity, under Lock and Key, being taken out every ſecond, third, or fourth Day, is mix'd and brew'd in any Corner of the Ship in a Wooden Veſſel containing a few Hogſheads; mix and ſtir the Extract or Syrup with the Proportion of Water; then caſt in your Yeaſt; this will make freſh Drink for ſome Hundreds of Men, and it ſhall be clear, ſtrong and briſk in three or four Days time: And the ſame Method may be repeated as oft as you pleaſe, during your whole Voyage, tho' it were for three Years. The Quantity of Malt Extract you firſt took in, will be ſufficient, and the Ingredient itſelf is ſo clear'd from all Dregs in its firſt Preparation, that it will not alter, nor change in a Hundred Years, and therefore the Drink that is made of it, will not turn, nor grow muddy, either in Peaſe Time, nor after Thunder, as Beer made after the Old Way uſually does. Whereby you may obſerve, what a vaſt deal of room is by this Management ſaved under Deck, for other Proviſions, for Stores, and more precious and coſtly Merchandice, be it either in the Queen's, or Merchants Ships to their Hundred-fold Advantage, as well as to the Crew's and Paſſengers Health, ſeeing they ſhall by this new Beer be preſerved from Scurvy, Gripes, Coughs, or Scabbs, &c. Allwhich is by near 20 Years Experience found to be true, both by many *London* and *Country* Brewers, who do often buy it from the Inventor, and by many private Families in *England*, and the *Engliſh* Plantations, and by ſeveral Captains of Ships, who all after they have once uſed it, prefer it to any other Sort of Beer, or Ale, unbottled or bottled, as this may be. So that properly, this is not a new Invention, or new ſort of Drink; it being truly made of Wheat and Barley-Malt ſolely and entirely, and no other Ingredient in the World; ſaving that it is in the firſt Extract hopt proportionably to the Voyage or Occaſion: And there is the Quinteſſence of Yeaſt made up by it ſelf into Cakes, or otherwiſe. Any Perſon may learn to brew after this Way in a Quarter of an Hours Time, by ſeeing it once done. So that you are not to imagine, that it differs either in Colour or Taſt, from your common Beer or Ale; not at all; nay, it is far more pleaſant to the Smell eſpecially, for it has more of the refreſhing Flavour of the new Hop, not unlike to that of Old March Beer, for the Extract was, in its Preparation hopp'd before.

The Scheme or Account following does ſhew the Proportion of the Malt-Syrrup that is to be allowed for ſuch and ſuch Quantities of Water, and likewiſe on the Ballance what the QUEEN ſaves by this Way Yearly.

In

In the Second Place, what vaſt Sums further may not be ſaved to the QUEEN by the Retrenchment of all the Charges dependant that are uſually employ'd in Her Majeſty's Brew-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, Victualling-Offices? &c.

Thirdly, Beſides let it be conſidered, what a vaſt Coſt and Incumbrance may be cut off at once by our new Way, by the cutting off all that long Tail of Tranſport Ships and Tenders that follow the Fleet, meerly to carry their Beer and Proviſions after them. And moreover how theſe Tenders are really, or pretendedly wind-bound for their private Lucre, and all to put the good QUEEN to more Charges: This is not all; they muſt have ſo many Men of War to guard them; and in the mean while all the Fleet and laborious Seamen, by theſe Delays muſt ſtarve, and be choak'd for Want of Drink, and the Opportunity of the Wind, the Seaſon, Advantage, and End of the Expedition ſhall be loſt, whether it be of a Deſign on the Enemy, either in *Spain*, *Portugal*, or into the *Straits*, or to the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*; and all this Coſt and Loſs comes thro' this ſuperfluous Train of Tenders.

Whereas in our Way, as there is abundance of room ſaved under Deck by the Retrenchment of ſo many Butts of periſhable Drink, of Water Veſſels, empty Casks, Hoops, and Coopers Utenſils, &c. All this recover'd Stowage-Place ſhall be left clear, empty and free for Her Majeſty's Ships to take in on their own Board, as much of our Extract into a few Butts, as may ſerve them and their Crew, for a Year or more, without Fear of the Deperiſhment or Corruption of their Drink, or of the Stuff it is made of: And what vaſt Quantity of room ſhall be left ſtill for to take in Beef, Pork, or more of other Proviſions, and Ammunitions, or of ſome other coſtly Commodity or Merchandiſe, either for the QUEEN, the Captains, or Merchants Uſe?

So that the very Captains need not hereafter be peeping in into ſo many Ports, under the Pretence of taking in freſh Beer or Water, ſince they may take in at once ſo much of our Malt Syrrup as may ſerve them for a three Years Expedition, and the Diſtilling Engine of Salt-Water will at any time ſupply him with Water. Yet at what vaſt Charge is not the good QUEEN put unto by theſe Pleaſure Trips, into this or that Port, not always with that Neceſſity that is pretended?

Fourthly, But alas poor Seamen, what ſhall we ſay of your Pinch-Gut Money; both the QUEEN and you are many ways cheated in this one Article: But without entring into Particulars, as to that Point, after our Way ye may have your Full always; let more Proviſions be laid in at firſt; we ſaved Stowage Room enough for it; if they begin to corrupt, let them be waſh'd well with Eſquire *Walcot*'s Water made freſh (of which underneath) ſalted again with that Salt got from the diſtilling of it.

Now let us but reflect on the Advantages this our new Method will bring, as to ready Gain, to the QUEEN firſt, and then to the Subject, by making it a Staple Commodity, a Branch of the Revenue in her Hands, which in Time, by Tranſportation, may produce to her as much in Proportion as what the *French* King gets by his Wine or Salt.

But to come cloſer to the Matter, let us ſuppoſe that Her Majeſty by Act of Parliament hath in her own Hands all the Malt Extract that is made in her Dominions (all her Subjects being debarr'd from the making or vending of it beſides her ſelf) then we ſay that after her Navy is ſerv'd, She may ſell this Stuff or Ingredient, either to her own Subjects when Malt and Corn are dear at home, or to the *Hollanders*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, and *Portegueſe*, to be made uſe of, to make Beer on Board their Ships, not only in *Europe*, but in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies* alſo, even in their Forts and Colonies.

Object. 1. *But what Ability can the Inventer and Undertaker pretend unto above others, who may be as well able to make this Extract, or ſome ſuch like Drink, either out of Moloſſes or other Ingredients, to as good a purpoſe*, &c.

Anſw. The Undertaker has had many Opportunities in his way of Practice for ſeveral Years laſt paſt, which others poſſibly have not had; becauſe he has not only been converſant in the Malt Trade, and in that of Brewing for a long time; but likewiſe in the Art of Sugar Refining, and in the chimical ways of Diſtilling and Refining of Spirits; which Arts and Miſteries, together with his diligent Search, frequent Experiments and Obſervations have led him to the way of making this Malt Extract, to a more refined Degree, and to a greater Advantage than any hath been ever able to arrive unto hitherto, or poſſibly may be hereafter; tho' very many have labour'd after it, to their own Loſs and Diſappointment. And therefore altho' many Brewers in and about *London* have bought this Extract of Him for ſome Years, for their own profit; becauſe he could ſell it to them as cheap as they could buy their unwrought Malt; yet out of ſpite, they have Excited the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe againſt his Undertaking, to no purpoſe; when theſe Gentlemen came to underſtand it did not interfere with their Province, nor was againſt any Statute, nor did Diminiſh the QUEEN'S Exciſe and Revenue, by Beer and Ale, &c. but rather did encreaſe it in an other way. For all that, ſome malicious Brewers of the ſame Stamp (with thoſe lately diſcovered) caball'd with a Commiſſioner, to get ſurreptitiouſly a Clauſe to be inſerted into the Malt Act, in the laſt Year of King *William* glancing, indirectly againſt this Extract, under another Name, by inſinuating that there were ſeveral unwholſom Ingredients in it which really are not; it being purely and ſolely made of nothing elſe but Malt: But the ſucceeding Parliaments, when they found how they were knaviſhly impoſed upon, were pleaſed to leave out that reflecting Clauſe in the ſucceeding Malt and Beer Acts, which have paſt ever ſince without it. And altho' this Undertaker could get a great deal of Money by complying and ſelling his Extract to the Brewers and others within the Nation; yet he ever after refuſed to Sell it to them, having of a long Time had a generous and Patriot like Propenſity and Deſign to offer it to the Publick; as thinking it too great a Benefit for any private Perſon, to ingroſs the Advantages of it to himſelf; much more has He been induced to do it, at this juncture; when he ſees the QUEEN and Kingdom ſo notoriouſly Defrauded in their Seamens Drink, &c. So that for Him to conceal it at ſuch a Time of need as this is, would be (as he thought) like the Leprous Men's Sin, without the Gates of *Samaria*, had they concealed and ingroſſed to themſelves that Plenty which providence diſcover'd to them to be in the Enemies Camp; whilſt the City and their Country was in an Extream want of it. And therefore He thinks himſelf clear after having made this candid and cordial Propoſal of it; not intending to make any greater movements, nor no much ado to inforce it, further than a hearty Offer to give any large Account that may be juſtly required, to ſatisfie a Committee, and to anſwer any Objections that may be then made by any of the skilfulleſt Oppoſers; who either out of want of skill or byaſs'd by hidden Intereſt, will doubtleſs ſtrive to obſtruct this natural and uſeful Undertaking.

tho'

Therefore He thinks it safer for him to defer the Discovery of any further Ways, by which the poor Seamen are defrauded in their Provisions, because they are Reflections on many Officers that are employ'd, which are not here fit to be display'd, but only before such as can remedy and redress them. It is for the like Reason that the Undertaker does put off answering in this Paper many Objections, which he is sensible shall be made against this Proposal, until he does it before such as are authorized to hear him; who shall not (he is sure) make an ill Use of his Sincerity and Openness; whereas by laying himself too open here, he might give too much Insight into his Art to his avowed Enemies, who yet after all Attempts, could but make a blundering Stuff of it, whereby to impose on the Publick.

As for the Way of Distilling Salt-Water, and so making it sweet and drinkable, it is a Matter of Fact that is irrefragable; all ingenious and impartial Persons applaud it. Altho' the Undertakers of the Malt-Extract will brew with any sort of Water, yet they cannot but recommend the Use of distill'd Sea-Water as exceeding any; not only for its Sweetness and Softness, but for that the using of it at Sea does retrench so many Hundreds of needless Casks with which every Ship has been hitherto incumber'd, to carry their corruptible and stinking Water, tho' taken up from the River of *Thames*, or from elsewhere. The Proposer has a less dangerous, cheaper, more expeditious and less cumbersom Method for the clearing and sweetning not only stinking or Puddle-Water, but even any Briny one, the which, when allow'd of, shall brew with the Malt-Extract and make Beer that shall prove far stronger, wholesomer, and not apt to alter or corrupt at all, as Beer brewed after the common Way has hitherto done, and must inevitably so do for ever, while the fine traditional, rather than the rational Method is continued, and pursued in Spite of Fate. Very good and unanswerable Reasons might be also assigned, why others who have undertaken that noble Design of sweetning the Sea-Water, have not hitherto fully answered the Publicks Expectation; but let such impartially consider whether the Disappointment has not been in some measure owing to their own Error in the Management. God and Man favour such a Sacrifice, wherein it appears that publick Good is mainly designed, before private Interest.

The SCHEME.

Beer Brewed after the common way, and hitherto Used at SEA.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
WHat one Ship that carries 500 Men, requires after the Rate of being allowed one Gallon *per* Day, and what it comes to a Day, at 56 *s. per* Ton.	06	09	06
For one Week, comes to 16 Ton 1 Barrell and 8 Gallons, at 56 *per* Ton, comes to	45	06	06
For one Month, comes to 64 Ton 4 Barrels and 32 Gallons, at 56 *per* Ton, comes to	181	06	
For a quarter of a Year comes to 210 Ton 3 Barrels and 34 Gallons, at 56 *per* Ton, comes to	589	16	02
For half a Year comes to 421 Ton 1 Barrel and 32 Gallons, at 56 *per* Ton, comes to	4179	12	04
For a Year comes to 842 Ton 3 Barrels and 28 Gallons, at 56 *per* Ton, comes to	2359	04	08
For a Year 842 Ton three Barrells and 28 Gallons of Casks, comes to at 50 *s. per* Ton	2105	02	08
What the whole Beer and Casks comes to	4464	07	04
What the whole Extract and Casks comes to	1499	16	
What remains one being deducted from the other	2964	11	04

The NEW WAY.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
WHat one Ship as above requires to have in Extract *per* Day after the rate of 9 Ounces ½ to make One Gallon of Drink, comes to 2. 2. 23. Gross weight, after the rate of 28 *s. per* C. weight, comes to in Money, C. q. lb.	03	15	09.
For one WEEK 18. 3. 21. at 28 *s. per* C. comes to	26	10	06
For one Month three Ton 15. 3. 0. at 28 *l. per* Ton, comes to	106	02	
For a quarter of a Year 12 Ton 6. 0. 21. at 28 *l. per* Ton, comes to	344	16	06
For ½ a Year, Twenty-four Ton 12. 1. 14. at 28 *l. per* Ton, comes to	688	13.	—
For one Year, Forty-nine Ton 4. 3. 0. at 28 *per* Ton, comes to	1377	06	—
C. q. lb.			
For a Year Forty-nine Ton 4. 3. 0. of Casks at 50 *s. per* Ton	0122	10	—
	1499	16	

One Hundred times 2964 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* Saved in one Ship, comes to the whole Fleet, 296456 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

John Lammas, *Gent.*
Edm. Everard, *Esq.* } Partners.

The Form of the Inſtrument Subſcribed to.

KNOW all Men by theſe Preſents, That we whoſe Names are hereunto Subſcribed, do ſeverally, and not joyntly, or the one for the other of us, promiſe and oblige our ſelves, our Executors, and Adminiſtrators, to accept of, and take the Number of Shares that we do hereby ſeverally Subſcribe (as ſpecified with our reſpective Names) in the Invention of *George Oldner*, and Letters Patents granted to him and *Andrew Prime*, for the preventing Ships from Foundring or Sinking at Sea, *&c.* (the ſame being divided into Six thouſand equal Parts or Shares) at 10*l. per* Share; and to make Payment for the ſame, according to the Conditions thereof, Mentioned, Settled and Eſtabliſhed in the Advertiſement lately Printed, and *verbatim* Expreſſed and Incerted in this Book, as the Condition of the Payments for ſuch Shares as ſhall be hereby Subſcribed; and in caſe we ſhould make any default of the Payments in the Method and Manner Propoſed, Settled, and Eſtabliſhed in the Advertiſement aforeſaid; we do hereby ſeverally, and not joyntly, or the one for the other of us, our Executors and Adminiſtrators, by theſe Preſents, freely promiſe and declare, to quit and relinquiſh any further Claim, Title, or Intereſt, in any-wiſe whatſoever, to any Share or Shares, part or parts of Shares, by us, or any of us, our, or any of our Aſſigns, Subſcribed for, other than according, and in due proportion to what we ſhall actually pay or cauſe to be paid for, purſuant to the Conditions of the Payment Propoſed, Settled, and Eſtabliſhed; and hereby, by us ſeverally conſented and agreed to, as in the aforeſaid Advertiſements. And that all ſuch Share or Shares, part or parts of Shares, ſo remaining unpaid for as aforeſaid, by us, our Executors and Adminiſtrators, any time after the times of Payments, limited and preſcribed in the Advertiſement aforeſaid, ſhall wholly belong to, and be as actually, fully, and entirely at the diſpoſe of the now Proprietors, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame had never been by us Subſcribed, any thing in any-wiſe to the contrary hereunto notwithſtanding.

WE George Oldner, *and* Andrew Prime, *do hereby acknowledge to have Received of the Sum of pounds, being the First Payment, or one Fourth part of by him Subſcribed for Share in the Invention and Letters Patents, for preventing Ships from Foundring or Sinking at Sea,* &c. *which Share we do hereby Joyntly and Severally, for our ſelves, our Executors and Adminiſtrators, promiſe to aſſign and ſet over to the ſaid his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, upon Payment of the further Sum of to us the ſaid* George Oldner *and* Andrew Prime, *our Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, after ſuch manner and times of Payment as are mentioned and expreſſed in the Printed Advertiſement, and incerted in the Subſcription Book, or upon default of any ſubſequent Payments to us, our Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, as aforeſaid, We do promiſe and oblige our ſelves, our Executors and Adminiſtrators, to aſſign and ſet over unto the ſaid his Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, ſuch proportion of Share or Shares only, and no more, than according to the Payments that ſhall be made as aforeſaid.*

In Witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our Hands

H. 23

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ADDITIONAL HEADS

Propoſed by the Maſter-Shipwrights of England, *in order to amend Two Ancient Charters, dated* Anno 1605. *and* Anno 1612. *who, the better to accommodate Navigation, and for the ſafety of Shipping in general, were Incorporated one entire Company, with Power to Practice their Art and Myſtery in all Rivers, Ports, Harbours, and Roads of* England *and* Wales.

II. THAT the Maſter-Builders, Maſter-Yard-keepers, and other Maſter-Ship-wrights of *England* and *Wales*, may (all and every of them) pay an equal and proportionable Contribution of Tunnage and Poundage, agreeable to their Stations, and the Burthen of the Ships and Veſſels they Build and Repair (ſaving Their Majeſties Men of War, which is humbly ſubmitted to ſuch Proportion, and to be paid in ſuch manner as may be thought reaſonable,) towards the ſupport of the Company of Shipwrights of *England*, according to the firſt intent of Incorporating them, for the well breeding of able and skilful Workmen in that Art and Myſtery, and to maintain their poor diſabled Cripples, and ſuperannuated decayed Members.

II. That whereſoever the Maſter-Builders, or Maſter-Shipwrights of *England* make Yards for the encreaſe and conveniency of Navigation, and to encourage Trade, they may have and enjoy their Ways or Graving Grounds before their Yards (as well as thoſe in preſent being) and to lay before, Paſs, and Float into, and out of all and every their reſpective Yards, all ſorts of Timber-Plank, and Firre for Maſts and Yards, with other Materials: Provided, they be not detrimental to the River of *Thames*, or to any other River, Port or Harbour of *England* or *Wales*, with ſubmiſſion to the Lord High Admiral of *England* to be judge of it, in caſe diſputes ſhall ariſe.

III. That the Members of the ſaid Company, for the conveniency and ſafety of Navigation, may be admitted to practice their Trade in all Rivers, Ports, Harbours, and Roads of *England* and *Wales*, as their Charters time out of mind, have directed: And, That the Certificate of the Maſters and Owners of Ships, uſing the Trade of the River *Tine*, of *Decemb.* 1684. touching the intollerable practice of Shipwrights of *Newcaſtle*, may be conſidered.

IV. That Apprentices Indentures, when Enrolled by the Shipwrights of *England*, or their Deputies in the Out-Ports, (agreeable to their former Charters) may be good to all intents and purpoſes. The Stat. 5. Q. *Eliz.* Cap. 5. among other Trades, expreſly names the Indentures of Shipwrights Apprentices, to be Enrolled in a Town Corporate; and the Cuſtom of Cities and Corporation Towns, for private Inland Trades, are to the contrary.

V. That the Order of Council, of the 27*th* of *March*, 1638. and the ſame again renewed the 18*th* of *March*, 168⅞ againſt the Intereſt of the ſaid Company, may with all ſubmiſſion be conſidered.

VI. That the Members of the ſaid Company may be Protected at their Trades, and not liable to be Impreſt by common Preſs-Maſters, to Serve as Seamen; but that a ſufficient number of able Workmen, as their Majeſties Navy and Yard ſervice requires, may from time to time be ſupplied by the ſaid Company, and their Deputies in the Out-Ports.

VII. That there be a Clauſe to empower the Members of the ſaid Company, to obſerve and keep the hours of beginning to Work at Six a Clock in the Morning, and to depart from Work at Six a Clock at Night, as is, and hath been the uſual Cuſtom, with allowance of time for a Breakfaſt and Dinner, agreeable to the Seaſon of the Year.

And, Whereas Their Majeſties Royal Anceſtors have given and granted to the ſaid Company, and their Succeſſors for ever, and to their Deputies in the Out-Ports (thereunto Deputed under their common Seal) full Power and Authority to Survey the Building and Repairing of all Ships and Veſſels of *England* and *Wales*; and all manner of Timber and Plank, and other Materials prepared for the ſame; and to Inſpect into the Workmanſhip, and remove all Sappy and Red-Wood, and ſee that they be ſubſtantially Built, with two Orlops at convenient diſtance, ſtrong to carry Ordnance aloft, and alowe with a Fore-Caſtle cloſe for Fight: And have alſo given and granted unto the ſaid Company, and to their Deputies in the Out-Ports, and their Succeſſors for ever, full Power and Authority to admeaſure all Ships and other Veſſels of *England* and *Wales*, and, as occaſion requires, from time to time to lay them a ground; and, according to an exact Admeaſurement of their length, breadth, depth, and draught of Water, ſo to Rate and ſet down their Burthen of Tons, and to Certifie the ſame under their Hands, and the common Seal of the ſaid Corporation.

VIII. Now, to the end Surveys may be rendred more uſeful, and that Admeaſurement be computed nearer the Truth, the Particulars following are propoſed to be agreed upon, and ſettled by ſuch By-Laws or General-Rules as the ſaid Company ſhall appoint and order to be obſerved throughout *England* and *Wales*, and to enquire into the ſame at Surveys.

Particular 1. In Timbring of a Ship or Veſſel, there be a general Rule, That the Floor-Timbers, the Futtocks, and Top-Timbers have a ſerviceable and ſufficient Scarf to each other, with regard to the proportion of their Scantlings.

2. In Planking a Ship or Veſſel there be a general Rule, That the Planks from Butt to Butt, have a ſerviceable and ſufficient Scarf to each other, with regard to the Burthen and length of the Ship or Veſſel, and the ſubſtance and length of the Planks.

3. A general Rule, That the Treenails, from the Keel to the ſecond Plank, above the ſecond Streek of *Wales*, Incluſive, be of ſeaſoned young *Engliſh* Oak, fit for ſervice under Water, and of a proportionable ſize to their length, agreeable to the Burthen of the Ship or Veſſel; and that they Inſpect into the well placing of them, with regard to the Timber and Plank they are to faſten and ſecure.

4. A general Rule, That the Bolts, and other Iron-work, be of a proportionable ſize to their length, agreeable to the Burthen of the Ship or Veſſel; and that they inſpect into the well-placing of them, with regard to the Timber and Plank, and part of the Ship or Veſſel they are to faſten and ſecure.

5. A general Rule, That a proportionable number of threads of Hair, and of white and black *Oakham*, be appointed to be well drove and bottom'd in the Seams, with regard to the thickneſs of the Plank.

IX. And, Whereas there are great abuſes committed by the ill Hewing of Timber; It is therefore neceſſary a general Rule be obſerved, That all Timber, when ſquared, may be ſo Hewed, that the Flat do contain both the Waynes (and not leſs): And, That in converting of Timber into Plank, it be full Cut, and hold out, according to its proper denomination in Inches and parts of an Inch, and to be Admeaſured between the Waynes on the Wayney-ſide, and half the Wayne allowed in Admeaſurement, according to the uſual Cuſtom.

X. And, inaſmuch as Surveys are of neceſſary and abſolute uſe, for the preſervation of the lives of Their Majeſties Subjects, and the ſecurity of Merchants Goods from damage, which often happens to the loſs of Mariners Wages, and Their Majeſties Cuſtoms: And, for that the Maſter-Builders, and other Skilful Maſter Shipwrights of *England*, are often called and ſummoned to attend on them, and do ſpend much of their time therein, both a float and a ſhore; therefore it is thought reaſonable, That when the Maſter, Owners, or Freighters require to have a Ship or Veſſel Surveyed, they may then be liable to pay one Penny *per* Ton for the ſaid Survey: And to prevent unneceſſary Diſputes, vexatious Actions and Suits at Law, in caſe of damnified Goods, or the Foundering of a Ship or Veſſel; it is expedient, That the Maſters of Ships, *&c.* have a Certificate from the ſaid Company, to vouch for themſelves and their Owners, that their Ships or Veſſels have, by able and skilful Perſons, been well Surveyed and Repaired, agreeable to the Rules and Ordinances of the Company of Shipwrights of *England*, and that they are fit for the Sea, and to receive in Merchants Goods for ſuch a ———————Voyage.

XI. That the ſaid Company of Shipwrights of *England*, be required once a Year, or as often as may be thought fit, to preſent Their Majeſties with a Scheme, or Liſt of the Names of Ships, *&c.* the time when Launched, and Place where Built, the Maſter Builders Names, and Numbers of Shipwrights and Apprentices in the Ports of *England* and *Wales*, and alſo the Names of the Ships and Veſſels that are Caſt, and to be broke up.

XII. On behalf of the ſaid Company, it is moſt humbly pray'd, That in the Amendment of the aforeſaid Charter, there be a Clauſe for a ſmall piece of waſt Ground (in Their Majeſties Gift) in ſome convenient Place near the River of *Thames*; and the like in the Rivers of *Severn*, *Medway*, and *Tine*, in order for Alms-Houſes to be Erected, that the Shipwrights of *England* may ſee the Relief and Maintenance of their poor diſabled Cripples and ſuperannuated Members.

And it is further humbly Prayed, That the ſaid Company may be admitted to amend or add ſuch other Heads or Clauſes as may appear to be of Service and Reaſonable.

THE CERTIFICATES OF

Several Captains and Maſters of Ships, and others, both at Sea and Land, who have uſed the Patentees Engine *for making* Salt Water Freſh.

SIR,

THIS ſerves only to acquaint you, that ſince I have been on board, in our Paſſage to the Downs, I have us'd the Engine off the *Long-Sand-Head*, and we made as much freſh Sea-water as boil'd Peaſe for the whole Ships company, they being boil'd as well as ever I ſee any; I find we can make above one hundred Gallons in 24 hours, if the Ship have no great motion, but if it hath much motion, then it will not make full ſo much Water. I believe it will prove a very uſetul thing at Sea. This being all needful from

Downs, Octob. 22. 1684. *Your very humble Servant, John Kempthorne.*

From on board the Elizabeth *at* Barbadoes, *January* 27*th* 1684.

THESE are to acquaint you of our proceeding with our Engine. I will give you a good Account of it, I find no otherwiſe by it; the Water we find very wholſom and beneficial, and the Engine works as well in foul Weather as in fair. We find that the more it is wrought the better it worketh, and the Water is the better. It is much eſteemed on here, and abundance of People of all ſorts reſort daily to ſee it, and drink of the Water; and we have wrought it moſt of the way hither.

Jonathan Martin.

From on board the May-flower *at* Mevis, 21*th of February*, 1684.

AS for the Engine, it works very well, and I have made uſe of it in my Paſſage near the *Tropick* in the *Long Reach*; and I find I can make above forty Gallons in twelve hours after it begins to work. I made in the *Long Reach* two Casks beſide what I uſed, thinking to have brought one of them home; but the Gentlemen of *Antegoe*, and the ſtrangers that came on board, deſired ſo much to drink, and to have ſome in Bottles, that I ſpent them both. And ſince I came here, I have caus'd it to be wrought three ſeveral days on purpoſe for Merchants and Planters to ſee it, and a great many of them approved of it very well.

Simon Corbin.

From the ſaid Ships again after their return.

WE *Jonathan Martin*, Maſter of the *Pink Elizabeth*, and *Simon Corbin*, Maſter of the *Pink May-flower*, having aboard each of our ſaid Ships an Engine bought of the Patentees for making Salt water freſh, do certifie that we have made uſe of the ſaid Engine going to and coming from the *Weſt-Indies*, viz. *Barbadoes*, *Mevis*, and *Antego*, and have found the Water prepared by them very wholſom, pleaſant and uſeful, and reſolve for the future to continue the Uſe of ſuch Engines.

Jonathan Martin. Simon Corbin.

I *Evan Seyes*, Maſter of the *Jane* of *London*, having ſailed a long time in Company with a Ship furniſh'd with an Engine for making Salt-water freſh, do hereby teſtifie, that having frequently drunk of the Waters ſo prepared aboard that Ship, and in ſeveral Climates, found the Men of the Ship in perfect good Health, and much pleaſed with the Water, which they made Uſe of, having no Meat or Drink, but what was prepared by the ſaid Water.

Dated February 2. 1684. *Evan Seyes.*

Extract of a Letter to a Merchant in London.

I deſire that you will acquaint the Patentees that we have made Uſe of their Engine ever ſince we left the Coaſt of *England*, and that we find our Men very well pleaſed with the Uſe of it, being all in very good Health. Sign'd by *John Clive*, Supercargo of the *Spaniſh* Merchant. *John Clive.*

I Do hereby certifie, that in the time of my being in the *Leeward* Iſlands, I did ſeveral times drink of Sea Water made freſh by the Patentees Engine, on board ſome Ships that came into thoſe Parts; and found not only the Men who ſailed in the ſaid Ships, but thoſe Perſons on Shore, who drank frequently of the ſaid Water, in good Health, notwithſtanding the heat of the Climate, and great change of the Air, in which the Water was prepar'd: and am of Opinion that the uſe of the ſaid Water is of great Advantage, not only to Ships, but to ſeveral parts of the World lying near the Sea, where the Water is Brackiſh, or there is no freſh Water. *Signed by*

Auguſt 21. 1685. *Sir* William Stapleton *Knt. Governour of the Leeward Iſlands.*

I *John Froſt*, Captain, Maſter, and part Sharer of the *Aleppo Factor*, having receiv'd an Engine from the Patentees, for making Salt water Freſh, do hereby certifie, that many Months in the *Streights* and other places, I made uſe of Sea-water prepar'd on board my Ship by the Engine and Ingredients received from the Patentees, which Water I found by my ſelf, Sea-men, and ſeveral other Perſons, to be very good and wholeſome; and the Engine to anſwer all that was promiſed in the Books printed by the Patentees.

Octob. 2. 85. *John Froſt.*

I Do hereby certifie, that having put on board a Ship, bound out on a long Voyage, an Engine bought from the Patentees for making Salt-water freſh, I receiv'd Letters from on board the ſaid Ship four Months after her departure, dated

dated in *April* last past, which gives an account that the said Engine makes the Sea-water fresh in great quantities; and answers all the good Effects undertaken by the Patentees, and has been of great Use and Advantage to the said Ship, without any Inconveniencies.

Witness my Hand, this
25*th of November.* *Geffery Nightingale*, Merchant.

HAving the Honour to command his Majesties Ship *Tiger*, the last Year in the *Streights*, meeting with a Merchant-man trading in those parts, I had the Curiosity to go and see his Engine, which he receiv'd from Mr. *Fitz-Gerald*, and the rest of his Partners, for turning Salt-water into fresh; which I found so well disposed of, before the Fore-mast in the Fore-Castle, that its Room was inconsiderable and out of Danger: and from the Captain, and the Men in particular, (in which I took some pains to ask Questions) I was well assured that the prepared Water was very good, and that they liked it as well as *Thames* Water, and had as good Health as ever they used to have. *To which I set my Hand this* 10*th of Decemb.* 1685. *Signed by* *Sir* Francis Wheler.

I *Peter Pickard*, Commander of the *Hunter*, did furnish my self with a Salt-water Engine from the Patentees, in *Decemb.* 1684. and do hereby certifie, that having made use several times of the said Engine in my last Voyage, I found it to make the Sea-water very fresh, and good for dressing Victuals, and Drinking; which occasion'd me to recommend the same to be useful for the Royal *African* Company, in their Castle on *James*'s Island in *Gambo* River; they accordingly agreed with the Patentees for an Engine to send along with me to the said Place. *Witness my Hand this* 20*th of Decemb.* 1685. *P. Pickard.*

I *Matt. Tennant*, having lately commanded His Majesties Ship the *Guernsey*, do hereby certifie, That in the time of my being at Sea, I met with several Ships, furnish'd by the Patentees with an Engine for making Salt water fresh, and there received Account from the Persons who sailed in the said Ships, that the said Engines did make fresh very great quantities of Water, and were very useful and convenient; and that the Persons in the said Ships, who had lived upon the Water so prepar'd, had very good Health, and were freer from the Scurvy than they used to be.

Decemb. 20. 85. *Matt. Tennant.*

THese are to certifie, that in *February* last, by His Majesties Commands, the Patentees for making Salt-water fresh sent down, and for present Use fix'd in this place two of their Engines; which made such good and acceptable water, that it was chosen rather than our Rain or *Thames* Water, for any Use; especially to drink simply, or make Punch withall. Given under my Hand in His Majesties Fort *Sheerness*, *February* 2. 1685. *Robert Crawford* *Lieutenant-Governour.*

The Opinion of several Eminent Physicians of the Colledge, and others, concerning Sea-Water made Fresh.

BEsides the Experience of the fore-going Sea-men in great and long Voyages, several Eminent Physicians of the Colledge, and others, have so well approved of this prepared Water, that they have directed the Use thereof in Diet Drinks, Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, instead of Fountain Water. And the Physicians under-written are of opinion, that it may be useful to the said purposes. And all agree, That Water prepar'd according to the Patentees way, is undoubtedly good against Scurvys, and other Diseases.

Sir *Thomas Witherly*, Præses Collegii.

Dr. *Peter Barwick*
Dr. *John Betts.*
Dr. *Humphry Brook*
Dr. *Thomas Burwel*
Dr. *Francis Bernard*
Dr. *Edward Brown*
Dr. *R. Blackbourn*
Dr. *Walter Charleton*
Dr. *Andrew Clinch*
Dr. *Daniel Cox*
Dr. *Theodore Colladon*
Dr. *Andrew Creagh*
Dr. *Edmund Dickinson* Med. Reg.
Dr. *William Denton*
Dr. *John Downes*
Dr. *William Dawkins*
Dr. *David Abercromby*
Dr. *Charles Goodal*
Dr. *Nehemiah Grew*
Dr. *Philip Guide*
Dr. *Edward Hulse*
Dr. *Walter Harris*
Dr. *George How*
Sir Edmund King, Eq. Aur.
Dr. *John Lawson*
Dr. *Richard Lower*
Dr. *Martin Lister*
Sir *Thomas Millington* Eq. Aur.
Dr. *Samuel Morris*
Dr. *Richard Morton*
Dr. *Walter Mills*
Dr. *Walter Needham*
Sir *William Petty*, Eq. Aur.
Dr. *Robert Pitt*
Dr. *George Rogers*
Dr. *James Rufine*
Dr. *Richard Robinson*
Sir *Charles Scarburgh* Eq. Aur. Med. Reg. prim.
Dr. *William Stokeham*
Dr. *H. Sampson*
Dr. *Thomas Sydenham*
Dr. *Hans Sloane*
Dr. *Frederick Slare*
Dr. *David Thomas*
Dr. *Edward Tyson*
Dr. *William Waldgrave*
Dr. *John Windebank*

These Engines, Ingredients, and Directions for the Operation, are to be had at Mr. *William Talbot*'s House, at the Sign of the *Falcon* and *Scales* in *Gracious-street*. And it is to be observed, that Engines may be made for Brewing, Dying, Hat-making, or other Uses, from ten Gallons to five hundred Gallons.

FINIS.

Printed by *John Harefinch* in *Mountague-Court* in *Little Britain*. 1685.

A DIARY or WEATHER-JOURNALL kept at in the MONTH of ANNO DOM:

Days	The station of the ☿ in the Baroscope. 28 W. 29 Changable 30 E. 31	The Point & Strength of the Wind	The place of the Spirits in the Thermometer. Degrees of Cold 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Temperate 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Degrees of Heat	The State of ye Weather	Days
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London *Printed & Sold by* Iohn Warner *Mathematicall Instument-maker in* Lyncolns-Inn feilds *at ye East end of* Portugall Row *who makes & sells ye truest* Baroscopes & Thermometers

REASONS

Humbly Offered to the Honourable the

Houſe of Commons,

AGAINST

Buying any Foreign Bottoms into ENGLAND *for the future, or for laying ſuch a Tax on them as may be greater than free Ships of this Kingdom pay.*

FIrſt, It has Cauſed ſince the ~~ſaid~~ Act a viſible decay of Building Ships; as for inſtance, In *Ipſwich* where many Ships uſed to be Built for the Coal-Trade, there hath not been one Built theſe Three years; and at *Alborough*, *Dunwich*, *Walderſwick*, *Woodbridge* and *Harwich*, many Ships have belonged to the Coal-Trade and now there is not in all theſe places above One Ship, a ſmall Pink and a *Dutch* Buſs or two excepted.

And whereas the places above mention'd, before the Act commenc'd, Built yearly ſtout good Ships, fit upon occaſion to ſerve His Majeſty in time of War, now ſo oft as they are loſt or worn out, we are ſupply'd from *Holland* and other parts beyond the Seas, with ſlight Veſſels built with Firr, which enjoys the ſame Priviledge in this Trade as the *Engliſh* Ships do, becauſe the Trade is not able to bear the Charge of better Veſſels; and beſides the decay of good Ships and loſs of Building, great numbers of our Builders and Shipwrights, *&c.* are diſcouraged and are not able to maintain themſelves and breed ſervants in theſe Trades as formerly they uſed to do.

But it has been Objected by ſome, *That the Building many Ships at home will waſte our* Engliſh *Plank and may be a Prejudice to His Majeſty in preventing the ſupply of Stores for the* Navy Royal. To this we Anſwer;

That we are as well able as the *Hollanders* to build all ſuch ſhips for the Coal-Trade with Forreign Plank, *&c.* ſo that the Plank, *&c.* of our own growth cannot be Exhauſted.

This will have theſe following good Effects.

We ſhall imploy our own Ships in fetching not only Plank but Pitch, Tarr, Hemp, Maſts, Canvas, Iron, *&c.* and export our own Commodities for Payment, which will bring a Revenue to His Majeſty, both outward and inward, if an Act were to Prohibit the buying any forreign Bottoms into *England*, or ſuch a Duty laid on thoſe that ſhould Buy, as would Diſcourage ſuch Buyer, and Encourage Building ſtout Ships at home; many hundreds depending on Shipping, will find employment at home, by which means Building and Navigation will flouriſh, the money expended therein laid out with our Neighbours, would circulate among us, and no body could be Prejudiced by it, but Forreigners, who eat the Bread out of our *Engliſhmens* mouths, in whoſe hands the Building Trade now lyeth.

K. England. William III. Reign

105-1

Abſtract of the BILL for the Encouragement of *Seamen*, to enter voluntarily into his Majeſty's Service. 87

ART. I. *EVERY Seaman who enters voluntarily with a Commiſſion-Officer, Juſtice of the Peace, or Mayor of a Town, and appears within fourteen Days on board the Ship, if the Diſtance be within one hundred Miles, twenty Days if more, and thirty Days in North-Britain, ſhall begin Wages from the Time of his Entry, have Conduct Money, and receive two Months Wages Advance before the Ship goes to Sea.*

It is undoubtedly in the Power of the Admiralty to publiſh by Proclamation what Conduct Money and advanced Wages they think proper to give for the Encouragement of Men; therefore it is needleſs to have Recourſe to Parliament.

Juſtices of Peace and Mayors of inland Towns cannot tell Seamen by their Faces, and therefore may very eaſily be impoſed upon by Rogues, who by this Clauſe may demand a Certificate which will ſerve as a Paſs to protect them from the Statutes againſt Rogues, Vagabonds, and ſturdy Beggars, and this Article will fill the Countrey with that kind of Vermin by Certificate.

II. *Every voluntary able Seaman ſhall have three Shillings a Month, and every ordinary Seaman one Shilling more Wages than he has now.*

This alſo may be done by Proclamation, ſince 4*l. per* Month is given for each Man aboard the Navy, and it is in the Power of the Admiralty to diſpoſe of that Money in ſuch manner as they ſhall think beſt for the Service; and if they would abate upon the Head of rebuilding firſt Rates they might out of the Savings advance the Pay of the Men without having Recourſe to Parliament.

It is preſumed, that if Wages are thus advanced in a Time of Peace, the Men will expect a new Advance in a Time of War, and a Want of Seamen.

III. *When a Ship has been eight Months in Pay, two Months Wages ſhall be paid to the Voluntiers; after fourteen Months, two Months more; and ſo every ſix Months till the final Pay of the Ship.*

The Commiſſioners of the Navy are by this Clauſe requir'd to cauſe immediate Payment to be made of two Months Wages in ſix, but as there is no additional Money given them by this Act for to enable them to make thoſe prompt Payments, and as there is no Penalty upon them in caſe they do not comply with this Direction, it is to be fear'd that this Clauſe will have as little Effect as a Promiſe of the ſame Nature in the Regiſter Act. If the Money given by Parliament is ſufficient for to make this prompt Payment, the Advance might be made by Order of the Admiralty without having Recourſe to Parliament, and if the 4*l. per* Man be not ſufficient, this Bill does not augment it, ſo conſequently does not give any Remedy.

IV. *When a voluntary Seaman dies, his Wages ſhall be forthwith paid to his Executors, without ſtaying for the Pay of the Ship.*

This Diſpoſition of the Seamens Pay is entirely in the Power of the Admiralty, and they need not have Recourſe to Parliament on this Head.

V. *Voluntary Seamen ſhall never be turned over into other Ships, but in Caſes of extream Neceſſity, and then they ſhall not ſerve in worſe Qualities than they had in the firſt Ship, and (beſides being paid all their Wages which they have a Right to by a former Law) they ſhall have two Months Wages advanced before the Ship goes to Sea.*

If this Clauſe paſſes, a Power will be given to the Admiralty which indeed they have not, and which will repeal the moſt valuable Part of the *Magna Charta*, the *Petition of Right*, and the *Habeas Corpus* Act. It ſays that *no voluntary Seamen ſhall be turned over into other Ships*; this is granting nothing, for the turning of them over is already againſt Law; it is baniſhing them without Tryal by their Peers, which is againſt the *Magna Charta*, and the Words which follow (*but in Caſes of extream Neceſſity*) will,

if

if paſſed, authorize by Act of Parliament the turning over in Caſes of Neceſſity, and will make the Admiralty Judges of that Neceſſity; if this Clauſe paſſes, it will give a Power to the Admiralty over the Liberties of the Seamen unknown to the Laws of this Realm, and juſtify a Practice which is the Terror of the Seamen and the greateſt Reaſon of their Unwillingneſs to liſt.

VI. *All the Preferments and petty Offices in the Ship, as Mates, Midſhipmen, and ſo downwards, ſhall be conferred on voluntary Seamen only, and ſuch as actually do the Duty of their Places.*

This Clauſe inſinuates as if preſſing were to be continued, ſince it makes a Difference between Voluntiers and ſome other kind of Seamen, by whom if preſſed Men are meant, it is preſumed that this Diſtinction will make Bullies of the Voluntiers, and Slaves of the preſſed Men; beſides which, the Government will be deprived by it of the Service of many excellent Mariners, ſince it is known that Mates of Merchant Men, who have had liberal Education, and who can get comfortable Livings will not go Voluntiers, but are often preſſed on board the Men of War, and are as fit to make petty Officers of as any Men whatſoever.

VII. *When the Ship is paid off, any voluntary Seaman may have a Protection for one Month from the Preſs, if there be one on Foot, and he deſires it.*

In this Clauſe the Meaning of the Bill begins to be ſeen; it ſets forth, that a Licence ſhall be given, which ſhall be to ſuch Perſon a Security and Protection againſt being impreſſed for the Space of one Month, which is as much as to ſay they might be preſſed if they had not ſuch Licence: This is at once allowing all the illegal Acts which have been committed under Preſs Warrants, and continuing the Power of Preſſing in the Breaſt of the Admiralty without any Limitation whatſoever. It ſeems very extraordinary to have Recourſe to Parliament to order Men to be protected for one Month only, againſt a Violence from which by their Birthright they ought to be eternally exempted.

VIII. *If a Ship is fitted out at one Port, and laid up in another diſtant Port, the voluntary Seamen who live near the firſt Port, ſhall be allowed Conduct Money home.*

This is a very good Clauſe, and in the Power of the Admiralty without Act of Parliament.

IX. *Seamen who deſert, ſhall forfeit no Wages but what are due in the Ship they deſerted from.*

This Clauſe ſhews, that the Cuſtom of turning Men over is intended to be continued, and that it is not intended to pay off the Men as ſoon as the Ships are laid up; for if all the Wages due unto them on board the laſt Ship on which they ſerved be diſcharg'd, there can be no Arrears for them to forfeit.

After this Clauſe follows a Proviſo not inſerted in the Articles: *Provided nevertheleſs, that nothing in this Act contained, ſhall extend to take away or alter the Puniſhment appointed by an Act made in the thirteenth Year of King* Charles *the Second, for ſuch Captains, Officers or Mariners as ſhall deſert the Service of his Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſors, in his Ships, or entice others ſo to do:* And the Clauſe referr'd to, 13 *Car.* II. *cap.* 9. *ſect.* 17. *All Sea-Captains, Officers or Mariners, that ſhall deſert the Services or their Employment in the Ships, or ſhall run away, or entice any others ſo to do, ſhall be puniſhed with Death.*

X. *All Bills of Sale of Seamens Wages ſhall be void in Law, and the Treaſurer ſhall pay all Wages to the Parties themſelves, or to the lawful Attorneys, or their Executors.*

Bills of Sale are ſuppreſſed, but Letters of Attorney are conſtituted in their Stead, and the Treaſurer of the Navy made Judge whether the Sailor ſhall be paid his Wages or not. Doubtleſs the Sailor ought, like other Subjects, to have the Liberty of Receiving his Wages, and let the Creditor be left to his Remedy at Law.

XI. *All Letters of Attorney ſhall be witneſſed either by the Captain of the Ship, a Clerk of the Checque at any of the Dock Yards, or a Mayor of a Town, or a Notary Publick in* London *and* Weſtminſter.

This enableth the Sailor to give many Letters Attorney, and conſequently leſſens the Security of any one of them; for he may give a Letter of Attorney ſign'd by the Captain of the Ship, another by the Mayor of a Town, and as many more different Letters of Attorney for the ſame Pay as there are Notary Publicks in *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and if many different Letters of Attorney, ſign'd by the ſame Perſon and for the ſame Wages, come to the Pay-Table together, there is no Rule laid down

for

for the Treaſurer to proceed upon, and 'tis left in his Breaſt which of the Creditors ſhall receive and which loſe their Money.

Here comes in another Proviſo not mentioned in the Abſtract, by which Maſters are to receive the Wages of their Servants. This gives a Power of making Slaves, becauſe the Age of the Servant is not limited; therefore a Sailor of full Age being arreſted or made drunk by his Creditor, may be drawn in to ſign an Indenture by which he may bind himſelf for a Number of Years, and that Creditor may ſell him to a Man of War, and receive all his Pay at the Pay-Table for as many Years as his Indenture laſts.

XII. *Seamen may diſpoſe of their Tickets by Sale, which ſhall be paid to the lawful Purchaſer, even though the Party deſerts afterwards.*

This ſeems to be an Encouragement to Deſertion.

XIII. *Seamen applying for their Wages after the Ships Books are made up and cloſed, ſhall have Tickets made out for their Wages, payable in a Month.*

Tickets are continued but ordered to be paid within a Month, but no Proviſion is made for the Paying of them.

XIV. *If a Land Officer enliſts a Seaman, upon Proof made that he is ſuch, he ſhall be diſcharged.*

If this Clauſe paſſes, all the Captains in the Land Service may be undone; for after they have been at great Expence in liſting a Man, and bringing him to the Regiment, he may, even the Day before the Muſter, be demanded as having ſerved on Board a Ship.

XV. *Governours, Miniſters, Conſuls, and Merchants abroad, ſhall ſubſiſt poor ſtraggling Seamen, at the Rate of Six-pence a Day, and ſend them Home by the firſt Opportunity; and Maſters of Merchant-Ships ſhall bring them Home, and be allow'd Six-pence a Day for their Paſſage and Proviſions.*

XVI. *Foreign Seamen ſerving three Years voluntarily in his Majeſty's Ships, ſhall have the ſame Privileges as natural born* Engliſhmen.

It is preſumed that this Clauſe cannot be reconciled to the following Part of the Act of Navigation, 12 *Car.* II. *Cap.* 18. *Sect.* 1. *No Goods or Commodities whatſoever ſhall be imported into, or exported out of any Lands, Iſlands, Plantations, or Territories to his Majeſty belonging or in his Poſſeſſion, or which may hereafter belong unto, or be in the Poſſeſſion of his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, in* Aſia, Africa, *or* America, *in any other Ship or Ships, Veſſel or Veſſels whatſoever, but in ſuch Ships or Veſſels as do truly and without Fraud belong only to the People of* England *or* Ireland, *Dominion of* Wales, *or Town of* Berwick *upon* Tweed; *or are of the Built of, and belonging to any of the ſaid Lands, Iſlands, Plantations, or Territories, as the Proprietors and right Owners thereof, and whereof the Maſter and three fourths of the Mariners at leaſt are* Engliſh.

12 *Car.* II *Cap.* 4. *Sect.* 1. *We the Commons,* &c. *Give and grant unto you our Supream Leige Lord and Sovereign, one Subſidy called Tunnage, that is to ſay, of every Tun of Wine of the Growth of* France, *or of any the Dominions of the* French *King, or Crown of* France, *that ſhall come into the Port of* London, *and the Members thereof, by Way of Merchandize, by your natural born Subjects the Sum of* 4 l. 10 s. *of current* Engliſh *Money; and ſo after that Rate, and by Strangers and Aliens ſix Pounds of like Money.*

It is preſumed that if this Clauſe paſſes, the *Dutch* or any other Foreigners may, by ſending their Mariners on Board an *Engliſh* Man of War for three Years, make them *Engliſhmen.* By Manning their Ships with ſuch *Engliſhmen*, and entering them in ſome of their Names, they may elude the King of his Foreign Duties, and deſtroy the Trade of the Merchants, beſides which, it is liable to infinite Frauds, ſince there is no Regiſter nor Certificate to be produced of their having ſerved.

XVII. *Seamen who ſerve voluntarily Twenty Years, and are not under Fifty Five Years of Age, ſhall be protected for ever from the Preſs, ſhall be free from all Pariſh Offices, and ſhall be admitted into* Greenwich *Hoſpital preferable to any others.*

This Clauſe, under the Pretence of giving Eaſe to the Sailors, admits Preſſing to be lawful, and ſanctifies all the Oppreſſion that has or may be committed by that extraordinary Manner of Raiſing Seamen; if this Clauſe paſſes as it now ſtands, it may be pleaded as the Senſe of the Legiſlature againſt any Perſon who ſhall bring an Action of Damage for having been beaten, plundred, or abuſed by a Preſs-Gang: And how apt they are already to beat, plunder, and abuſe, every Merchant in the Kingdom is deeply ſenſible.

Abſtract of the BILL for the Encouragement of SEAMEN, to enter voluntarily into his Majeſty's Service.

A LETTER *to a Member of Parliament, in Relation to the* Bill *now depending, for the Repeal of a Clauſe in the Navigation Act.*

SIR,

THE Good Humour You always ſhew, when I lay my Thoughts before You, and the Intimation You gave that You was willing to have them upon this Bill, are my Motives to write freely a ſhort Sketch upon a Subject of which I can't pretend to be a perfect Maſter.

BUT Methinks that every Body ſhould diſtinguiſh between the Neceſſity of this Bill, and what meerly relates to the *Turkey* Company.

POSSIBLY The *Turkey* Company may have committed Faults, and made unfitting By-Laws: I can't tell whether they have done either: But if they have done both, yet this Bill may be neceſſary; and it may be neceſſary to Paſs it this Seſſion.

I Humbly conceive, by what is publiſhed in the Papers, and by what hath been aſſerted on both ſides, That it is pretty evident, That the Silk which is Imported from *Leghorn*, is chiefly purchaſed by *French*, and not *Engliſh* Manufactures. And I am fully perſwaded, that every Man who knows any thing of the World, is ſatisfied, That the *French* Nation is making as great Efforts to gain an Univerſal Trade, as they were lately making to obtain an Univerſal Monarchy.

IF They can obtain an Uuniverſal Trade; If their Merchants can out-manage their Neighbouring Countries, That Monarchy which they aſpired to by their Arms, will be gained by their Arts.

THE *Dutch* were formerly a Poor People; their Government is ſuch an odd Mixture, that Sir *William Temple* could not tell what to call it; nor could he tell how it ſubſiſted; and yet this People, by an extenſive Trade, have been ſo conſiderable as to be courted by all the Potentates of *Europe*. The *French* (whoſe large Tract of very Fertile Land makes them naturally a very conſiderable Nation,) take the ſame way to eſtabliſh their Power: Nor can We obſtruct their dangerous Deſigns, but by making ſuch Laws as will defeat their Induſtrious Contrivances. And it ſeems to me, That in nothing are they more dangerous, than when they endeavour (and *Engliſhmen* come into it) to undermine us in our moſt valuable Staple Commodity, our Woollen Manufactures. They undermine us when, by our own Fellow-Subjects, they can get our Wooll to mix with their own; which all our Laws have been hitherto ineffectual to prevent. But that is a Smuggling Trade. The Grievance now complain'd of, give me leave to ſay, if not hindred, if not effectually redreſs'd, is, as it were, conſented to with our Eyes open, and with ſufficient Warning, and alſo with a Supineneſs, and Intereſted Views, which can ſcarce be accounted for.

ALL That can be Objected againſt the *Turkey* Merchant, may be Remedied, if needful, by another Bill; and We may take our own Time for doing it; for whatever one Subject defrauds another of, is ſtill amongſt our ſelves. If a Company Oppreſſeth, We can Curb and Reſtrain it by future Laws: But if We ſuffer a Foreign Nation to ſupplant us in Trade, We ſhall find it a hard Matter to do our ſelves Right, by applying either to their Good Nature, or Juſtice.

LET Me ſpeak out a little plainly my Mind. This does not ſeem to me a time to deſtroy a Company which has ſo long ſupported the greateſt Exportation of the Woollen Cloth Manufacture, and the other Natural Products of our Country.

TO Call the *Turkey* Company a Monopoly, is giving it a hard Name, which may Bug-bear and Affright ſome well-meaning Men; But, where every Man is a ſeparate Trader, it ſeems a good deal unlike what is uſually called by that Name.

THE Bill before the Houſe is for preventing an Abuſe and Miſchiefs, that is very apparent. Thoſe who are for it, would have the Trade carry'd on by the Antient Channel, which has proved ſo long, ſo Effectually good for *England*. The *Italian* Merchants, who have found out a new Faſhioned way of bringing in *Turkey* Raw Silk, not by Vending Ours, but the Commodities of *France*, endeavour to fruſtrate all Attempts for reſtoring the Antient and well-ſettled way of Importing Raw Silk, by calling a Company (the Members whereof are all diſunited) a Monopoly.

SOME Very worthy Men may be prevailed upon by Nick-Names: But, if this Bill don't Paſs, and that this Seſſion, the Damage may be irretrievable. If the Bill Paſſeth; The Conduct of the *Turkey* Company, all their By-Laws, and even their Charter, if Liable to any juſt Exception, may be Examined afterwards by Parliament.

IF The *Turkey* Company don't Export a ſufficient Quantity of Our own Produce: If they don't Import a ſufficient Quantity of Raw Silk: If they ſet exceſſive Prices on the Goods they bring home: If there be hereafter any juſt Complaints againſt them, all theſe Matters will be ſubject to the Cognizance of the Legiſlature, who will certainly give ſuch redreſs therein as the Occaſion ſhall require. But ſure all that can be ſaid, or propheſied againſt them at this Time, is no Argument, can be no Argument, againſt this Bill. If the *Italian* Merchants have, or ſhould bring home the Products of *Aſia*, in return for *French*, and not *Britiſh* Manufactures, ſhould We not be Cheated by Words?

WE Ought not to be Cheated, even by Popular Maxims. We ought not to be Run away with. Monopolies are certainly wrong; but to call every ſort of Company ſo, let the Reaſons for Erecting it be what they will, is as certainly a Miſtake. And whoever without Doors uſeth that Language in all Caſes, (I ſay without Doors, for I know every Member within hath Liberty to make uſe of what Diction he pleaſeth on ſuch a Subject) ſeems to me a little too Self-ſufficient.

UNLESS A Man hath been upon the Place, he cannot pretend to know how neceſſary, or how needleſs, a Company is, to carry on a Trade under the abſolute, the moſt abſolute Monarchy of *Turkey*; where every Foot of Land is the *Sultan*'s, and every Subject ſuch a Vaſſal, as makes himſelf Rich and Conſiderable, meerly by ſqueezing, as far as he can, every Man who is in his Power; Tho' that Vaſſal himſelf cannot, at laſt, call any thing he hath his own, for ſo much as one ſingle Moment. Moſt *Engliſh* Men, who are ſo happy as to live under a Free-Government, can judge but indifferently how Trade is to be Managed under one that is ſo entirely Abſolute, that Foreign Merchants, as well as their own Natives, too often feel the Effects of its Avarice and Cruelty.

I Will add but one thing more, which is, That it is ſurprizing, That ſince the *French* Court put out an Arret ſo long ago as 1701, to Prohibit the *Engliſh* Merchants from Importing *Turkey* Goods, our Legiſlature never yet took notice of it, or were not ſooner alarmed.

I am,

SIR, Your Humble Servant,

A. B.

A LETTER TO A Member of Parliament,

In Relation to the *Bill* now depending, for the Repeal of a Clauſe in the Navigation Act.

REASONS

For Granting Letters of Mart to Trading Ships.

Humbly offered to the honourable Houſe of Commons.

THAT the *French* King forces his Subjects Merchant Ships to take Commiſſions inſtead of denying them, and *Spain* and *Holland* grant them freely; being of Opinion, That they are ſerviceable to themſelves and Allies, and hurtful to none except their Enemies.

That the *French* Letter of Mart Ships have done us more damage in our Trade than their Men of War; and ſuch of our Merchant Ships and Gallies that have been ſo lucky to obtain Commiſſions, have done very good Service, by taking in the *Mediterranean* only many rich Prizes from the *French*, to the Value of at leaſt One hundred thouſand Pounds within theſe laſt Six Months.

That upon the Incouragement of having Letters of Mart, which were not denied till lately, the Merchants have built many very fine Frigats and Gallies, the better to annoy the Enemy, and ſecure their own Trade, which was before in a great meaſure loſt in ſeveral Places, and now thereby partly regain'd; but ſhould not the Commiſſions already granted, which are expired or expiring (for they laſt but for one Voyage, which is alſo eſteemed hard) be renoved, and new Ones granted to the Frigats and Gallies lately built, it will be a great Hinderance to their hopeful way of recovering our Trade, and alſo a Diſcouragement to the Merchants and Marriners.

That in regard Merchant Ships of all other Nations in War have Commiſſions, our Commanders and Sea-men are unwilling to go to Sea without being upon equal Terms with them: For without Commiſſions they dare not ſeize a *French* Ship, though ſhe falls in their way, for fear of being afterwards retaken by the *French*, and hanged for Pirates. Beſides, Commiſſions encourage the Men the better to defend their Ships; For who will fight, when if they ſhould overcome they dare not ſeize?

That ſuch Ships as have Commiſſions are obliged to give 1500 or 2000 *l.* Security to perform their Inſtructions, and particularly to carry one half of their Compliment Land-men, which raiſes a great Number of Sea-men for his Majeſties Service; and their Prizes pay conſiderable Cuſtoms and Fifths to the Crown, beſides the Gain it brings to the Concerned and Nation in general; for each Prize is a double Gain to us, in regard the Enemy looſes as much as we get.

The Objection that hath been made againſt granting Commiſſions is, That ſome of theſe Commiſſion Ships have committed Irregularities. To which is anſwered, That there hath been ſeveral hundred Commiſſions granted ſince the War, and its believed there never was fewer Irregularities committed by ſuch a great Number of Ships as by thoſe, if any at all. But with ſubmiſſion, ſuppoſe One in a Hundred of them have broken their Inſtructions, (though we know of none) it would be ſevere for all the reſt to ſuffer for their Faults, when they may be ſo eaſily puniſhed for it.

A CLAUSE

Humbly Offered

To the Conſideration of the Honourable Houſe of COMMONS, to be Added or Incerted, in any Bill this Honourable Houſe thinks fit.

AND Whereas *the Act made in the 12th Year of the Reign of the Late King* Charles II. *Intituled an Act for the Encouraging and Encreaſing of Shipping and Navigation, hath been found by Experience, to have greatly Encreaſed the Number of* Engliſh *Ships and Seamen; for the further Encouragement and Encreaſe thereof, be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that from and after the Day of the draw back of Cuſtoms paid for Goods Imported, ſhall only be allowed when Exported again in Engliſh built Ships, whereof the Maſter and three fourths at leaſt of the Mariners are* Engliſh, *and they and their Families Inhabiting in* England.

Object. It may be Objected, that tho this Clauſe will Encreaſe *Engliſh* Shipping and Seamen, yet it may be deſtructive to Trade.

Anſ. 1. The ſecurity of the Nation, with humble Submiſſion, may be thought moſt neceſſary to be preferr'd before the private Intereſt of ſome particular Perſons; and as we live in an Iſland, the great number of our Ships and Seamen under God are the Bulworks thereof.

2. The allowing Draw back of Cuſtoms, only for Goods Exported in *Engliſh* built Ships Navigated as aforeſaid, cannot leſſen the Exportation of the Goods, for which Draw backs are allowed; eſpecially thoſe of our Plantations, which are not to be had at firſt hand in any other place than *England*, where purſuant to the aforeſaid Act of Navigation, they are Imported only in *Engliſh Ships*.

3. Moſt of the Foreign Ships that Tranſport the ſaid Goods, come over in their Ballaſt to fetch the ſame, which occaſion many of our good Ships to lye by and ſpoil for want of Employment, and our Seamen being reduc'd to great poverty, either turn Pyrates or fly into foreign Service, leaving their Families a burthen upon the Publick, to the great encreaſing the Charge, and leſſening the Security of this Nation.

4. The *Engliſh* Navigation in the Narrow Seas, where many Boys are made uſe of, is a Nurſery of *Engliſh* Seamen and Pilots, who at all times, and upon all occaſions, are ready and at hand to ſupply his Majeſty's Men of War; and it doth alſo Encreaſe the Number of our Maritime Handicrafts and Tradeſmen, and augment his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, by Importation of great quantities of Goods, neceſſary to fit out and Repair our Ships, many of which are Employed to fetch the ſame.

5. Its equal to the Merchants who receive the Draw back, whether the Goods for which the ſame is allowed, be Exported in *Engliſh* or in Foreign Ships, and it cannot leſſen the Conſumption or Exportation of the ſaid Goods, becauſe our *Engliſh* Ships can, and are always ready, to Tranſport more than is wanted abroad.

6. Seeing the aforeſaid Draw backs of Cuſtoms paid for Goods Imported in *England*, are allowed by His Majeſty upon Exportation thereof, It may be thought reaſonable that His *Engliſh* Ships and Seamen, be preferr'd before Foreigners in Tranſporting the ſame; conſidering that in Forreign Countries no Draw-back of Cuſtoms is allowed, but the Goods Imported there, and afterwards Exported again, muſt pay Duties Outwards as well as Inwards.

7. All the Pilots that are made uſe of in his Majeſty's Navy and in Merchant Ships, are bred up in the Trade of the Narrow Seas.

A Clauſe for the Encouragement of Engliſh
Shipping and Seamen.

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A PROPOSAL for a General Satisfaction, in relation to George Oldner's *Invention, to prevent Ships from Foundering or Sinking at Sea,* &c. *To which is added an* ANSWER *to a* PAMPHLET, *entituled,* An Epiſtle to a Member of Parliament. *As alſo the other Advertiſements;* (viz.)

WHEREAS on *Monday* the 9th of this Inſtant *January* the Books for taking Subſcriptions for Shares were laid open, purſuant to the former Propoſals and Advertiſement, and a conſiderable Number of Shares (notwithſtanding the Papers and Pamphlets) were then Subſcribed accordingly, and many more Subſcriptions daily offered on the aforeſaid Terms; but the Patentees and preſent Proprietors being willing to remove all Objections that are or can be made againſt their Proceedings in this Affair, and fully to ſatisfy the World of the Sincerity of their Intentions therein, that this uſeful and neceſſary Invention may no longer be wanting to the Publick, do propoſe and agree to the following Variation from the former Propoſals and Advertiſement; (*viz.*)

1*ſt*. That 25 *s. per* Share only be paid down at the time of Subſcribing, into the Hands of Sir *Thomas Cuddon*, Knight, and Chamberlain of the City of *London*, or his Aſſigne, as Truſtee, until the Committee be choſen: And that all Money ſo advanced be paid into the ſaid Committee or their Order, when choſen, for a Stock to be applied only for the managing and carrying on the ſaid Invention and Letters Patents, as in the former Propoſals.

2*dly*. That one third part of all clear Profits ariſing by Means of this Invention, ſhall be divided among the Patentees and preſent Proprietors only, until the remaining Sum of Eight Pounds Fifteen Shillings *per* Share be fully paid and ſatisfied, and no longer; and the other two third Parts of the ſaid Profits to be divided in common to all Perſons concerned, according and in Proportion to their ſeveral and reſpective Intereſts therein.

3*dly*. That all Perſons who have already ſubſcribed for Shares, ſhall be ſubject to theſe Conditions only, or may retract their former Subſcriptions, and ſubſcribe *de Novo*, if they ſee meet.

4*thly*. That the preſent Proprietors ſhall, upon Account of this Variation, have equal Liberty with all other Subſcribers, of diſpoſing of their Shares; except the Patentees, who are to retain ſo many Shares as to qualify them to be of the Committee, as in the former Propoſals, yet nevertheleſs ſubject to an Election.

5*thly*, That in Caſe the ſaid Invention ſhould not anſwer, after the Experiment has been made in a large Ship at Sea, which the Patentees and preſent Proprietors have no manner of Reaſon to doubt or queſtion, yet to demonſtrate their Sincerity and Fairneſs, are content that all Money ſo raiſed for a Stock, as aforeſaid, with the Produce thereof, ſhall be equally divided and paid back to the Subſcribers only; the Charges and Expences * (ſigned and allowed by the Committee) firſt deducted.

6*thly*, That purſuant to theſe preſent Conditions and Agreements, the Books for taking Subſcriptions for Shares in the ſaid Invention, ſhall be opened again on *Tueſday* the 24th of this Inſtant *January*, at *Robin's-Coffee-Houſe* in *Exchange-Alley*, *London*, from Ten to One, and from Three to Seven a Clock, and ſhall continue open until *Saturday* the 28th *ditto* incluſive.

Dated January *the* 13*th*, 169⅘.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

* *Which according to the neareſt Computation that can now be made, is preſum'd will not exceed 5 s. per Share at moſt, and probably not half ſo much, which is an inconſiderable Adventure for ſo great a Probability of ſo large Profits and univerſal Benefit, and Propoſals of Inſurance will in a ſhort time be made to the Subſcribers accordingly.*

An

An ANSWER *to the Nameleſs Pamplet, aſſuming a Title of* An Epiſtle to a Member of Parliament, *concerning Mr.* George Oldner's *Invention; to prevent Ships from Foundering or Sinking at Sea,* &c. *it being preſumed the Author was rather commanded by his Intereſt, than by a Member of the* Houſe of Commons.

1*ſt*. BEcauſe in the very beginning, he complains of the Liberty of the Preſs, for ſuffering Trifles and Whimſies to be publiſhed, and tells you, the whole Nation ſeems to have run a gadding, every little Trifler ſetting up for Wit, Politicks, or Projects, openly declaring himſelf to be one of the Number, as at the ſame time to be guilty of an Impertinent Libel of Folly and Falſhood, ſo jumbled together, That for the moſt part it beſpeaks nothing but Prejudice and Ill-Will, angry and aggrieved, as is ſuppoſed, that honeſt and well meaning Men ſhould undertake to ſerve the World with a much better Invention, than this wonderful Politician with all his Wit and Art, could ever attain to be Maſter of; and the very Subject he gives the Honourable Perſon a ſingle Inſtance of (tho' indeed one might have expected a variety out of the multitude of Pamphlets complain'd of) is by himſelf juſtified in the Front of his Diſcourſe, to be a Noble Undertaking, if it can ever be accompliſhed; and yet (having not patience to ſee whether it can or no) irritated by his Anger and Folly, falls out with it almoſt in the very ſame Line, and terms it a monſtrous and unaccountable Air of Whimſey and Confidence, the Inconſiſtency of which unaccountable piece of Logick needs no Mathematical Demonſtration to ſuch as underſtand *Engliſh*, ſo rudely and ungentilely has he attacked this Noble Undertaking in his whole Diſcourſe (and apparently without the leaſt Knowledge of it) letting the World ſee, That as Paſſion has overcome his Reaſon, he obſtinately will be ſo irrational as to think nothing can be effected by Art, but what comes within the Compaſs of his Imagination, and at laſt when his mighty Capacity cannot comprehend it, makes it a Foundation whereon to build a Creed for * *Judæus Apella*, which Quotation, (though far from his Intention) ſo aptly agrees with, and makes ſo much for our Purpoſe, that it plainly appears, he as equally underſtands Authors as he does *George Oldner*'s Invention.

* *Vid. Hor. Flacc. Satyr.* 5.

2*dly*, He finds fault with the Method of proceeding, Slenderneſs of the Experiment and Privacy of the inventor, tho' this laſt be fully anſwered in the printed Propoſal, Page 4*th*, Paragraph the 2*d*; and as to the Experiment made in the River in ſo ſmall a Veſſel, which has given old Commanders and Surveyors of the building of many Ships and Veſſels Satisfaction, that it will anſwer in a large Ship; which they offering to venture their Lives on the Experiment, ſhews the greateſt Faith of Performance and Reality of the Invention that is poſſible; nor can it be deny'd, That in many caſes, that which anſwers in the little will anſwer in the great, whereof Inſtances ſufficient might be given: But our ſcribling Author is ſo diſingenuous, to conclude the contrary of this Invention, when at the ſame time, he knows nothing of it; and his ſaying the Marginal Note is an Acknowledgment of the moſt Honourable Perſon not being preſent at the Experiment, is falſe, as may appear by the ſame, there wanting only his ſeeing the Model loaden, yet did ſee her ſwim empty, and ſeveral other Perſons of good Note, whom we are perſwaded the World will allow better Judges in the matter than this Pamphleteer, who ſlyly inſinuates a Suſpicion of their Wiſdom or Integrity. Surely, if the preſent Age had not abounded with ſelfiſh and mercenary Perſons, the World might have been perſwaded this Scribler, had out of Tenderneſs to them, and to prevent their being impoſed upon, took all this Pains, and been at this Charge, and not for his more conſiderable Invention, (as he calls it) notwithſtanding which, it is hoped, when it ſhall be humbly offered to the great Wiſdom of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, it will meet with a much more favourable Reception, than this ſelf-inconſiſtent piece of Politicks is willing it ſhould.

3*dly*,

3*dly*, His accuſing the Patentees of Diſingenuity, for reciting a Copy of a Certificate given by the Surgeons in ſo general Terms, That the *Bilge*-water is pernicious to the Health and Lives of Men, and therefore as applicable to ours as to any other Invention whatſoever, and aſſignable to that which beſt anſwers the end, ſhews rather this Author's diſingenuous Conſtruction of the good and publick Spirits of the Naval Surgeons, in granting the ſaid Certificate in ſo univerſal a manner to incourage all thinking Men to the Perfection of ſo great a Benefit, than that it ſhould be confined to one ſingle Invention and no more; but his quarrelling thus, as he does, without Reaſon or good Manners, gives us to think he's in fear, (as well he may) that the Service propos'd by his Invention, will be far more effectually perform'd by ours.

4*thly*, His Objection againſt the Experiment made in a Model, and not in a large Ship already built, to all ingenious Perſons who have peruſed the 4*th* Page of the Propoſals, we hope and believe to be ſo ſatisfactorily anſwered, as that if he were not of a peeviſh and prejudic'd Temper, he would not have urged it.

5*thly*, His Objection relating to the ſafe Arrival of a Ship with ſuch Breaches, in *Holland* not to be a ſufficient Teſtimony, unleſs ſhe returned, ſhews his little Knowledge of our Intentions, we having deſigned a farther Voyage than a return from thence to *England*. Likewiſe his aſſerting it to be ſaid by one of the Patentees, that all this is to be done with the Uſe but of Two Pumps, is falſe; and ſhews (for the Reaſons he objects) how far he is to ſeek in the other parts of our Invention; *Pumps*, by his Paper, appearing to be his ſore place. Yet neither his Railing or Ignorance ſhall pump the Patentees to diſcover to him their Secret.

6*thly*, As to his Objection of their falling the Price of their Shares, and his aſſerting their Miſtruſt of the Sufficiency of the Invention, becauſe of their condeſcending to accept Payments for their Shares after an Experiment is made, and Rewards obtained, is falſe in Fact, and ſhews how little Skill this weak Author has in common Senſe, and therefore we may ſay with him, that as Truth loves the open Light, and Error and Impoſture lurking Holes, we leave the Reader to judge whether they who have put their Names in the Front, and declare themſelves openly, or he that has put neither Name, nor Place where to be found, acts faireſt, And as to Mr. *Lurting*'s and Mr. *Warren*'s going to the *Streights* or *Weſt-Indies*, they are ſtill as ready on a good Account, though not to ſatisfy the impertinent Demands of every mercenary Scribler. But the Envy and Oppoſition this Invention meets with, is one very great Argument, amongſt the reſt, to convince us of the Value and Greatneſs thereof; and if this Author was really juſt, and as kind as he would ſeem, he would never have writ ſo much upon a Miſtake; but have firſt fully informed himſelf, leaſt he ſhould injure his Friends as well as Mankind; for if the Invention be real, and he obſtructs its Progreſs, he not only bereaves Mankind of the Benefit, but the Subſcribers of the Gain they might have reaped thereby, ſo that as on one hand he may ſave them the loſs of One Pound, ſo on the other hand he may hinder them the Gain of Ten Pounds; and to ſuch as know the Invention, the laſt is much more likely than the firſt. Then he goes on with his Preſumption to make us the Authors of the News in the *Flying-Poſt*; which News, though true in it ſelf, as may be made appear by credible Witneſſes, yet we don't think our ſelves obliged to anſwer for Informations given to the News-Writers.

7*thly*, He at laſt, like a Man a little come to himſelf, conſiders what Errors the Heat of his Paſſion, and the Diſappointment he hath met with, hath drawn him into, returns and ſays, he would do any thing rather than leſſen the Reputation of any Propoſal that ſhould tend to the Advantage of Mankind; the Conſiſtency whereof, with the Contents of his Epiſtle, both before and in the next Paragraph, concerning the World in the Moon, we recommend to the reaſonable part of Mankind to conſider, and doubt not but Truth and Reaſon will prevail over Malice and Folly, and ſubmit the whole to the Judgment of the Impartial; who no doubt but will apparently ſee (as at firſt hinted) this Author was byaſſed meerly by his Intereſt and therefore deſerves to have what he has written to be ſhrewdly ſuſpected, and conclude anſwering his Falſe and Scandalous Epiſtle, refering the Reader to the other Papers Printed, concerning this Invention.

As to the Advertiſements of Mr. *Lurting* and Mr. *Warren*, concerning the Certificate under their Hands, we can do no leſs than as a Demonſtration of our Sincerity, acknowledge that their Teſtimony and Caution againſt the evil Practices of ſcandalous Stock-jobbing, *&c.* is highly commendable, and alſo join with them therein; but there is one thing to be noted, That the ſaid Mr. *Lurting* and Mr. *Warren* (as we believe) through miſunderſtanding, conceived that People had ground to think by the printed Propoſals, that the Experiment had been made and approved by a Ship at Sea, which was never by us pretended to by Word or Writing, in any wiſe whatſoever, as may plainly appear by the Certificate, and hope, That that will be a ſufficient Demonſtration, and may ſerve to ſatisfie and undeceive any that may have ſo miſtaken it.

Secondly, We own that neither they nor any other, which ſigned the Certificate, were in any wiſe concerned in dividing the Invention, and Letters Patents into Shares, neither did they or we ever ſay, That they were *bona fide* worth 20 *l. per* Share, tho' there are ſeveral concerned that do value them as mentioned in the printed Propoſal, and ſome at a far higher Rate; and are very uneaſie and unwillingly joined with us in our new Method, they judging that we much undervalue the Invention, in propoſing the Shares at ſo eaſie a Rate.

We are bound to return them Thanks for the Juſtice they have done us, in owning the Ingenuity and Goodneſs of the Invention, for the Security of Shipping, and their conſcientious Care to prevent raſh and unthinking People from prejudicing themſelves, is commendable, which cannot (as they themſelves may be ſenſible) now accrue, by any being concerned in our Invention.

And as to the little Advertiſement ſigned *S. R.* though ſcarce worth our taking notice of; for if the Author's Pretenſions are real, he need neither be aſhamed, nor afraid to own it, with his Name at length; for if he can add any thing further to what Mr. *Oldner* pretends to, he ſhould not conceal it with that preſence, on purpoſe to hinder the World of partaking of what Mr. *Oldner* offers, but his Thought (as himſelf owns) being ſtill imperfect, the World [illegible] as long without this Invention, as hitherto it has been for him.

☞ Note. *That we were threatned with the Pamphlet entituled*, An Epiſtle, *&c. and the Advertiſement ſigned* S. R. *before they were publiſhed*, (*which now have ſlyly ſtolen into the World, like Foundlings into Pariſhes*) *for not admitting the Authors thereof into our Invention* Gratis.

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816. m. 1.
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THE *Engliſh Merchants*, Trading to *Denmark*, *Sweden* and the *Baltick*-Sea, are now conſtrain'd to Hire Foreign Ships to Import their Merchandize inſtead of Paying Freight to the *Engliſh* Shiping; by which means an increedible Loſs hath fallen to this Nation ſince the War: For the Commodities from thoſe Parts being Bulky, and of ſmall Value, the Freight is generally very near as much as the Firſt Coſt: which ſubjects the Nation to a double Loſs, not only in paying for the Goods but alſo for bringing them hither. Which Freight the Maſters of thoſe Ships, being Foreign Veſſels, do always carry away in Silver, which hath drained the Nation of many Hundred Thouſand Pounds.

The REMEDY *Propos'd.*

That it be Enacted, That all Ships, *Engliſh* Built, or others belonging to His Majeſty's Subjects, Trading to any Port or Places North from *London*, incluſive, and North from *Dunkirk*, excluſive, and Returning back again to any of His Majeſties Ports within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, have Liberty, during the War, to be Navigated with as many Foreign Seamen as they ſhall ſtand in Need of, over and above Maſter, Mate and all Boys to be *Engliſh*. And that all ſuch Ships and Veſſels ſo Trading, as aforeſaid, ſhall be liable to Pay the ſame Duties, and no more, than each Ship, reſpectively, ſhould have done if it had been Sail'd with all *Engliſh*: And that the above-named Seamen, ſo well the nominated *Engliſh* as the accepted Foreigners, be not liable to Moleſtation by Impreſſing: And this the rather done, becauſe it's the only probable Means left us to recover back our loſt Navigation, to the Northward.

If it be Objected, *That Permitting Three or Four Hundred Sail of* Engliſh *Ships to Trade to* Norway, Denmark, Sweeden *and the* Baltick *Sea, will be Prejudicial to Manning the Royal Navy; or that it will be a means to employ Strange Seamen to Eat the Bread out of our own Seamen's Mouths*; the Two following Arguments are humbly Offer'd, to prove the contrary.

(I.) That Maſter, Mate, and Boys under Eighteen Years of Age are to be *Engliſh*, and their being Freed from being Impreſſed, is no ways Prejudicial to the Navy Royal, becauſe the Admiralty have Allow'd the ſame, and alſo a Carpenter, during this War, in the *Newcaſtle* Trade.

(II.) That the Imploying Strangers to Navigate our Ships, during the War only, is ſo far from being a Cauſe of Strangers Eating the Bread out of our own Seamen's Mouths as that it is quite the contrary; for whereas we now Imploy not only Strange Ships but Strange Maſters, Mates and Boys, and ſo have totally loſt our Nurſery of Seamen in that Trade: Yet by the propoſed Liberty given, to Sail our own Ships as is deſir'd, we ſhall not Imploy half the Strangers that now we do, and yet Increaſe our own Seamen in abundance, every Year, beſides ſaving the Nation all the Freight that yearly Three or Four Hundred Sail of Strange Ships have too long depriv'd us of, and yet the Nation not Expos'd to any more Charge for Securing this Trade than Two or Three Men of War, and they not above Fourth Rates, for conſtant Convoys.

This is Printed and moſt humbly Offer'd to the Conſideration of the High Court of Parliament, not by any Self-ſeeking Merchants, but by thoſe who know which way the Nation has been very much Impoveriſh'd; and believe it their Duty to ſeek for Redreſs where alone it can be hop'd for.

A Propoſal for Recovering our *Loſt Trade* to *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Sweeden*, and the *Baltick* Sea, &c.

TO THE

Honble the Knights, Citizens,

AND

Burgeſſes, in Parliament Aſſembled.

The humble Repreſentation and Petition of *R^d Heaton.*

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner has at great expence both of Time and Money, in going thro' a long ſeries of Obſervations and Experiments; diſcover'd (as hither to) an unknown Motion, of this Terraqueous Globe; which Motion, is not only the cauſe of the Trade Winds, ſo well known to ſubſiſt betwixt the Tropicks; but alſo, that from the ſaid Motion, ariſes (or proceeds) the variable Weather, both as to Wind and Rain, affecting this Globe: And from which Motion alſo has proceeded a great diſplacing of Weights, to which is owing the wonderful Alteration of the Seaſons obſerved by many, and not as yet accounted for by any, as your Petitioner can find, *viz.* From long ſevere Winters, and violent Hot Summers, to moderate Heat and Cold thro' both.

AND indeed it ought to be eſteemed as undoubtedly it is at this Time, a great Bleſſing and Happyneſs to the Inhabitants on theſe Parts; (but as manifeſt and great Bleſſings, are afforded for ends beſt known to the Giver, ſo they are attended with Conſequences more or leſs Fatal, in proportion to the Improvement of the Receivers.)

NOW as by this, as yet unheard of Motion, in a long ſeries of Time, the poiſing Weights are diſplaced in ſo much, that in Time unleſs prevented, (and the means is in our own Hands) it may occaſion a Total Overthrow, or diſuniteing of this Northern part of the Globe.

THAT your Petitioner is not only able, but alſo ready and willing more fully to explain what is before mention'd; and thereby demonſtrate not only the Probability, but alſo the Poſſibility and Certainty thereof.

WHEREFORE your Petioner moſt humbly hopes, his Propoſal may Merit the Conſideration of this Honourable Houſe: And prays that he may be admitted to a Hearing, before ſuch number of Honourable Members, as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem meet: And alſo that on ſuch your Petitioners ſaid Demonſtration, he may Receive ſuch Encouragement as may enable him to proceed, to further Diſcoveries, &c.

The humble Repreſentation and Petition of *Richard Heaton*, *April* the 11th 1735.

PROPOSALS,

BY

Coll. WILLIAM PARSONS,

AND

Tho. Tuttell *Hydrographer and Mathematical Inſtrument-maker to the* KING'S *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

FOR

A New Pair of GLOBES *Thirty Six Inches Diameter, to be Delineated by the* Ableſt Hands *in* England, *and Corrected according to the Beſt, and Lateſt Obſervations, with the Aſſiſtance and Approbation of the moſt Eminent* Mathematical Maſters.

Firſt, 'TIs propoſed to Draw the Projections on *Braſs Plates*, where not only the Degrees and Subdiviſions, but the Meridians, Rhumbs, &c. ſhall be much more Equal and Exact, than all thoſe hitherto done on Copper.

2dly, That the *Conſtellations* ſhall be ſo lively Expreſs'd, and the *Letters* of the *Terreſtrial*, as well as the *Celeſtial Globe* ſo Curiouſly Engraven, that the ſmalleſt Words ſhall appear very Plain and Legible.

3dly, To be Printed on the beſt Imperial *Paper*, and very Carefully *Paſted*, and *Painted*.

4thly, The *Brazen Meridians* to be Nicely, and Minutely Divided, with the *Hour-Circles* Silver'd and Varniſh'd.

5thly, The *Frames* to be Japann'd, and the Balls and Horizons Gilt and Varniſh'd; ſo that They ſhall be much more Uſeful, Ornamental, and Durable, than hitherto Any have been Made.

Laſtly, To each pair of GLOBES ſhall be deliver'd a new Treatiſe of their Deſcription and Uſe, with Remarkable Obſervations, not only of many of our own Learned Mathematicians, but of Monſieur *Caſſina*, and M. *de la Hire* of *France*, *Romere* of *Denmark*, *Coronelli* of *Venice* and divers others.

AND

Whereas this *Undertaking* is *Propos'd* for the Improvement of *Mathematical Sciences*, and the Advancement thereof, to the *Honour* of this *Kingdom*; And that ſo Great a Work cannot be Perfected without Great Expence, the *Undertakers Propoſe* as follows, *Viz.*

That for each pair of GLOBES thus Completely Finiſh'd, the Subſcribers ſhall Pay 25 *l. Viz.* One Guinea only for each GLOBE when they enter their Names, and the Remainder upon Delivery.

And for the farther Satisfaction of ſuch Encouragers of Artiſts who ſhall pleaſe to Promote this Work, the Undertakers do hereby Promiſe that the ſaid GLOBES ſhall not be Sold to any, but the *Subſcribers*, under 27 *l.* 10 *s.* And the *Plates* ſhall be Gilt ſo ſoon as a Convenient Number are Taken off.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be Entred at the *Undertakers*, *Viz.*

Coll. **Parſons** at the *Ceſar*'s-*Head* in the *Old Palace Weſtminſter*; and **Thomas Tuttell** at the *King*'s-*Armes* and *Globe* at *Charing-Croſs*, and at his Shop againſt the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*.

Where Specimens of fitting up theſe new ſiz'd GLOBES may be ſeen.

☞ *Subſcriptions* may be entred by Letter from either of the *Univerſities*, or from *Foreign Princes*, and other Perſons of *Quality*.

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Great Britain, Commons, H. of

REPORT

Relating to the Finding a

NORTH-WEST

PASSAGE.

REPORT

Relating to the Finding a

North-Weſt PASSAGE.

THE Committee, appointed to Examine, and State to the Houſe, the Matter of Fact contained in the Petition of ſeveral Merchants of the City of *London*, referred to them by Order of the Houſe, have, in Purſuance of the ſaid Order, inquired into the late Diſcoveries towards Finding a North-Weſt Paſſage, made by the Ships called the *Furnace*, and the *Diſcovery* pink, ſent on that Service at the Expence of the Publick;

And having for that Purpoſe examined ſeveral Officers belonging to the ſaid Ships; do find, by the Evidence of *John Rankin*, Lieutenant of the *Furnace*, *William Moore*, Maſter of the Pink, and *Edward Thompſon*, Surgeon of the *Furnace*;

That the ſaid Ships arrived in *Churchill* River (a Factory belonging to the *Hudſon*'s Bay Company) on the Ninth of *Auguſt* One Thouſand Seven hundred Forty-one; and were there laid up for the Remainder of that Year.

That

That on the First of *July* One thouſand Seven hundred Forty-two, proceeding on the Diſcovery, they ſailed from *Churchill*, in Latitude 59°, ſteering North-eaſterly, till they came up with *Marble* Iſland, or Brook *Cobham*, in Latitude 63°.

From whence, ſailing on by the Eaſtward of the North, generally Six or Seven Leagues diſtant from the Land to the Weſtward, without any remarkable Occurrence, they arrived in Latitude 65°; where, finding much floating Ice, and perceiving an Opening in the Coaſt to the Weſtward, it was reſolved to put in at that Place, to ſecure the ſaid Ships from the Ice. As they entered this Opening, they found it to be from Six to Eight Miles wide, and the Water from Fourteen to Sixteen Fathom deep; but as they went further in, the Opening grew wider, and the Water much deeper; and this Opening they afterwards named *Wager Streight* or *River*.

They then found a convenient Place, and brought the Ships to an Anchor, about Seven Leagues up theſe Streights; where they remained at Anchor about Three Weeks.

In which Time they ſent a Boat to examine this Streight, which they obſerved to tend to the North North-weſt, at the higheſt Part the Boat went up to; and that the Streight was generally Ten or Twelve Leagues wide, as near as they could judge; and that, ſounding the ſame with a Line of Sixty-eight Fathom, they had no Ground.

There was ſome Difference of Opinion in the Evidence of Lieutenant *Rankin*, and *Robert Wilſon* the Maſter, as to the Saltneſs of the Water at the higheſt Part the Boat went up to; *Rankin* ſaying, It was as ſalt as in the main Ocean; and *Wilſon* ſaying, That it was only brackiſh.

Moſt of the Witneſſes ſaw ſeveral Whales of the Whalebone Kind in the upper Part of the Streight; but none in the lower Part: Nor were any ſeen in any other Part of that great Expanſion of Water called *Hudſon's Bay*, the *Welcome*, or any Place beſides, till this time: Nor did they hear of any being ſeen in thoſe Parts, except upon the broken Coaſt to the South-weſtward of the *Welcome*.

At

At the fartheſt Part they went up with the Boat (which was about Twenty Leagues above the Ship) they went on ſhore on the South-weſt Side; and, from high Ground, they perceived the Streight to tend away to the Southward of the Weſt, as far as they could ſee, with many Iſlands in it.

On the Fourth Day of *Auguſt*, the Ships ſailed from theſe Streights by the Way they came in; and then ſtood away to the Eaſtward of the North to Latitude 67°; then returned along the Coaſt, without any remarkable Occurrence, till they made *Marble* Iſland again, where they anchored Three or Four Days; and, the Fifteenth of *Auguſt* One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-two, they proceeded from thence directly for *England*.

It likewiſe appeared from the Evidence, that the Weſtern Coaſt, from *Eskimaux* Point, in Latitude 61°, to *Wager* River, in Latitude 65°, was broken Land.

For the further Information of the Houſe, your Committee have thought proper to annex hereto the Report made by the Officers, who were ſent up in the Boat to make Diſcoveries, and went the fartheſt up the Streights.

Purſuant to an Order from Captain *Chriſtopher Middleton*, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Furnace*, bearing Date Twenty-ſeventh *July* One thouſand Seven hundred and Forty-two;

WE, whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, took the *Furnace*'s Six-oared Boat, and went from *Savage* Sound, where his Majeſty's Ships *Furnace* and *Diſcovery* then lay; and, on the Twenty-eighth, at One in the Morning, arrived at *Deer* Sound, where we tried the Tide, and found the Flood came into that Place from the River *Wager*, and roſe at that time Ten Feet. At Six o'Clock the ſame Morning, we left *Deer* Sound; where we put the Two Northern *Indians* aſhore, to kill ſome Deer for our ſick Men; and ſailed for a high, bluff Land on the North-weſt Side of the River *Wager*. Our Courſe, from the Iſlands on the North Side of *Deer* Sound, to the high, bluff Land, was North-weſt by North, by Compaſs. We ſounded frequently, and had no Ground, with a Line of Sixty-eight Fathom, all the Way over. When we were a-breaſt of the high, bluff Land, we ſteered Weſt North-weſt, keeping the Mid-channel, and ſtill found no Ground at Sixty-eight Fathom, except nigh ſome Iſlands, that lay in the fair Way, about One-Third over the River, and Thirty Fathom within a League of one of them. This Courſe we kept, till we got about Fifteen Leagues from *Deer* Sound; but, finding the Tide or Freſh againſt us, and the Wind coming fair, we were afraid to ſtay any longer, for fear of hindering the Ships from going to Sea. However, we came to a Grapnel with the Boat, and went upon an high, mountainous Land, where we had a very fair View of the River. From thence we ſaw a great Run or Fall of Water between the ſuppoſed main Land and the aforeſaid Iſlands, very narrow, ſeemingly not a Mile broad, and about a League from where the Boat lay; but, to the Northward, we diſcovered a large Collection of Waters, in which were ſeveral Iſlands, and high, mountainous Land on both

both Sides of it, the Weſt Side having many bluff Points, and broken Land. In our Return towards the Ships, and not far from *Deer* Sound, we ſaw ſeveral large Black Whales of the Whalebone Kind, ſome of which came very near the Boat. So that, upon the Whole, we think there may be ſome other Paſſage into the Sea from the River *Wager*, beſides that which his Majeſty's Ships *Furnace* and *Diſcovery* came in at; and imagine, there is a great Probability of an Opening or Inlet into the Sea ſomewhere on the Eaſt Side thereof, though we cannot fix the Place. Given under our Hands this 1ſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1742.

JOHN RANKIN.

ROB. WILSON.

REPORT

Relating to the Finding a

North-weſt PASSAGE.

94

REASONS

HUMBLY OFFERED

Againſt the BILL *for* Repair *of* DOVER PEER.

THE Navigation of *Great Britain*, which imploys great Numbers of Sailors neceſſary for the Defence of the Kingdom, and Benefit of Commerce, now labours under great Difficulties; and therefore it is humbly hoped may very well deſerve the Conſideration of the Legiſlature: more-eſpecially at this Time, when ſeveral Princes of *Europe* are endeavouring to allure our Seamen from us.

The ſeveral petty Port-Charges and Fees, now paid to Officers at *London* for a Ship of 250 Tons, is not leſs than 30 *l. Sterling* each Voyage, and every Ship of that Burthen pays 6 *l.* 5 *s.* at leaſt, once a Year, towards the Repair of *Dover Peer*, although it is very ſeldom or never, that ſhe can receive any Benefit thereby: For the Mouth of the *Peer* is but One hundred Foot broad, and the Channel much narrower, occaſion'd by a Lodgment of Stones that often ſhifts, and at the *Peer*'s Head the Tide runs ſtrong directly croſs it; which even in moderate Weather, makes it not only difficult, but dangerous, to get in, ſeveral having been loſt in the Attempt.

Whenever the Wind blows hard from the Sea, that is, from the South-Eaſt to the South-Weſt, the Entrance of the *Peer* is ſo choaked and fill'd up with ſmall Stones waſh'd in, that very often, at High Water, a Victualling Hoy of 30 Tons cannot go out, nor the Packet-Boats get in; ſo conſequently, can be of no Benefit to Shipping in Diſtreſs and bad Weather; as was plainly made appear before the Honourable Committee.

This *Peer* was formerly kept in Repair by the Rents and Revenues of the Town and Trade of *Dover*, and then as capable of receiving Shipping: and altho' upwards of Twenty Thouſand Pounds hath been raiſed upon the Navigation and Trade of this Kingdom, yet it is not in any reſpect better, than before the late Acts made for raiſing the Duty.

Theſe Conſiderations are humbly ſubmitted: However, if it ſhould nevertheleſs be the Opinion of this Honourable Houſe, that the keeping up the *Peer* is neceſſary for the Improvement of the Town of *Dover*, it is hoped, that it will not be thought reaſonable to raiſe Money on ſuch Ships as do not receive any Benefit thereby; but from ſuch only as ſhall enter that Port.

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REASONS

Humbly Offered

Againſt the BILL *for* Repair *of* DOVER Peer.

The Magnes or Load-ſtones Challenge.

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Giue place ye glittering ſparkes,
ye glimmering Diamonds bright,
Ye Rubies red, and Saphires braue,
wherein ye moſt delight.

In briefe, ye ſtones inricht,
and burniſht all with golde,
Set forth in Lapidaries ſhops,
for Iewells to be ſolde.

Giue place, giue place I ſaie,
your beautie, gleame, and glee,
Is all the vertue for the which,
accepted ſo you bee.

Magnes, the Loadſtone I,
your painted ſheaths defie,
Without my helpe in Indian ſeas,
the beſt of you might lie.

I guide the Pilats courſe,
his helping hand I am,
The Mariner delights in me,
ſo doth the Merchant man.

My vertue lies vnknowen,
my ſecrets hidden are,
By me the Court and Common weale,
are pleaſured verie farre.

No ſhip could ſaile on Seas,
her courſe to runne aright,
Nor Compaſſe ſhew the readie waie,
were Magnes not of might.

Blush then, and blemish all,
beneath to me that's due,
Your feates in golde, your price in plate,
which Iewellers doo renue.

Its I, its I alone,
whom you vſurpe vpon,
Magnes my name, the Loadſtone cald,
the prince of ſtones alone.

If this you can denie,
then ſeeme to make replie,
And let the painefull Sea-man iudge,
the which of vs doth lie.

The Mariners iudgement.

THE Loadſtone is the ſtone,
the onelie ſtone alone,
Deſeruing praiſe aboue the reſt,
whoſe vertues are vnknowne.

The Merchants verdict.

THe Diamõds bright, the Saphires braue
are Stones that beare the name,
But flatter not, and tell the troth,
Magnes deſerues the fame.

A true Medium of the monies payable from 1613. to the yeare 1618. by the Masters and owners of diuers Ships comming and going forth to sundry Ports in this Land, and other places beyond the Seas for the Lights at *Winterton*. According to an Order from the Lords of the Councell to the Officers of the Exchequor and Customhouse, and their Certificate vpon the same. As followeth. *Viz.*

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From *Newcastle* and other parts beyond the Seas Northward to *London*.	766.l. 04.s. 09.d. ½.	
To *Yarmouth*.	062.l. 08.s. 05.d. ½.	
To *Ipswich*.	036.l. 19.s. 10.d. ¼.	
To *Sandwich*.	034.l. 09.s. 11.d. ½.	
To *Chichester*.	004.l. 16.s. 03.d. ½.	*Totall.*
To *Southampton*.	002.l. 05.s. 01.d.	
To *Poole*.	000.l. 00.s. 09.d.	978.l. 05. s. 03. d. ½.
To *Plimmouth*.	000.l. 02.s. 02.d. ½.	
To *Exeter* and *Dartmouth*.	000.l. 12.s. 02.d. ½.	
From *Newcastle* for Coales beyond the Seas.	032.l. 15.s. 06.d.	
From *Newcastle* for Tonnage from the parts beyond the Seas.	026.l. 10.s. 00.d.	
From *Lynne* for Tonnage from the parts beyond the Seas.	001.l. 05.s. 03.d.	
Ships from *Hull* to the parts beyond the Seas at fiue shillings the Ship.	009.l. 05.s. 00.d.	
Ships from *Boston* to the parts beyond the Seas at fiue shillings the Ship.	000.l. 10.s. 00.d.	

The true Medium of the Monies payable in the Port of London, *for the yeares 1619. and 1620. that the Patentees haue enioyed their Graunt, amounteth to the summe of seauen hundred and foureteene pounds thirteene shillings and two pence, which is lesse then the* Medium *aboue written in the Port of* London, *by one and fifty pounds eleuen shillings seauen pence, by reason of the restraint of building with Timber. The Dutchmen forbearing to bring in Timber as formerly they were accustomed.*

THe *Medium* aboue written of the value of a penny *per Tunne* of all shipping lyable to the payment of the allowance of *Winterton* Lights, was certified by the Bookes of the Farmours of the Kings Customes, by the Officers of the Custome house of *London*, and by the remembrancers Deputy of the Exchequor, who were appointed by my Lord *Zouch*, my Lord of *Falkland*, the Master of the Rolls, and Sir *Edward Coke*, to make search for the same, According to an Order giuen by the Lords of the Councell.

THe Annuall charge for maintainance of these Lighthouses for Coales, Candles, and Seruants wages that continually attend them. As appeareth by the attestation of Master *Edward Osmer*, one of the Burgesses of this Honorable Court of Parliament doth amount to — 230.l. 00.s. 00.d.

The Officers of the Custome houses haue two shillings in the pound, and in some places three shillings for their paines in collection and keeping bookes of account. — 094.l. 00.s. 00.d.

The King hath a Rent of — 006.l. 13.s. 04.d.

The Tenants of the ground haue a Rent of — 004.l. 00.s. 00.d.

What the charge of the reparations and remouing the Lighthouses will be, it is vncertaine, yet in one yeare the Patentee paid for helping the wooden Tower, the glasse windowes, the new Cradle of Iron, which euery two yeares at least must be made new. — 011.l. 16.s. 06.d.

All which *in toto* will exceede 350.l. 00.s. 00.d.

THe Patent is grounded in point of Law vpon the Certificate of Master Serieant *Crew*, Master *Atturny* Generall, and Sir *Henry Yeluerton*.

It is grounded in the point of conueniencie vpon the returne of a Commission vnder the great Seale of *England*, directed for the tryall thereof, where the Aldermen, Burgesses, Masters of Shipping, Fishermen of great *Yarmouth* and *Winterton* were examined vpon Oath, And the necessity thereof certified in the high Court of Chauncery, As may appeare by the Copie of the Commission, Examination, Certificate, and returne vnder the Officer his hand of that Court.

It is grounded in point of charge vpon the halfe of the voluntary Contributions graunted to Sir *Edward Howard* for one Light-house at *Dongeonnesse*, although there be three Light-houses at *Winterton*, and that the Patentee is tyed to set vp all other Light-houses within the compasse of foure miles, which heereafter (by the alteration of Channels and Sands) may be found necessary.

Moreouer, a great number of the same Masters haue set their hands voluntarily to giue the same allowance of a penny vpon the Tunne for a Light-house at *Kelsey* in the Riuer of *Humber*, as appeareth by Certificate.

The Scottish-men doe all willingly pay a penny vpon the Tun, as may appeare by Certificate vnder more then threescore Masters hands.

The party who is expresly imployed by the Coast Townes to prosecute the businesse against the Patentee, hath confessed that the Shipping trading to *Newcastle*, doe make a voyage in a yeare more then euer they did before, and that by the benefit of the Lights, whereby it will clearely appeare, that the profit made by this voyage, will surmount the charge payd in a whole yeare.

In like manner, the same party with diuers others haue most willingly offered a halfe penny vpon the Tunne, if the Patentee would condiscend: he said further, that hee and all the rest of the Masters would be sutors to the Court of Parliament, that no man liuing should haue the performance of the seruice except the Patentee, in regard that there could be no exceptions taken against the same.

The voluntary contribution for *Caster* and *Stamport* Lights, is more then twiee as much as sixe pence in the twenty Chaldron, which if they doe take onely from such Shipping as haue vse of the Lights at *Winterton*, as the Patentee doth, will not exceede 128. pounds a yeare, out of which deducting 60. pounds for the interest of 600. pounds imployed for their Tower, It will follow by consequent that they must entertaine the Lights at *Winterton* (besides the losse of their stocke) for 68. pounds a yeare, and the Patentees will abide any indifferent tryall whatsoeuer, that the Lights at *Winterton*, by an vnauoydable charge (if the preseruation of the Shipping, Goods, and liues of men, be to be preferred to a dangerous frugality in that kinde by pinching the seruice) will exceede 230. pounds a yeare in Coales, Candles, and Seruants wages, besides other charge which cannot be eschewed. The which appeareth euidently by this example.

The Lights at *Caster* and *Stamport* erected by *Thomas Bussell*, and now kept by the Masters of the Trinity-house, with one Candle oftentimes, and at most two of sixe in the pound, there hath within this last yeare falne out fiue Shipwracks, whereof three was in the night time, and diuers other Wracks, since they had the keeping thereof. Whereas in *Thomas Bussell* and *Graue Villet* their time, there was no losse at all neither at *Dongeonnesse*, nor at *Wintertonnesse*, whilst priuate men haue had the care thereof. And it shall be sufficiently proued if need be, that at *Dongeonesse* and at *Wintertonnesse*, there haue perished aboue one hundred Ships since the date of the Statute 8. *Eliz.* which (if this power be proper to that Corporation) should be laid to their charge, as by whose careles nesse and neglect all these wofull losses haue happened, and which by all appearance would neuer haue beene preuented by them if *Thomas Bussell* had not beene an humble sutor to the King for *Caster* and *Stamport* Lights. Sir *Edw. Howard* for *Dongeonnesse*, and the Patentees for *Wintertonnesse* Lights.

The Masters of Shipping that repine at the payment of this penny, whereby their Shipping, Goods and liues are preserued, besides the gaine they make by the voyage more in a yeare, Doe pay for measuring their Coales vpon the shore at *London* eight pence vpon the *London* Chaldron. The difference of which seruices it may be considered by this Honourable Court.

There hath beene no exceptions taken against the prosecution of the businesse before it past the great Seale: execution of the Patent after it was past, nor in the trust reposed in the Patentee.

By all which Arguments aboue written, and their voluntary Contributions graunted to others for seruice lesse important and lesse chargeable, it would appeare that they ayme rather at the Patentee then the penny, and that this vnseasonable offer of sixe pence vpon euery twenty Chaldron: (Besides, that it is impossible, and that a Statute can hardly tye any man to giue vnder hand what he pleaseth) is but a fraudulent Compact betwixt the Masters of the Trinity house, and the Masters of Shipping, who to wrest the authority from the King, and to defeate the Patent, will offer to maintaine them for nothing at all, when in the meane time it will be as easie a matter to the Masters of the Trinity-house, after they haue gotten sole power in their hands to improue their voluntary Contributions by the superintendency they haue of Sea-faring men, being for the most part yonger brothers of their Corporation, as to extort from the Strangers vnder colour of Pilottage, fiue, sixe, seauen and eight pounds euery voyage made. Notwithstanding, that they are limitted by their Charter, to take onely two shillings of twenty, one of tenne, and eight pence out of a noble of the Pilots wages. As also to take eight pence a foote as the Ship draweth deepe: Besides Boyage, Beaconage, and Anchorage, payable by both Subiect and Stranger.

Wherefore the benefit redounding to the Common-wealth by many degrees exceeding the charge, besides the safety of mens liues, the debt of the Patentee which hath beene occasioned by the performance of this seruice, being so heauy vpon him and his suerties: The charge that he is at yearely in the execution of it being so great, and the profit in regard of the vncertaine charge not answerable vnto the common opinion, and it appeareth that the Patentee hath performed the trust reposed in him better then the Masters of the Trinity-house, who not onely in this particular, but in euery thing else haue neglected the trust reposed in them, He is an humble sutor vnto this Honourable Assembly, that they may not Monopolize all vnto themselues, but that the Patentee may enioy the benefit graunted vnto him by his Maiestie.

Reaſons why the Contribution of one Pennie *per* Tunne of euery Ship that goeth forward and backward on the North Coaſt of England, towards the maintainance of the Lighthouſes at *Winterton* ſhould not be any grieuance; with an Anſwere vnto the objections of the Maiſters of the Trinity Houſe.

The conuenientie of the Lighthouſes agreed on.

FIrſt it hath beene agreed that the erection of Lighthouſes at *Wintertonneſſe* is conuenient and neceſſary, and that it is fitting there ſhould be a Contribution from thoſe that receiue benefit, for the erecting and maintaining of them.

The Legall point concerning the priuate intereſt to be referred to the Law.

Secondly, in point of Law howſoeuer, it will be cleare that his Maieſtie as *Parens patriæ* for the ſafegard of his Subiects liues and goods, may giue power to erect Lighthouſes, and may depute thoſe that are not Marriners for the performance of the ſeruice, ſo as it be done by the approbation of skilfull Sea-faring men, and he is not reſtrained by the Statute of 8. *Eliz. Cap.* 13. being onely in the affirmatiue: yet becauſe it concerneth the Patentees, and the Maiſters of the Trinity houſe in their priuate intereſt; the Patentees doe not deſire that the Legall points ſhould be determined: but if this Honourable houſe ſhall adiudge his Maieſties Impoſition of one penny *per* Tunne to be no grieuance, then hee deſireth that the priuate right may be remitted vnto the common Law to be tried there, if the Trinity houſe ſhall require it.

The reaſons why the Impoſition ſhould not be any grieuance.

Thirdly, the point which this Honourable Court haue taken into their conſiderations, being onely whether the Impoſition of one penny *par le Tunne* be a grieuance vnto the Subiect, becauſe it is too great, and the ſeruice may well be performed for leſſe: if it pleaſe you to conſider the benefit that doth riſe by the Patent, the charge that the Patentees haue vndergone, and compare the benefit the Subiect receiueth by the Lighthouſes, and the charge that he vndergoeth; and alſo take a view what the Common Lawes and Statute Lawes doth giue in caſes of meaner nature, it will be (as wee conceiue it) ſomewhat ſtrong that this Impoſition will not be any grieuance.

The benefit ariſing vnto the Patentees.

As to the benefit of the Patentees it is onely a penny *per* Tunne of any Ship that ſayleth forwards and backwards to or from ſome Engliſh Port alongſt the Northerne Coaſt, the which is not the one hundreth penny of the value of the baſeſt things that are imbarked, and it doth not ſurmount the ſumme of nine hundred pounds by yeare: The which the Patentees will make good vpon the forfaiture of their Patent.

As to the charge; it may well be diuided into a charge paſt, a charge preſent, and a charge future.

The charge of the Patentees.

The charge paſt, hath beene in the ſolliciting and bringing the buſineſſe to perfection, which was ſo ſtrongly oppoſed by the Trinity houſe; in erecting of Lighthouſes; in ſatisfying of a great ſumme vnto Doctor *Wellwood* by his Maieſties appointment, and paying other great ſummes; and in the engagements which *Iohn Meldrum*, who hath now the ſole Intereſt, ſtand ſubiect vnto for Sir *William Erskins*, who was the other ioynt Patentee: the which in *toto* doe amount vnto the ſumme of 3600. pounds, all which doth ſtill lye vpon the ſaid *Meldrum* as his proper debt.

The charge preſent, is the Rent of 6. pound 13. ſhillings 4 pence, which is paid vnto the King; the diſburſements which are made for the maintenance of the Lighthouſes; and the allowance which is giuen vnto Officers for the receiuing and collecting of the Rent of one penny vpon the Tunne: all which in *toto* doe amount vnto 350. pounds a yeare and more.

The charge future, will be in repairing the Lighthouſes erected, in remouing them according to the variation of the Shelues, and in the erecting and building of a new Tower and other Lighthouſes, as occaſion ſhall require in other places within foure miles, without any further charge.

550. pounds *per annum* only remayning to ſatisfie 3600. pounds debt; and the vncertaine charge; and to recompence the ſeruice of the Patentees.

So as computing the 350. pounds by the yeare which he annually diſburſeth; the 3600. pounds which he is out of purſe; the building of a new Tower, and other vncertaine charges that are likely to fall vpon *Meldrum*; there will not be ſo much Surpluſage as is ſuppoſed: for he hath but 550. pounds *per annum* remaining for the ſatisfying of this debt of 3600. pounds for the labour and ſeruice of the Patentees, by whoſe endeauours the Common-wealth receiueth ſo much benefit, and for the performing of the vncertaine charge that may ariſe.

As to the compariſon which is to bee made betweene the benefit the Subiect receiueth by theſe Lights, and the charge which he vndergoeth, you ſhall eaſily finde vpon conſideration, that it is not worthy the compariſon.

The compariſon of the benefit of the Subiects, and the charge which he vndergoeth.

For the charge is onely the payment of one penny *per* Tunne, the which at the moſt will but amount vnto 900. pounds *per annum*, the one moytie whereof is to be borne by the Maiſter, and the other by the owner of the goods; the benefit ariſeth in the preſeruation of the liues of the Marriners which are vnualuable; in the ſafegard of the Shippes which are the ſtrength of the Kingdome; in ſauing the goods, which are the liuelihood of men; and in being the meanes of a more ſpeedie voyage, quicker returne, and more frequent going: for before ſuch time as theſe Lighthouſes were erected, in two yeares there were 11. or 12. Ships caſt away, wherein both men and goods were loſt to the value of 30000. pounds, the which was a terrour to Marriners to paſſe there in Winter time, when the nights were long and darke; whereas ſince the erecting of them there hath not beene the loſſe of any one: And ſince the erection of thoſe Lighthouſes, it hath beene confeſſed by thoſe that are aduerſe vnto this Patent, that they make one iourney the more in euery yeare by reaſon of theſe Lighthouſes, the which benefit exceedeth the whole charge that they are at in the yeare.

The allowance by the common Lawe of the charges vpon the Subiect.

As to the Common Law you ſhall ſee that it alloweth a greater charge vpon the Subiect then this is, where the benefit is not equiualent, and therefore by 13. H. 4. 15. the taking of a halfe penny for the going ouer a Way is warrantable, and yet that is onely for the eaſe of the Subiect. *Temps. E.* 3. *fo.* 144. and 152. In *Kellowayes* Reports you ſhall ſee two pence claymed for euery load of Wares caried through ſuch a place to be ſold and allowed 20. *H.* 7. 1. 21. *H.* 7. 16. You ſhall ſee that the Mayor and Cominaltie of Glouc. claymed ſixe pence on euery Boat that paſſed along the water loaden with Merchandizes through the Towne of Glouceſter, and no exception at all taken againſt it. 5. *Rep.* 63. Chamberlayne of Londons caſe, you ſhall ſee an ordinance made in London for the payment of one penny vpon euery Cloath that is viewed and ſearched at Blackwell Hall for hallage, and the ordinance allowed, and the charge thought fit and reaſonable, and there is the ſumme of eight pence paid by the ſame Maiſters that now complaine vpon euery Tunne that is meaſured vpon the Land in London, and this allowed vpon a *Quo warranto* brought in the new booke of Entryes. 536. 537. And yet not in any of theſe caſes is the benefit, ſo much vnto the Subiect, nor the charge ſo great vnto the Officer, as it is in this caſe of the Lighthouſes.

The Allowances by the Statute Law of the charges vpon the Subiect.

As to the Statutes you ſhall obſerue alſo in them as great a charge, where there is not a like benefit, and therefore you ſhall ſee that by the Statute of 27. *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. The Alnager is to haue a halfe-penny vpon euery Cloath of 26. yards for the meaſuring and ſealing of them: The Statute of 11. *H.* 7. *cap.* 4. giueth an allowance of one penny for the marking of euery Buſhell. 23. *H.* 8. *cap.* 4. alloweth one penny vnto the gager for gageing of euery Butt and Pipe. 2. & 3. *Mary. cap.* 7. alloweth one penny vnto the Tolltaker for entring the names of the parties that bought and ſold the Horſe, and the markes of the

Horſe. The Statute of 8. *Eliz.* Cap. 12. alloweth the Fee of 3. pence, for ſealing and weighing of euery Lancaſhire Cloath. The Statute of 1. *Iac.* cap. 22. alloweth vnto the Sealer, Searcher and Regiſter of euery Ten hydes, Backes or Buts of Leather 2. pence, and for euery dozen of Calfe skinnes 2. pence. All which Impoſitions allowed by Act of Parliament, are as great as the charge heere, and onely beneficiall for the auoyding of frauds and deceipts; and they doe not tend to the preſeruation of the liues and liuelyhood of men as thoſe Light-houſes doe.

An Anſwer vnto the Obiections of the Trinity Houſe.

The firſt Obiection concerning the taking of three ſhillings 4. pence, vpon euery 20. Chaldron, whereas 6. pence ſhould bee ſufficient, and the Anſwer vnto it.

WHereas the Maſters of the Trinity Houſe doe make offer to maintaine the Light-houſes at *Winterton*, for 6. pence vpon euery 20. Chaldron, and therefore to take 3. ſhillings 4. pence is vnreaſonable; if you ſhall obſerue the perſons that make the offer, the time, the cauſe, and the impoſſibility of this offer made, as likewiſe looke into their owne actions; you ſhall ſee that it is onely an offer to wreſt the authority from the King, and to defeate the Patentees of their benefit, and not any wayes to aduantage the Subiect.

The perſons that make the offer to bee conſidered.

As to the perſons that make this offer, they are the Maſters and Wardens of the Trinity Houſe, who from the beginning haue oppoſed theſe Patentees, and haue endeauored in all courſes to defeate the Patent; and therefore to haue their will, would rather vndertake to maintain them at their owne proper charge, then the patentees ſhould inioy them: beſides, they may better make the offer then others, becauſe there be few Maſters of Ships that are not younger Brothers of their Company and ſubiect vnto their Controle, and therefore howſoeuer the ſeruice be performed, there dare not be any complaint againſt them. Againe, they are a Corporation which conſiſt of many, and ſo the benefit being ſmall which redoundeth vnto euery of them by the ſeruice, there will bee a greater neglect, then when it is in the hands of priuate Gentlemen: and this appeareth by their owne Light-houſes which they haue the keeping of; for ſince they came into their hands, there hath beene many Ships caſt away in the Night time, where during the time they were kept by priuate Gentlemen, there was not any one caſt away, neither there, nor at any other place, where priuate men haue had the truſt repoſed in them.

The time of the Offer conſidered.

As to the time of this offer, it is after ſuch time as the Patentees haue vndergone the charge aboue mencioned: it is when the worke is brought to perfection; it is when they ſee ſome benefit may accrue vnto them: for in 55. yeares before when they had power to doe it, they neuer thought of it; and no queſtion but there bee diuers would bee glad to doe that which the Statute doe require, and take halfe the allowance giuen by the Act: and who would not bee glad to make *Subpena's* or other Writs for 12. pence the writ, where the Fee is two ſhillings 6. pence or more? neither can any man enioy any Office freely; if others might haue the executing of it, becauſe they will doe it at eaſier rates.

The Cauſe of the Offer.

As to the cauſe, it is becauſe they would Monopolize all to themſelues, and oppoſe all others that would bee ſharers with them.

The impoſſiblity of the performance of the offer.

As to the impoſſibility, there being but 6. pence vpon euery 20. Chaldron required, it cannot amount vnto aboue 130. pound by the yeare, the which will ſcarcely defray a third part of the Charge of the Light-houſes, as the Patentees maintaine them, beſides the erection of the ſame; for the Tower which themſelues haue builded coſt 600. pound, beſides the Light-houſes: the which ſumme will neuer be raiſed out of 130. pound by the yeare, the perpetuall charge of the maintaining of them being conſidered.

The practiſe of the Trinity Houſe contrary to their offer.

Laſtly, looke into their Actions, you ſhall ſee it is their oppoſition againſt the Patentees that cauſeth them to make this offer: for the Trinity houſe haue giuen conſent that Sir *Edward Howard* ſhall erect one Light-houſe at *Dungeneſſe*, and ſhall haue the allowance of one penny vpon euery Tunne. There was a ſuite alſo by one Mr. *Frobuſher* for the erecting of a Light-houſe at *Kelſey* within the Riuer of *Humber*; there was a Certificat made by aboue 40. Maſters, and owners of Ships trading to *Newcaſtle* (which were a member of their Corporation) that the erection of a Light-houſe was very neceſſary, and that they would willingly pay one peny *par le* Tunne for the voyage, and two pence ſhould bee paide by euery Stranger for the erection and maintaining of that Light-houſe. [illegible] Alſo the Trinity Houſe doe take 6. pence in the ſcore of all Shipping whatſoeuer, that enter into the Riuer of *Thames* for Beaconage and Boyage; the Beacons being onely three great Trees that ſtand there, without either Fire or Candle, and the Boyes being only ſquare peeces of Timber of 6. or 8. foot, and faſtened vnto a chayne of Iron; the charge whereof what it can be, the Patentees referres vnto the conſideration of this honorable Court.

The ſecond obiection for the taking of 2. pence the Chaldron, which amounteth to 1400. pound or 15. hundred pound; anſwered.

Whereas it is affirmed by the Trinity Houſe, that the Patentees doe collect 2. pence vpon euery Chaldron of Coales, which amounteth vnto 14. or 15. hundred pounds a yeare, beſides the collection of one penny *par le* Tunne of all other Ships trading that Coaſt; It is anſwered, their Patent, doth authorize them to take but one peny vpon the Tunne, and they doe take no more, the which amounteth at the moſt but vnto 900. pound by the yeare, as will be eaſily manifeſted, becauſe it hath beene heretofore obiected, and vpon due examination proued the contrary.

The third obiection concerning the building of Light-houſes at *Winterton*, when it was needfull; anſwered.

Whereas it is affirmed by the Trinity Houſe, that there was not neede of any Light-houſes at *Winterton* vntill within theſe 4. yeares, and that they builded Light-houſes at *Caſtor* and *Leiſtiffe*; It apeareth by Oath taken vpon a Commiſſion awarded, that 4. yeares before the Inquiſition taken, there were diuers Ships caſt away at *Wintertonneſſe*, & that by reaſon of the dangers of that Shelfe there were continuall Shipwracke: and for the building of the Light-houſes at *Caſtor* and *Leiſtiffe*, it was done by one *Buſhell*, a priuate Gentleman, at his coſts and charges; who by reaſon of the oppoſition of the Trinity Houſe, was forced to giue vnto them 60. pounds by the yeare, and to take a Leaſe from them for One and Twenty yeares, the which was a thing not warrantable.

The fourth obiection, concerning the erection of the Tower, and keeping Lights there; anſwered.

Whereas it is obiected that the Trinity Houſe erected a Tower, and kept lights there nine Monthes before the Patentees, and that the Patentees did breake open their Tower and keepe there Lights there,

It appeareth by their owne petition and the Order made by the Lords of the Counſaile the 26. of March, that the Patentees were firſt ſuitors for the erecting of a Light-houſe at *Winterton*, before euer the Trinity Houſe attempted it, and the erection of the Tower there was to preuent the Patentees of their Suite. And whereas by Agreement the Trinity Houſe were at the charge of the Patentees to maintaine Lights ſome ſhort time, whereby to auoyde Shipwracke vntill the Differences betweene the Patentees and the Trinity Houſe for their charges in erecting the ſaid Tower ſhould be accorded; they contrary to their Agreement, not regarding the danger of the Subiect, did put out their Lights, whereby the Patentees for the good of the Subiect, were enforced to ſet vp Lights in the ſaid Tower vntill their Lights could bee erected, And they did maintaine the Lights nine Monthes without any contribution at all, at their owne Charge.

The fift obiection, concerning the qualities of the perſons of the Patentees; anſwered.

Whereas it is obiected, that the Patentees are altogether vnskilfull in Marine affaires, and cannot vnderſtand the nature of Sea-markes, Sandes, Channels, and Tides; and the Trinity Houſe haue beene bred vp in the knowledge of them, and are euery day conuerſant amongſt them.

It is answered that the Patentees will not compare with them for their skill; but they may well compare with them for their care, insomuch that they haue formerly abused that trust which hath beene reposed in them; for they by the space of 55. yeares did neuer erect any Lighthouse but onely *Winterton* Tower. And whereas they by their Charter of Incorporation made and confirmed. 2. *Iac.* are to appoint Pilots for the conducting of Strangers into the Riuer of Thames, and are to receiue two shillings of euery twenty shillings that the Pilot receiueth, They seldome or neuer appoint any Pilot or any other to conduct the Strangers, and yet they take seauen pence for euery Tunne and eight pence; (besides Anchorage Boyage and Beaconage) for euery foote the Ship draweth within the water for Pilotage, the which for euery Ship in euery voyage amounteth vnto 5. 6. 7. or 8. pound, according vnto the burthen, without doing any thing for it; besides, whereas the Trinity house are to be Pilots, or to appoint them, because Strangers might not know our Channels, they permit the Strangers themselues to be Pilots, whereby they are acquainted with our Channels as well as the English men, which is a danger to the Common-wealth. Againe, whereas by the Statute of 27. *H.* 8. *Cap.* 18. the ballasting of Ships is to be done in part by the Shelues of the Thames for the better maintaining of the Riuer, and they are the parties trusted to see the performance of it, they did neuer looke into it, but for their benefit haue made Leases, whereby there hath beene a neglect of that seruice, the which hath beene an occasion of a late Graunt made vnto others, of the penalties granted by the Statute of 27. *H.* 8. and of an Imposition of one penny *pur le Tun* vpon all Strangers, for the cleansing of the said Riuer of Thames, and as yet no seruice done.

The abuses of the Trinity house, wherein they haue beene trusted.

Againe, when *Bushell* and one *Graue Violet*, who were priuate Gentlemen, and altogether vnexperienced in Marine affaires, vndertooke this businesse at *Stamport* and *Castornes*, and gaue the Trinity house 60. pounds by the yeare, no exception was taken against them, but they were allowed to be sufficiently experienced men for the businesse, and Sir *Edward Howard* likewise for his Lighthouses at *Dungeones* in regard of twenty pounds by the yeare that hee was to pay vnto them, was esteemed by them to be a person sufficiently qualified to vndertake the businesse, and the Patentees if they would haue giuen 50. pound by the yeare vnto the Trinity house, they had passed likewise without any exception at all taken against them.

Priuate Gentlemen allowed by the Trinity house, to erect and keepe Lighthouses.

Besides, the Maisters and Wardens of the Trinity house hauing taken the Lights at *Stamport* and *Castornes* into their owne hands, hath imployed one that hath very small skill in Sea businesse to looke vnto the Lights: and since the Maister and Wardens of Trinity house haue taken the Lighthouses into their owne hands, there hath beene 3. Ships cast away in the night within this yeare, and many before; whereas when *Bushell* and other priuate Gentlemen had the mannaging of the businesse, there was not any one Ship cast away.

The Lighthouses woorse kept by Trinity house then by priuate Gentlemen.

Againe, the Seruice consisting onely on two parts: The first of which is the maintainance of the Lighthouses, as they now stand: The second is in the alteration and remouing of the Lighthouses, according vnto the variation of the Shelfe: and for the first part it will not be denied, but that the Patentees or any other who is able to kindle a fire or light a Candle, is able to performe it; for one of the Lighthouses being maintained with a perpetuall fire of Scottish and Newcastle Coale burning in the night, and the other two Lighthouses being maintained with Candles seuerally burning in them, nothing being necessary but the making and lighting of a fire, and lighting of Candles in a conuenient time, the which any man may doe.

Euery man fitting to keepe the lights, and kindle the fire.

For the second part, howsoeuer the Patentees are not skilfull in the alteration of Sands, and so able of themselues to direct the remouing of the Lighthouses, yet doe they at their great charge maintaine one, his wife and family at the place, who is a very well experienced Marriner, and hath beene a Maister of Shipping this thirty yeares, to haue a care of that Seruice: This Seafaring man being one, that the Trinity house imployed, and hath a Boat and Seruants vnder him, to sound the Channels: And so because these Patentees doe imploy the same man for the performing of the Seruice that the Trinity house did, the Patentees hope they are as fitting men as the Trinity house.

An experienced Maister maintained for the sounding of the Channels.

As concerning the Certificate by Sir *Henry Yeluerton* mentioned in the Obiection: It had beene more ingeniously done by that Corporation (if any thing had beene certified amisse) to haue put in Maister Sergeant *Crew*, and Maister Attourney Generall, who did certifie the legall point as well as Sir *Henry Yeluerton*.

VVherefore the benefit being so great, and the charge of the Subiect so small, and since that the Common Lawes and Statute Lawes doe allow a greater proportion, where there is not so great a cause; and it is answerable to the voluntary Contributions of that kinde, and the offer of the Trinity house commeth not in his due time, nor can be well performed, and the executing of the Seruice hath alwayes hitherto passed without any exception, whereas if there be a lesse proportion allowed, the Seruice will be pinched: It is desired that the Patentees may haue the benefit which his Maiestie hath allowed vnto them confirmed, and they will be willing to make good all Losses which shall be sufficiently proued to come through their neglect in the Seruice.

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REASONS for the Bill for the better Breeding of Experienced, Able Shipwrights, *and for the more Firm and Well Building of* Ships *and* Veſſels.

IN the Year 1691, it being generally obſerved, that Experienced, Able, Shipwrights were much wanted, and that the Breed of them in Merchants Service was almoſt loſt; alſo that many Diſorders and Abuſes of Conſequence were crept more and more into the Practice of the Shipwright's Trade, and Ships and Veſſels were Built, Repaired and Fitted out to Sea by incapacited Perſons and Undertakers, from one to another, for a Preſent Gain to themſelves, not having a due Regard to the great Loſs by Sea Damage Extraordinary in Merchants Dry Goods that daily appeared, and to the Foundering of Ships and Veſſels, with the Total Loſs of Mens Lives, Goods and Eſtates: For theſe Reaſons a Propoſal of Additional Heads, in Order to Regulate and Amend the Shipwrights Ancient Charter, and General Rules, upon the Petition of the Maſter-Builders, both in Her Majeſty's, and in Merchants Yards, has been Conſidered and Agreed to by the Joint Opinion of the Late Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, and Corporation of *Trinity-Houſe*; likewiſe Approved of by His Late Majeſty, and Confirmed by his Royal Highneſs, Lord High Admiral of *England*, in his Report to Her Majeſty, that it will be very much for the Publick Service to have the Shipwrights Charter Renewed; and Her Majeſty is moſt Graciouſly Pleaſed to Approve of the ſame and; being Credibly Adviſed by Council Learned in the Law, that the ſaid Propoſal ſo well Approved of, has in it ſome Neceſſary Regulating Clauſes, which are to be firſt Confirmed by Act of Parliament; and that they cannot be made Practicable, nor of any Uſe without it, and having had the ſame Anſwer many Years, from Time to Time; alſo in Regard, the Good intended by the ſaid Ancient Charter, could not be put in Practice many Years, ſo that it has been of little or no Uſe to the Shipwrights Trade, neither before nor ſince it was ſurrendered; and the Poor Aged and Cripples have had no Help nor Relief many Years.

No One can Diſcover and Amend the Errors and Deceits of a Trade ſo well as thoſe of the ſame Profeſſion.

Joint Opinions of the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, and Corporation of Trinity-Houſe, *Confirmed by his Royal Highneſs, and Approv'd of by Her Majeſty.*

Therefore, and for the Reaſons aforementioned, the Maſter Shipwrights, by Petition to your Honours, Humbly Beg Leave to bring in a Bill of Regulating Clauſes to Ground a New Charter upon, for the better Breeding of Able and Experienced Shipwrights, and for the more Firm and Well Building of Ships and Veſſels.

The Petitioner's Prayer.

In this, as in other Caſes of a Publick Good, it is Common for Objections to ariſe and create various Opinions, therefore Humbly Crave Leave to Anſwer.

I. The Shipwrights of *England* were Incorporated by Charter, that a Trade ſo Neceſſary and Serviceable ſhould not be Monopolized in any One River or Port of *England* or *Wales*.

Objection of a Monopoly.

II. And to Prove that the Shipwrights Trade is Monopolized and Confined in One Single River, to the very great Diſappointment and Prejudice both to Trade and Navigation, appears by Affidavits, and a Teſtimony Credibly Signed by the Maſters and Owners of Ships and Veſſels uſing the Trade in the Port of *Newcaſtle-upon-Tine*.

Anſwer.

III. By the ſaid Ancient Charter and Regulating Clauſes, every Particular Shipwright have the ſame Freedom and Profit in the Practice of their Trade in all the Rivers and Ports of *England* and *Wales*, as the Shipwrights Free

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Free of *New-caſtle*, and other the Out Ports in *England* and *Wales*, have and enjoy here on the River of *Thames*; likewiſe have the ſame Benefit, by a more Authentick Account, how Apprentices and Workmen are Bred up and Grounded in the ſaid Trade, for the Performance of True Workmanſhip, and to Earn their Wages.

Objection touching Runners.

Anſwer, The Ships or Veſſels Built for Sailing, or Runners, are commonly Slight and Tender, and therefore ought more Particularly to have True Workmanſhip, and Good Materials in tem Hulls.

IV. By the ſaid Ancient Charter and Regulating Clauſes, the Maſters and Owners, or the Builders of Ships, may Build their Ships and Veſſels of what Demenſions they Pleaſe, either for Burthen, or for Sailing, according to the Opinion of the; Maſter Shipwright of his own Skill or Judgment in the Art or Myſtery of his Trade, or by the Conſent of the Maſter of the Ship or Veſſel, or the Owners, or either of them; and there is no Clauſe or Power in the ſaid Charter, or General Rules, to Raiſe the Price of Ships or Veſſels, as has been Objected: It being well known, That the Extraordinary Price given for Timber, and Plank, and Workmens Wages, of late Years, proceeds from the great Scarcity and Want of them; which was foreſeen in the Year 1662. For then the ſaid Corporation of Shipwrights did by Petition ſet forth the great Neceſſity and Want of *Engliſh* Oaks of good Growth to Supply the Royal Navy's Service, and Ships of great Burthen; and Prayed to have them Preſerved for the Uſe of Ships, *&c.* and upon Reference Care hath been taken to Plant *Engliſh* Oaks in the Forreſts for the Service of of the Royal Navy; but no Care to Plant *Engliſh* Oaks for Ships of great Burthen for Trade in Merchants Affairs; and of late Years the ſaid Maſter Shipwrights have from time to time Petitioned the Honourable Houſe of Commons, ſhewing the great Want there was of Experienc'd, Able Shipwrights to perform true Workmanſhip in their Undertakings; and that many Diſorders and Abuſes were crept more and more into the Practice of the Shipwright Trade.

The Coſt of Regular Surveys is very Small and Inconſiderable.

Diſorderly Shipwrights and Vagrant Apprentices of dangerous Conſequence both to the Royal Navy Service and to Merchants Affairs; and this is the Main and Principal Reaſon of the Loſs of the Breed of Experienc'd, Able Shipwrights.

V. The ſaid Corporation is far from the Deſign of a Monopoly, where all Her Majeſties Subjects and Traders, both Wholeſale and Retail, receive a Benefit, and have the Advantage of a better Security for the Preſervation of their Lives, Goods and Eſtates: So that the Notion of a Monopoly is directly to Deſtroy the Foundation of the Shipwrights Trade, and thereby Deceive and Diſcountenance Fair Dealing Merchants, and Maſters, and Owners, and Builders of Ships and Veſſels: Which ſaid Objection alſo plainly Tends to Favour and Increaſe the Number of Unskilful perſons, and Stockjobbers, and Undertakers, that are no Ways Qualified to Practice the ſaid Trade, and alſo to Favour and Incourage ſome Particular Shipwrights, and Vagrant Apprentices who have many Years Obſtructed the Publick Good aforemention'd, and ſhelter themſelves in Sea Port Towns, amongſt Private Inland Traders and Shopkeepers; which ſuch Maſter Shipwrights do on Purpoſe to Deſtroy the Order and good Government of the Shipwrights Trade, very well knowing, that they thereby avoid all Uſeful and Serviceable General Rules and Surveys into the Truth of Workmanſhip, and the Goodneſs of Ships and Veſſels; and the ſaid Vagrant Apprentices ſhelter themſelves from Place to Place, and from Ship to Ship, in Voyages, on Purpoſe that it may not be known where and to whom they Serv'd their Times to the ſaid Trade; which has been a growing Evil many Years, and the Continuance of it, is of Dangerous Conſequence, both to the Royal Navy Service, and to Trade in Merchants Affairs, where Mens Lives and Merchants Goods and Eſtates are ſo much Concern'd.

Many Ships and Veſſels are Built, Repaired, and Fitted out to Sea by the Great or Lump, without any Survey whatever.

* *Leaving Self-intereſted Perſons, or Undertakers, or Stockjobbers, or either of them to themſelves, who are all of a ſeparate Intereſt for a Preſent Gain, where other Mens Lives, Goods and Eſtates are ſo very much concerned, is equal to that of leaving open the Flood-Gates to let in a Foreign Common Enemy by Conſent.*

VI. * However ſome are pleas'd to Eſteem this Concern, what is here Recited is True; and Humbly crave Leave to obſerve, That ſince the Deſtroying of the Foundation of the Shipwrights Trade, wherein the Truth of the Work and of Workmanſhip Depends, and letting in Unskilful, Self-Intereſted Perſons, (only for a Preſent Gain to themſelves, by Way of Trade, which they are no Ways Qualified to Undertake) and they to Build, Repair, and Fit out to Sea, wha t Deceitfull and Inſufficient Ships and Veſſels they pleaſe, there is good Reaſon to Ground an Opinion, That the great Loſs by Sea Damage Extraordinary, to Merchants and Owners Goods and Effects, that often appears, together with the Total Loſs of Men's Lives, and of Ships and Veſſels, and Merchants Goods, amounts to a much greater Loſs and Damage, than the Sea Damage Extraordinary,

New Ships and Veſſels to have Four Surveys, as the Work goes gradually on in the Building.

nary, and Total Loſs that Merchant Ships and Veſſels Receive in actual Engagements with the Common Enemy at Sea, (by their Guns, or any other Stratagem of War whatever,) Computing the ſaid Sea Damage and Total Loſſes One Year with another, in Peace and War, the laſt 20 or 30 Years, that is to ſay, Excluſive from the Ships and Veſſels, that yielded to the ſaid Common Enemy as a Free Gift, and never Engaged, nor made Reſiſtance to Defend themſelves.

VII. It is Manifeſt, That the Merchants, who are Freighters, of Ships and Veſſels, and the Owners and Maſter, and the Builder of them, are all of a Separate Intereſt, and very often do not know one another, and that of late Years, at the Arrival and Unloading of Ships and Veſſels, there are many Inſtances of Conſiderable Sea Damages Extraordinary; and alſo Inſtances of Mens Lives, and of Ships and Veſſels, and Merchants Goods, Totally loſt; and upon Enquiry how the ſaid Loſſes, and Damages came in the Voyage, whether they Appear'd to come in Violent Seas and Streſs of Weather, or by Leaks in Common Seas and Weather, or by any other Accident that might happen? There are very often various Opinions, and Diſagreeable Anſwers; ſo that it is Plain, the Defects and Extraordinary Leaks in the Hulls of Ships and Veſſels are not timely Diſcover'd, nor Remarked, as they ought to be in Voyages; alſo the Account, That Merchants, Owners and Mariners, have of the Survey of the Truth of the Workmanſhip, and the Goodneſs of Ships and Veſſels, wherein they Adventure their Lives, Goods and Eſtates, are only Verbal by——and very often Incredible.

And Old Ships and Veſſels to be Surveyed, only at ſuch times as the Maſter, the Owners, or the Merchants Require or call for them; both which ſaid Surveys are agreeable to the Reports aforemention'd, and alſo have the Concurrant Opinion of Eminent Merchants and Owners of Ships, &c.

As the Owners and the Maſter of a Ship, and her Builder are of a Separate Intereſt, it is Manifeſt they do not Jointly take care and agree to Diſcover, nor Prevent Sea Damages and Loſſes Extraordinary, by any one fair Way or Method.

VIII. When the Life of any one of Her Majeſties Subjects is untimely Ended by a Caſual Accident, there are Juries to Enqurie how that Life was Loſt; but if Ten, Twenty, or Hundred or more Men loſe their Lives by the Slight or Deceitful Building or Repairing of Ships and Veſſels, or by an Inſufficiency in not Providing and Fitting them Well out to Sea; it is only ſaid, her Leaks Increas'd, and do ſuppoſe, a Butt Started, and ſhe Foundred, or ſuch like large Notions, and ſo it paſſes of. Alſo it is not Fair Dealing for Mariners to Pump a Leaky Ship the greater Part of the Voyage, to Save Merchants Goods from Sea Damage Extraordinary, and to Pay for the ſaid Sea Damage out of their Wages, when the Occaſion of their Extraordinary Labour in Pumping proceeds from the Defects or Errors of the Ship or Veſſel through the Neglect, Incapacity, Wilful Omiſſion of the Owners or Maſter of the Ship, or Builder and Undertakers.

IX. Therefore the Maſters of Ships and Mariners timely to Diſcover Sea Damages Extraordinary, by Keeping an Account in a Publick Journal Book of the Hours and Part of an Hour, that the Pump, or other Engine have Work'd Extraordinary, every Six Watches, or Twenty-four Hours; and particularly to ſet down the Temper of the Seas and Weather, when the ſaid Extraordinary Leaks and Pumping happen'd in the Voyage, during the ſaid Time, (more fully Expreſs'd in the Draft of Heads for a Bill which is alſo ready Prepar'd) and likewiſe that the Maſter Shipwrights be Reſtor'd to their Ancient Foundation by Charter and General Rules (to Regulate the Diſorders and Abuſes of their Trade) and Perform the Part of their Profeſſion: The Premiſſes being duly Conſider'd, there is alſo good Reaſon to Ground an Opinion, and to Believe, that $\frac{5}{6}$ of the Damages and Loſſes by Sea Damage Extraordinary, that appear to come in Common Seas and Weather, are Ship Damages occaſion'd by New or Old Defects in the Hulls of Ships or Veſſels in the preſent or laſt Voyage that may be ſav'd every Voyage; and Conſequently $\frac{2}{3}$ or more of the ſaid Sea Damages Extraordinary to Merchants dry Goods and Wares: And alſo the Total Loſs of Mens Lives, Goods and Effects (including the Loſſes and Sea Damages by Streſs of Weather) may be Sav'd every Year, and Trade and Navigation better Encourag'd and Improv'd.

Navigable Journals are kept Private, and do not take an Acconnt of the Temper of the Weather and Seas, when Extraordinary Pumping, and great Leakes appear in the Voyages, and the Defects in the Hulls of Ships and Veſſels not being timely diſcover'd are commonly continued from Voyage to Voyage, ſo that in Truth there is no ſuch thing as a real Encouragement, of Trade, nor of Seamen in Merchants Service; and the Common Notion, that every one will take Care of themſelves, is a Jeſt, and Impracticable.

All which is Humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, in Parliament Aſſembled.

REASONS for the Bill for the better Breeding of Able and Experienced Shipwrights (to Perform True Workmanſhip) and for the more Firm and Well Building of Ships and Veſſels.

THAT in a great Meaſure will Encourage Trade, and Encreaſe Navigation, by Saving the Lives of many Mariners, and Preventing Conſiderable Loſſes of Ships and Veſſels, and Sea Damages Extraordinary to Merchants Dry Goods in Voyages.

And Humbly ſheweth, that the Reſtoring of the Shipwrights to their Ancient Foundation, according to the Opinions and Prayer within mentioned, to Regulate the Diſorders and Abuſes of their Trade, with the Help of their Aſſiſtants in the out Ports of *England* and *Wales*, is no Monopoly, and far from any ſuch like Deſign.

The CASE of the Free-Shipwrights OF ENGLAND.

IN the Year 1605, *after deliberate Consideration of the then Lord High Admiral of* England, *and the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, and the then* Master-Builders, *and other Skillful* Master-Shipwrights, *all Persons, being* English Shipwrights *and* Calkers, *were by Charter Incorporated by the Name of* Shipwrights *of* England, *and for the better Accommodation of* English Navigation, *and Safety of* Shipping, *were Impowered to practise their Trade in all Rivers and Ports of* England *and* Wales. *And in the Year* 1612, *at the Desire of the said Company, that Charter was Renewed to them with Amendments, by the Name of* The Company of Shipwrights of *Rederiff*, in the County of *Surry*, *and had the same Power of Practising their Trade in all Rivers and Ports of* England *and* Wales, *Continued to them: And for their better Government, Forty four Rules and Ordinances were by them Prepared and Approved of, and Signed by the then Lord Chancellor, and Lord Chief Justice of either Bench, agreeable to a Statute of the* 19*th. of* Henry VII. *in that behalf.*

I. *The first Intent of Incorporating the* Shipwrights *of* England *was for a Nursery, to Encourage a Number of Able and Skillful Workmen in that Art and Mystery, on whom Relies the Performance of Workmanship in Building, Repairing, and Fitting out of Ships and other Vessels (and more especially their Majesties Royal Navy) at times of the greatest Exigency.*

II. *The said Company was Impowered from time to time to Advise, Consult and Settle General Rules in Marine Architecture, wherein the Consideration of Surveys chiefly depend.*

III. *That at the Renewing the aforesaid Charter in* Anno 1612, *it was observed, that many Abuses and Frauds had been Committed in the Admeasurement of Ships, and other Vessels, when it was left to the single Opinion of Private Persons; and therefore the Admeasurement of the Ships and other Vessels was Reposed in the Company of* Shipwrights *of* England, *and their Deputies, in the Out-Ports, and Successors for ever, to Determine the Length of the Keel, and all other Points of Discretion, in Order to Cast up their Burthen of Tuns, neareſt the Truth.*

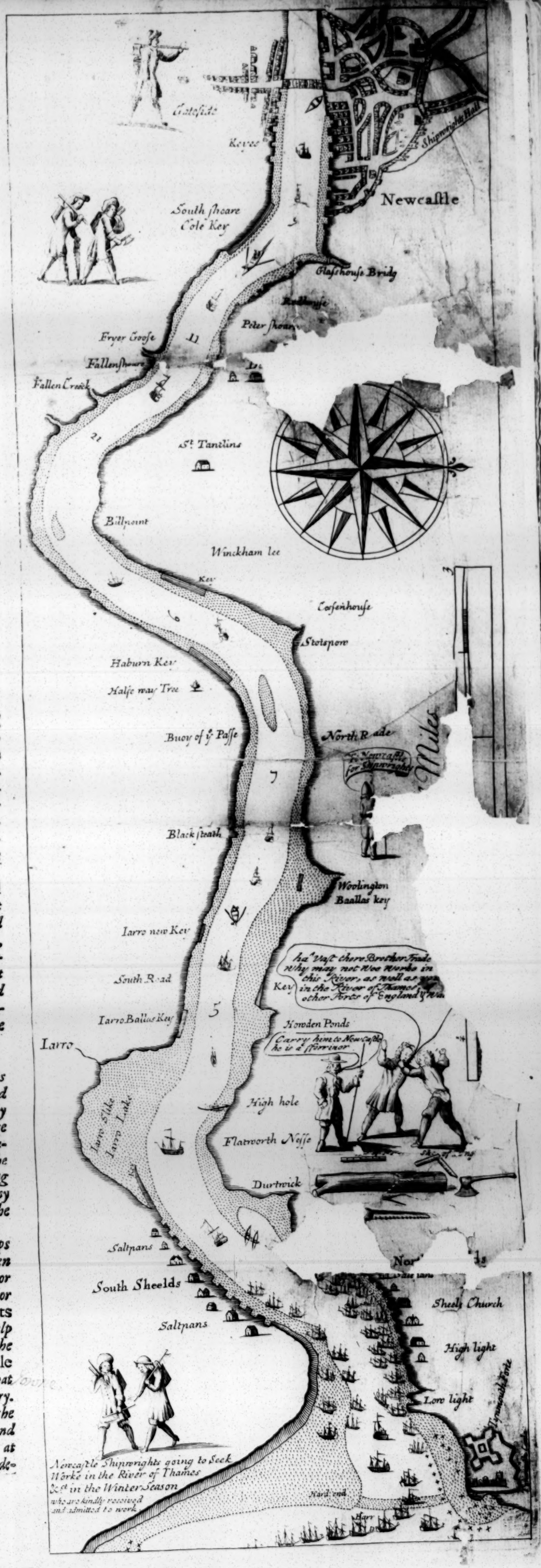
IV. *A Regular Company of* Shipwrights *of* England *was also Intended for the Encouragement of the Breed of that Trade, To Relieve and Maintain their Disabled Cripples and Superannuated Members, of which Number, some in their Youths, and others in their Old Age, by Falls and Bruises, with other Accidents that often happen (since the Encrease of Ships of great Burthen) as well in the Royal Navy Service, for the Defence and Security of these their Majesties Kingdoms, as in Merchants Service, for the Benefit of Trade, and Encrease of Navigation, are Objects of Pity.*

BUT SO IT IS,

The said Company of Shipwrights *of* England *for many years (at their great Cost) have endeavoured to put the Powers Granted to them in Execution, but have continually been Impeded by Persons of the same Profession, who, on pretence of Privilege Claimed by Shopkeepers and other Inland Trades, shelter themselves in Sea-Port Towns, and particularly* New-Castle, *on the River* Tyne, *which River is Described by this Map, shewing how the* Masters *of Ships, and the Members of the Company of* Shipwrights *of* England *are Used and Treated by the* Shipwrights *of* New-Castle, *on pretence of Custom.*

North *and* South Sheelds *being the usual Places where Ships of great Burthen Ride, and Five or Six Hundred Sail are often there at Anchor together, who have all, or most of them, one or more* Shipwrights *on board, yet on Extraordinary Occasions (or in case a Ship happens to become a Wreck) the* Free-Shipwrights *of* England *are not admitted to Work in that River, nor to Help or assist each other, out of their own respective Ships; but the Masters of Ships are oftentimes Compelled to send to* New-Castle *(Six or eight Miles distance) for* Shipwrights *Free of that* [redacted], *and are Fined and Imprisoned if they act to the contrary.*

All which, on Behalf of the said Company, as also the great Decay, and almost Total Loss of the Breed of Able and Skillful Workmen, to the Art and Mystery of a Shipwright, at this time so much wanting, is humbly submitted to Consideration.



REASONS that MILLED-LEAD is Cheaper and better than CAST-LEAD for all Uſes WHATSOEVER.

That Caſt Lead *is porous, rough, and unequal, and many diſadvantages accrew thereby, is generally known.*

That Milled Lead *is more ſolid, ſmooth, and exactly equal, and many advantages accrew thereby, may appear as followeth.*

I. *More Solid.* THis appears by the Working of the *Milled Lead*, which is firſt Caſt for the Mill, as the Plumbers do, but being rolled and preſſed afterwards by a vaſt force from above Thirty pound *per* Foot Square, to any degree of Three pound or leſs, the firſt drawings through the Mill little or nothing lengthen the Sheet, till the parts are more united, and wrought cloſer together, and then the Sheet enlarges; for which reaſon the difference in Solidity cannot be doubted, and may be alſo proved by many other Experiments.

II. *More Smooth.* This muſt of neceſſity be allowed, the Sheets being preſſed betwixt two Rollers as ſmooth as glaſs, which adds much to the beauty thereof; whereas in the rough, and ragged face of *Caſt Lead*, dirt and filth will hang, deface, and decay it.

III. *More Equal and Cheap.* This is alſo proved, the Sheets being drawn between parallel Rollers; and that *Caſt Lead* is greatly unequal is known to all, but to what degree is no way ſo diſcoverable as by the Mill, where (though the beſt skill and care be uſed, to Caſt the Lead as equal as may be) yet it ſeldom paſſes leſs than ten or twelve times through, before the Rollers touch it in every part; this inequality (which is always in Lead Caſt upon Sand) makes *Milled Lead* much more Cheap, for computation ſake ſuppoſe it be, but as ſeven to nine, It muſt be granted that a covering (even) of *Caſt Lead*, if it were exactly equal of Seven pound throughout, it would be better, then to be ſeven pound in one place, and to be eight, nine, and ten, or more in others, as it conſtantly falls out to be, in a Caſt Sheet, intended to be nine pound to the Foot Square.

Therefore *Milled Lead* which is exactly ſeven pound to the Foot Square, muſt be allowed to be (at leaſt) as good as *Caſt Lead* of nine pound, and if it be valued no more, eighteen ſhillings *per Cent.* for the one, is equal to fourteen ſhillings *per Cent.* for the other in point of evenneſs only, beſides all other benefits, for which if any allowance be made, it muſt be granted that *Milled Lead* (even at that proportion) is cheaper than *Caſt Lead.* But if (for the Reaſons herein mentioned) five pound or ſix pound to the Foot Square be found to be as good a Covering as *Caſt Lead* pretended to be nine pound, Then the uſe of *Milled Lead* will be many degrees cheaper, than the uſe of *Caſt Lead*: and if there be any regard to the advantage of Rooms, (the Garrets being then as good as the reſt) The beauty of the building, the pleaſure of a Platform, and the lightneſs of the Covering, all which encreaſe the value, and the Rent of the Houſe, this way of Covering with *Milled Lead* will be found to be little dearer, than the common way of Tyling, which is ſo often out of Repair.

Note I. *That the inequality of* Caſt Lead *is evidently the cauſe of the cockling, cracking and decay thereof; for in any Covering with* Caſt Lead *(the Beams of the Sun falling equally upon the whole, which is porous and unequal) muſt needs draw the weaker parts, more than the ſtronger, which procures that Cockling, and cracking, that cauſes its decay, to which the* Milled Lead, *by reaſon of its Solidity and evenneſs, is not lyable, as has been experimented: and this very quality alone muſt greatly advance the goodneſs of this Covering; and although it be objected, that the thinner ſort muſt needs Cockle, and crack with the Sun; it may be anſwered, That the Sun-beams falling equally upon the Covering, and the Lead being equal, if the Sun does draw it, it muſt draw it equally, and leave it equally; ſo that it will ſtill remain equal: But it may afford to be of a competent thickneſs for Coverings, and yet be much cheaper than* Caſt Lead, *though for Windows and other things four pound or three pound to the Foot is beſt.*

II. *That where Curdlings, or Whiteneſſes, which uſually appear in* Caſt Lead *happen, there the parts being more rough, hard, and brittle, the Sheet is obſerved ſoon to decay, which the Mill further diſcovers; for the Cracks, or Breakings that may happen many times in Milling oftneſt fall in thoſe places; to prevent which, great care is taken, to provide the firſt Running, and beſt* Lead *that can be had.*

III. *That the ſmall Cracks, Bliſters, and Sand-holes, which often lie concealed in the* Caſt Lead, *and may be one cauſe of its decay, always appear in the Milling, and grow wider; and that the Cleavings or Partings which happens at the Edges ſometimes in Caſting, and may contribute to the decay of ſuch Covering, cannot paſs in* Milled Lead; *for the Bur of Caſting which conceals that cleaving being cut off for the Mill, that cleft or parting appears, ſo that in truth no hole, blemiſh, or unſoundneſs can paſs the Mill undiſcovered, and what's found by the Mill defective, is returned to be new Caſt.*

IV. *That the* Milled Lead *is of the breadth of three Foot and half, and may be had above twice as long as any can be Caſt, (or ſhort Sheets of 6 or 8 Foot long, of 4 Foot broad, within leſs than 2 Inches for Balconies, &c.) which is of great advantage in point of beauty, and of profit, in ſaving drips, and complying ſuitably with the lengths of Coverings.*

V. *That Pots made of* Milled Lead, *or Veſſels, Cheſts or Caſes lined therewith, may be of excellent uſe for the preſervation of any ſort of Bread, Flower, Corn, Gunpowder, &c. in Foraign Voyages as well as at home, as has been lately experimented upon Mault and Gunpowder by the Earl of* Carliſle, *in his Voyage to* Jamaica, *at the end whereof the Mault was preſerved ſweet, when all the other of the ſame ſort put up in Cask was muſty, and the Gunpowder was exceeding dry, and upon a proof made thereof, before Sir* Henry Morgan *and others, was found to be at leaſt a ſixth part ſtronger then other of the ſame ſort, as is teſtified by Letters from thence.*

VI. *Note, That the ſaid* Milled Lead *is much better, more beautiful, and Cheaper than* Caſt Lead, *for wrapping up of Corps for burial; Mr.* Slater *the Companies Plumber, who lives at the* Flower-de-Luce *in St.* Olaves *ſtreet near* London-bridge, *having done ſeveral with good approbation. And alſo the thinner ſort of the ſaid* Lead *being applied to Covering of Coffins, by* Joſeph Wright *a* Joyner, *at the* Harrow *and* Coffin *in* Mark-lane, *has been approved by* Phyſicians, Chyrurgeons, *and* Apothecaries, *as an excellent way to Preſerve the Corps from Stink and Corruption for many years, as well at home as into any remote part of this Kingdom much better, and Cheaper than an Ordinary Coffin of Elm-Board with Bayes and Hinges.*

REASONS *that* MILLED-LEAD *is more Durable and Cheap than Boards for* SHEATHING *Ships againſt the Worm, beſides many other Advantages and Uſes may be made thereof for Bread-rooms, Furnaces, Scuppers, Galleries, &c. relating to Shipping.*

I. *More Durable.* IT is evident the Worm cannot eat Mettle; and that above twenty of His Majeſties Ships having been this way Sheathed, ſome of them near eight years, the Plank is preſerved and the Sheathing good, and may continue ſo for many years more, if it be not required to be taken off to repair ſome defects in the Ships Calking, &c. as in the *Phœnix* and *Henrietta*, whoſe Sheathing after above ſeven years being taken off continued good, and the Plank very well preſerved.

II. *More Cheap.* That it is Cheaper, The Charges may be computed to be done for eight ſhillings *per* Yard Square, for Lead, Nails, and Workmanſhip, and if the Merchant, or the Owner will prepare his Ship ſides Calked, and ready for Sheathing, the Undertakers will provide Materials and Workmen, and do it at that rate which is not dearer than an ordinary Sheathing with board, and not half ſo much as an *Eaſt-India* Sheathing, though it it muſt be granted to be at much better Sheathing againſt the Worm than that.

Note I. *That by this way of Sheathing* GRAVING *is totally ſaved, by which, in the time it may laſt (beſides the caſualty of Fire in Brimming) more Money may be ſaved than the Sheathing coſt at firſt, and whenever it ſhall be required to be pulled off, the Materials being Mettle, will yield their value to melt again.*

II. *That the ſmallneſs of theſe Nails being no damage to the Plank, the ſides are never the worſe, if the Sheathing ſhall be pulled off; whereas by the old way of Sheathing, the great Nails muſt needs damage the Plank, and make the Ship very unfit for future Service without Sheathing, and the Wood Sheathing taken off is good for nothing.*

The ſaid *Milled Lead*, of any Size, may be had at the *Lead Mill* at *Deptford*, or at theſe places following, *Viz.*

At Mr. *Deacons* a Pewterer, near the *Angel Tavern*, behind the *Royal Exchange*, *London.*
At Mr. *Garaway's Coffee-Houſe*, near the *Royal Exchange*, *London.*
At Mr. *John Starky's Book-ſeller*, at the Sign of the *Mitre*, near *Temple-Bar* in *Fleetſtreet.*
At Mr. *Hardymans*, at the *Bear* at the *Horſe-Ferry*, *Weſtminſter.*

Houſes Cover'd with Milled Lead. Sir *John James's* and Lady *Green's* in *Pell-Mell.* Mr. *Daltons* at *Charing-Croſs.* Mr. *Blounds* in the Bowling-Alley *Weſtminſter.* Mr. *Hewers*, Mr. *Deerhams*, and Mr. *Hale's* in *York Buildings.* Mr. *Foxes* in *Arundel Buildings.* Dr. *Chamberlain's* in *Eſſex Buildings.* Sir *Anthony Dean's* in *Crutched-Fryers*, &c.

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Note I. *That the inequality of* Caſt Lead *is evidently the cauſe of the cockling, cracking and decay thereof; for in any Covering with* Caſt Lead *(the Beams of the Sun falling equally upon the whole, which is porous and unequal) muſt needs draw the weaker parts, more than the ſtronger, which procures that Cockling, and cracking, that cauſes its decay, to which the* Milled Lead, *by reaſon of its Solidity and evenneſs, is not lyable, as has been experimented: and this very quality alone muſt greatly advance the goodneſs of this Covering; and although it be objected, that the thinner ſort muſt needs Cockle, and crack with the Sun; it may be anſwered, That the Sun-beams falling equally upon the Covering, and the Lead being equal, if the Sun does draw it, it muſt draw it equally, and leave it equally; ſo that it will ſtill remain equal: But it may afford to be of a competent thickneſs for Coverings, and yet be much cheaper than* Caſt Lead, *though for Windows and other things four pound or three pound to the Foot is beſt.*

II. *That where Curdlings, or Whiteneſſes, which uſually appear in* Caſt Lead *happen, there the parts being more rough, hard, and brittle, the Sheet is obſerved ſoon to decay, which the Mill further diſcovers; for the Cracks, or Breakings that may happen many times in Milling oftneſt fall in thoſe places; to prevent which, great care is taken, to provide the firſt Running, and beſt* Lead *that can be had.*

III. *That the ſmall Cracks, Bliſters, and Sand-holes, which often lie concealed in the* Caſt Lead, *and may be one cauſe of its decay, always appear in the Milling, and grow wider; and that the Cleavings or Partings which happens at the Edges ſometimes in Caſting, and may contribute to the decay of ſuch Covering, cannot paſs in* Milled Lead; *for the Bur of Caſting which conceals that cleaving being cut off for the Mill, that cleft or parting appears, ſo that in truth no hole, blemiſh, or unſoundneſs can paſs the Mill undiſcovered, and what's found by the Mill defective, is returned to be new Caſt.*

IV. *That the* Milled Lead *is of the breadth of three Foot and half, and may be had above twice as long as any can be Caſt, (or ſhort Sheets of 6 or 8 Foot long, of 4 Foot broad, within leſs than 2 Inches for Balconies, &c.) which is of great advantage in point of beauty, and of profit, in ſaving drips, and complying ſuitably with the lengths of Coverings.*

V. *That Pots made of* Milled Lead, *or Veſſels, Cheſts or Caſes lined therewith, may be of excellent uſe for the preſervation of any ſort of Bread, Flower, Corn, Gunpowder, &c. in Foraign Voyages as well as at home, as has been lately experimented upon Mault and Gunpowder by the Earl of* Carliſle, *in his Voyage to* Jamaica, *at the end whereof the Mault was preſerved ſweet, when all the other of the ſame ſort put up in Cask was muſty, and the Gunpowder was exceeding dry, and upon a proof made thereof, before Sir* Henry Morgan *and others, was found to be at leaſt a ſixth part ſtronger then other of the ſame ſort, as is teſtified by Letters from thence.*

VI. *Note, That the ſaid* Milled Lead *is much better, more beautiful, and Cheaper than* Caſt Lead, *for wrapping up of Corps for burial; Mr.* Slater *the Companies Plumber, who lives at the* Flower-de-Luce *in St.* Olaves *Street near* London-bridge, *having done ſeveral with good approbation. And alſo the thinner ſort of the ſaid* Lead *being applied to Covering of Coffins, by* Joſeph Wright *a* Joyner, *at the* Harrow *and* Coffin *in* Mark-lane, *has been approved by* Phyſicians, Chyrurgeons, *and* Apothecaries, *as an excellent way to Preſerve the Corps from Stink and Corruption for many years, as well at home as into any remote part of this Kingdom much better, and Cheaper than an Ordinary Coffin of Elm-Board with Bayes and Hinges.*

REASONS *that* MILLED-LEAD *is more Durable and Cheap than Boards for* SHEATHING *Ships againſt the Worm, beſides many other Advantages and Uſes may be made thereof for Bread-rooms, Furnaces, Scuppers, Galleries, &c. relating to Shipping.*

I. *More Durable.* IT is evident the Worm cannot eat Mettle; and that above twenty of His Majeſties Ships having been this way Sheathed, ſome of them near eight years, the Plank is preſerved and the Sheathing good, and may continue ſo for many years more, if it be not required to be taken off to repair ſome defects in the Ships Calking, &c. as in the *Phœnix* and *Henrietta*, whoſe Sheathing after above ſeven years being taken off continued good, and the Plank very well preſerved.

II. *More Cheap.* That it is Cheaper, The Charges may be computed to be done for eight ſhillings *per* Yard Square, for Lead, Nails, and Workmanſhip, and if the Merchant, or the Owner will prepare his Ship ſides Calked, and ready for Sheathing, the Undertakers will provide Materials and Workmen, and do it at that rate which is not dearer than an ordinary Sheathing with board, and not half ſo much as an *Eaſt-India* Sheathing, though it it muſt be granted to be at much better Sheathing againſt the Worm than that.

Note I. *That by this way of Sheathing* GRAVING *is totally ſaved, by which, in the time it may laſt (beſides the caſualty of Fire in Brimming) more Money may be ſaved than the Sheathing coſt at firſt, and whenever it ſhall be required to be pulled off, the Materials being Mettle, will yield their value to melt again.*

II. *That the ſmallneſs of theſe Nails being no damage to the Plank, the ſides are never the worſe, if the Sheathing ſhall be pulled off; whereas by the old way of Sheathing, the great Nails muſt needs damage the Plank, and make the Ship very unfit for future Service without Sheathing, and the Wood Sheathing taken off is good for nothing.*

The ſaid *Milled Lead*, of any Size, may be had at the *Lead Mill* at *Deptford*, or at theſe places following, *Viz.*

At Mr. *Deacons* a Pewterer, near the *Angel Tavern*, behind the *Royal Exchange*, *London.*
At Mr. *Garaway's Coffee-Houſe*, near the *Royal Exchange*, *London.*
At Mr. *John Starky's Book-ſeller*, at the Sign of the *Mitre*, near *Temple-Bar* in *Fleetſtreet.*
At Mr. *Hardymans*, at the *Bear* at the *Horſe-Ferry*, *Weſtminſter.*

Houſes Cover'd with Milled Lead. Sir *John James's* and Lady *Green's* in *Pell-Mell.* Mr. *Daltons* at *Charing-Croſs.* Mr. *Blouds* in the Bowling-Alley *Weſtminſter.* Mr. *Hewers*, Mr. *Deerhams*, and Mr. *Hale's* in *York Buildings.* Mr. *Foxes* in *Arundel Buildings.* Dr. *Chamberlain's* in *Eſſex Buildings.* Sir *Anthony Dean's* in *Crutched-Fryers*, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT

To all who have Occasion to make Use of

Sheet-Lead.

ALL New Inventions (being proposed (as better and cheaper) to lay aside something before used for the same purpose) must expect to meet with great Opposition; Ours some particular Persons, and some Trades which consist of many Persons being concerned in Point of Interest, right or wrong, they will decry what they can as against their profit, and procure as many others as they can to do so too; this being the Case of the *Plumbers* with those concerned in the *Milling*, whoever has Occasion to make use of *Sheet-Lead* ought not to regard what Interested Persons say on either side, but to weigh and consider with himself the Reasons offered, and to examine the truth of what's said on both sides: The *Mill'd-Lead* Company have Printed many of their Reasons some time since, in a Paper not large; amongst which, to say nothing of its solidity, smoothness, &c. the *Equality* of *Mill'd-Lead* alone is sufficient to prove it much better, and (at the Company's Rates in proportion to the least *Inequality* that can be granted in *Cast-lead*) much cheaper, which also may further appear from the Considerations following.

1. It is agreed by all, that if the *Plumber* could cast his Lead exactly Equal to the thinnest part thereof, it would be better than to be thicker in one place than another, for then the excess of thickness is not only unnecessarily paid for, but it makes the Sheet worse, and helps to crack and cockle the thinner parts, by its stronger resisting the Sun-beams, and other Accidents of Weather, which falling equally on all parts alike, draws the thinner parts, when the thicker stay behind, which causes that Cockling and cracking therein: Wherefore, if *Mill'd Lead* be thicker than the thinnest part of a cast Sheet, it must be allowed to be *better* and to last *longer*, and a *less* quantity of Lead being imployed, it may be *cheaper* to what degree in proportion to *Cast Lead* the Customer shall judge it convenient and sufficient for the purpose designed to have the *thickness* of his Mill'd-Lead to be.

2. The wasting and decay of *Sheet-Lead* being chiefly beneath by the heat and moisture contracted between it and the plain it lyes on (turning it into White-Lead,) that accident which the *thinner* as well as the *thicker* parts are alike lyable to, shews the great mischief that attends a Cast-Lead covering in this respect also.

3. These particulars as well as the *Plumbers* vain pretence to near *Equality*, and endeavour to cast as equal as he can, shews the excellency of *Equality* in Sheet-Lead, and consequently that is so much the *worse*, by how much it deviates from *Equality*, and this *Inequality* in a sheet of Lead being an Object of Sense, any Man that has but his eyes in his head may be as good a Judge thereof as the best Architect, Surveyor or Plumber in *England*; and if he please but to give himself the trouble of viewing indifferently the *Coverings* upon Houses in *London*, since the Re-building, and cut a snip from the *thickest* and *thinnest* part of the edge of any Sheet he can come at, he will generally find *Cast-Lead* to be a third, or at least a fourth part thicker, nay, many times above twice as thick in some places as in others, and the *Coverings* for the most part *crack'd*, *cockled* and *patcht* with *Solder*, if they have not been *new laid*, as many have been since the *Fire*, particularly the *Royal Exchange* and *Cordwainers-Hall* new Covered four or five Years ago; the *Kings Head*, a Confectioners by *Ludgate*, part new covered about seven Years since, and the new as well as the old cracked, cockled, and patcht with Solder; the *Eagle and Child* in *Tower-street*, stript and new laid in 1676. Mr. *Clark's* House, next the *Bell* in *Fryday-street*, twice laid since the Fire, and abundance more *new Covered*, too long here to mention; and where the old ones lye, this decay and patching generally appears: Whereas such Coverings as have been *laid with Mill'd-Lead*, some not above 6 *l.* to the Foot, ten or twelve Years ago, lye as well as at first laying, and in all probability will so continue many Years, as to instance in a few: At Mr. *Wagstaffe's*, next the Hand and Pen in *Rood-Lane*, a Covering about 30 Foot square, with Sheets the full length; Mr. *Miners's* Buildings in the *Inner-Temple*, with Sheets 22 Foot long, where a Covering of Cast-Lead by, at the same time laid, being compared, the Defects complained of will plainly appear in *this*, while *that* continues as well as at first; at Mr. *Graydon's* House in the *Pell-Mell*, and divers others too long also here to mention; besides many more in Town, and some great Houses in the Country done since, as Esq. *Sanders's* at *Tooting*, some Sheets 34 Foot long; Esq. *Tilney's* New House near *Rotherwick* in *Bark-shire*; Sir *James Hayes's* at *Bedgbury*, and Esq. *Vane's* at *Fairlaune* in *Kent*, &c. of different kinds, worth viewing for Beauty and Imitation.

since the Rebuilding of the City, and the first Notice of Mill'd Lead, the Plumbers to make their Coverings seem cheaper, have generally cast much thinner than formerly, which hath produced these ill Effects in so short a time, though in more ancient Coverings the like Inequalities and Effects are proportionably may be seen.

4. There are besides the *Inequality*, certain defects in *Cast-lead* that lye concealed within the *Sheet*, not appearing on the superficies, called by the *Plumber* *Blow-holes* and *Sand-holes* which often happens in *Casting*, and must help forward the decay of those *Coverings*, which the *Mill* discovers, such *Holes* being enlarged as the *Sheet* lengthens in *Milling*, (and not closed up as they falsely suggest) and where these *Holes* or *Breaks* are met with, the Sheet is cut, if long enough for use; if not, all's returned again to be new Cast, so that none but *sound Sheets* can pass the *Mill* twenty or thirty times, as every Sheet does before it is finished.

5. Let us suppose then the present price of *Mill'd-Lead* to be 16 *s.* a hund. and *Cast-Lead* 14 *s.* which is an *eighth part* less, whatever the *Inequality* of a Cast-sheet shall appear to be above an *eighth part*, which is not easily discerned, so much must it be granted that *Mill'd-Lead is cheaper*; but if *Mill'd-Lead* of 7 *lib.* to the foot be admitted but to be as good as the *Plumbers* pretended 9 *l.* it is cheaper at 16 *s.* a hundred than his at 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

6. Wherefore since 7 *lib.* to the foot may very well be allowed, to remove all Objections at once which the Plumbers and their Friends falsely charge the *Mill'd-Lead* with, any Person (useing the Plumber the Company shall recommend or approve) that shall lay a *Covering* with their Lead of 7 *lib.* to the Foot square, they will undertake (and secure him by good Covenants as Council shall advise) to keep such *Covering*, not exceeding 100 *l.* value in good and constant repair for a term of 41 Years (to mention a time certain and sufficient) for 5 *s.* a Year, and proportionably for a greater; and if any Sheet or Sheets shall crack, or any wise prove defective in respect of the Lead it self, they will be obliged at their own Charge (Carriage only paid for) to lay new Sheets in their room, without that patching and botching with Solder that appears upon all the *Cast-Lead Coverings* in Town, that have not lain half so long, at a very great Charge in *Work* and *Solder*, besides the Damage the House must have sustained thereby.

But because some Plumbers, *and others their Friends, do pretend greater Care and Improvement in their* Casting *of late, and have offer'd to lay Wagers that they can Cast a* Sheet *of their full length* equal *within* one pound *in ten quite through*; *Mr.* Hale, *a Partner and Manager of the Work, is ready to take any such Wager*; *nay, he will give them a* pound and an half *in ten, and lay them the price of a Fodder of Lead, that all the Plumbers in Town, and their Friends joyn'd to their assistance, in the way they have hitherto used of* Casting upon Sand, *they cannot do't*; *and is ready to enter into fair Articles with any one that shall make the Wager*; *though if some should be found so dexterous as to cast one or two such Sheets perhaps in half a dozen, it would not mend the matter for general use: Moreover, if this could be done, even at that rate of a* pound and an half *in ten*, Mill'd-Lead *is yet* cheaper *about Three* per Cent. *For Ten hundred weight of Cast Lead would cost* 7 l. *and Eight hundred and an half of Mill'd-Lead but* 6 l. 16 s. *As to the Plumbers pretence of Casting* broader, *that's not yet (according to the Proverb) as Broad as Long*; *for the* Mill'd Lead *size of Three Foot and a half being broad enough, and perhaps better than broader for general use, and they able to make their* Sheets *above* twice as long *as the* Plumber *can cast, if need require, to save Drips, and comply with the length and breadth of* Coverings, *this disadvantage is not made good by any pretence of* breadth *soever*; *which yet if greater breadths are necessary, as for* Coperas-works, *&c. it may be supplyed with* Mill'd Lead, *by burning a Seam joyning two Sheets together.*

This Milld' Lead *being to be had of any* Thickness, *even from one pound in the Foot to twenty, or more if desired, must for the Reasons aforesaid be* cheaper *and* better *than* Cast Lead, *and will serve for all uses that* Cast Sheets *are fit for, and the* thinner *sorts for many more, any one may be supplyed with able Workmen to lay the same on* Churches *or other* Buildings, *or work it into* Cisterns, Fountains, Pipes, Vessels for Brewers, Dyers, Coperas-works, Dairies, *&c. and* Solder *at* 6 d. a pound; *also where Nailing is required, there* sheathing Nails, *made of a Mettal that will* not rust, corrode or decay the Lead, *as* Iron *does, may be had for* 8 d. *a Hundred, at the* Milld-Lead Shop, *the Sign of the* Mallard *on the West-side of* Fleet-Channel, *near* Holborn-bridge, *or by a Note left for Mr.* Hale *at the* Temple *Coffee-house, that he may know where to speak with the Parties, or send his Plumber to undertake their Work.*

There's nothing said herein relating to the Mill'd Lead Sheathing; *that having been discontinued in the Navy (after about twenty Ships sheathed) requiring a more large and particular Accompt what may have been the Cause thereof, the Objections, Answers, Proofs, and whole Proceedings in that matter, are intended shortly to be Printed, which will sufficiently satisfie the unprejudiced, and justifie the preference of* Lead-sheathing *before that of* Wood *in many particulars, besides Cheapness; which with regard to its Duration, and the Value of the old Sheathing when stript, will save the Owner above* Cent. per Cent. *And all the noise that has been about the Rudder-Irons decay, charged on that Sheathing, proved to be frivolous, vain and groundless.*

All Merchants or others that shall buy any considerable quantity, above a Tun at least, upon discourse with the said Mr. *Hale*, may have some Abatement even from the present Prices, suitable to the quantity and payment.

LONDON, Printed for *T. H.* and are to be had at at *Garraways* Coffee-house, the *Temple* Coffee-house, and the *Mill'd-Lead* Shop above-mentioned. 1690.

ADVERTISEMENT

To all who have Occasion to make Use of

Sheet-Lead.

816. m. 7
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THAT

The bringing on *Boards* above, and *Paying* the *Plank* with *Stuff* under a *Mill'd-Lead-Sheathing*, is Damageable, more Charge, and altogether Unneceſſary; Plainly prov'd from *Experience* as well as *Reaſon*.

SINCE the *Shipwrights* ſee the *Mill'd-Lead Sheathing* is like to go on, and that they can impoſe upon *Merchant-Owners* no longer, they are willing to *play at Small-game, rather than ſtand out*. They prevail with ſome to believe it neceſſary to ſheath a Strake or two with Boards, to fend the Ship-ſides from Boats and Lyters, which, they ſay, will rub off the *Lead-ſheathing*; and having obtain'd that, they can make bold with a Strake or two more; and, if ſuffer'd to go on, they'll bring it down to the Keel in time. They have advanced very fair for't already, the *Trumbal-Galley*, a Ship between 3 and 400 Ton, bound for the *Eaſt-Indies* in the Company's ſervice, being this preſent *October* 1697, ſheath'd with *Mill'd-Lead* in Mr. *Kirby*'s Dock, had a Board-ſheathing (under this pretence) brought down ſeven Boards on the Sides, and more before and aft upon the Bows and Buttocks, where no Boat or Lyter comes, above one third of the whole Sheathing. All which, upon due conſideration of what follows, will appear from *Experience*, *Reaſon*, and *Common Senſe*, to be wholly unneceſſary.

I. *From* EXPERIENCE.

None of thoſe Twenty Ships of the Royal Navy that were ſheath'd with *Mill'd-Lead* (all up above the lower Wale, as high as any Sheathing goes) had any ſuch Board-ſheathing at all, only ſome of them had a Sheet of Copper, or two-inch Plank, nail'd on in the Wake of the Anchor; and if any ſuch Damage had happen'd from Boats or Lyters, we ſhould certainly have heard of it; for this Objection (as well as rubbing off by Cables, Hawſers, lying on Ground, ſmallneſs and ſhortneſs of the Nails, *&c.*) was made at the beginning, which with the reſt obſtructed the Contract with the Navy-board, till upon Five Years Experience, on Ten Ships in that time ſheath'd with *Mill'd Lead*, (and that but of 2 *l.* or little more, to the foot, whereas this now us'd is full 3 *l.*) that Board found all theſe Objections prov'd but Surmiſes, which however not being capable of a Negative Anſwer, till Time ſhould try the Truth thereof, they forbore entring into a Contract, till they had found upon ſufficient Proof and Experience all thoſe Objections were anſwer'd, and the Lead-ſheathing fully approv'd of by them; as they declar'd in the Preamble of their Contract, which then they enter'd into with the *Mill'd-Lead Company* for 20 Years to come, that they might ſecure to the Crown the Benefit thereof at the terms agreed. And when Seven Years after this its Adverſaries (taking advantage of the Company's Neglect and Differences amongſt themſelves) had (by falſe Suggeſtions that this *Sheathing* did in an extraordinary manner eat the Rudder-Irons) prevail'd with that Navy-board to make a Report to the Lords of the Admiralty againſt it; and now, when Twenty Ships were ſheath'd therewith, they never had the Confidence to mention any of the Old Objections, (which they knew would be falſified, the Sheathings themſelves, or good Evidence, being eaſie to have recourſe to) and which certainly they would have done, if there had been any thing material, of what kind ſoever, to be objected againſt it, beſides this New Whim of eating the Rudder-Irons, nothing elſe but barely that being complain'd of, or ſo much as mention'd in that Report, which diſcover'd no great Good-will that Board themſelves had at that time for the *Lead-ſheathing*, what Right ſoever they had formerly done it upon their Contract. And this of the *Ironmork* having been prov'd falſe and ridiculous, it would be very hard if its Enemies ſhould be permitted to revive the old Objections again; this were to dance in a Circle, which would never end.

II. *From* REASON.

1. If this ſuggeſted rubbing off by Boats and Lyters were true, the Damage cannot be conſiderable, and the Danger nothing, whereas the *Wood-ſheathing* is at leaſt the ſame it was before, worſe, and abundantly dearer; as has been ſhewn elſewhere.

2. No Boat or Lyter can come at it under Water; and for the Gunnel or upper parts, that may bang or rub againſt the Ship-ſides, it muſt be above Water whene'er

e'er it happens, and then it must be seen, and when seen, it may be presently mended, Lead and Nails being alwaies ready on board for that purpose, which however perhaps may be prevented with common Care, usual in other cases, by Fenders of Juncks, Wooden Rollers, or the like, hung over the Ship-sides in harbour.

3. *Reason* would that they should rather sheath below with Boards, where the rubbing off (they talk of) by Cables, Hawsers, and lying on Ground, is more dangerous and out of sight: But if that Fear be conquer'd, as *Lead-sheathing* the Bottom owns, methinks there should be no Difficulty of admitting it above, where the Worm eats most, (as is known it does between the Load and Light-water-line) and the *Lead-sheathing* so certain a Security against it, which the Boards are not, but serve for a Feast only, to entertain the Worm a Voyage or two: And if the *Lead-sheathing* should rub off in some places, (which is not so easily done as some fancy) 'tis with little Charge easily mended, as is said, and the Sheathing still as good as at first bringing on.

There is one thing more which the *Shipwrights* would fain retain, as being some profit to them, and damage to the *Lead-sheathing*, which is *paying* the *Plank* with *Stuff* under the *Lead-sheathing*, as they have used to do under their *Wood sheathing*. This also by sufficient *Experience* appears to be altogether unnecessary and inconvenient, besides the Charge thereof to the Owners; as follows.

Against paying the Sides.

1*st*. It was by the Inventers of the *Mill'd-Lead-sheathing* proposed at first, and afterwards practised upon all those 20 Ships that were formerly Sheath'd therewith, that the Ship-sides should be well Brim'd and the Seams well Caulk'd with a Thread of Spun-Yarn, or Hair, laid in to fill up the Seams even with the Plank, the Bolt-heads, Braces, or other Iron work to be parcel'd, and over all to bring on the Lead, without paying with any Stuff, how thin soever, which leaves an unevenness in the Lead, by the Hammer's pressing the soft Body that lies between, in driving the Nails home; as is visible upon all those Ships that have lately been Sheath'd with Lead, and is always complained of by them, but the Cause and innocent Remedy never hearkned to, upon the *Shipwright*'s pretence, that this paying with Stuff is absolutely necessary to preserve the Plank.

This seems to be brought close down by the water pressure upon the Ship's Side not to suffer unevenness now appearing in the Sheathing

2*ly*. Now if it has been found by *Experience*, that the Plank, after hardning, by Briming at first when *Lead-sheathings* were brought on, have continued firm and sound under those Sheathings for Seven, Eight, Ten, or Twelves Years together, without any cause of Complaint, which must have appeared at their Strippings, and been Complained of by its active Enemies, if any Damage had come to the Plank by this omission of paying, of which no Complaint was ever heard, nor ever objected at first among their other surmises, which probably they forgot then, but would have been sure to have remembred if they had found any such thing upon Stripping any Ship afterwards: But the contrary thereof was then very remarkable, that their Plank was found to be as smooth and sound under their *Lead-sheathings* (in particular the *Dreadnought*'s, which had been on near Twelve Years) as at first doing.

This must certainly convince any unprejudic'd Person, that this paying of the Plank under a *Lead-sheathing* is also altogether unnecessary as well as inconvenient and chargeable, and consequently they will lay it aside for the future.

There is one thing lately objected that was never heard of before, viz. That the *Mill'd Lead* is of a drying nature, which lying upon a Seam above Water, drys and shrinks the Oakam, whereas the same being covered with a parcelling of Canvas, preserves the Oakam moist, and makes it last much longer, without new Caulking. And it may be true, though this proceeds from no drying quality in the Lead, more than if the Seam were covered with Copper, Tin, or any other Metal, which being exposed to the Sun and Air, will doubtless be dryer upon any thing 'tis laid than Canvas dipp'd in Stuff, till it be dryed and the Vertue of the Pitch exhausted, which may still be laid upon such Seams, and if they see cause, may bring a piece of *Sheathing-Lead* over it, which must still preserve it longer. A quite contrary Quality was once objected against the *Mill'd-Lead*, when it was imployed in the Navy, to lyne the Bread-Rooms, that they had discovered such dampness and moisture therein, that did corrupt and spoil the Bisquet, upon which it was discontinued, though 'tis known nothing preserves things better: And several Pursers Certificates were produced, that their Bisquet was preserved much better and longer when their Bread-Rooms were lined with Lead than before, as has been shewn already.

The Ship-sides *and* Seams *being prepar'd as is intended, and convenient Stages in a Yard or Dock, or Fleats on the Wayes, or Carcenes ready to bring the* Lead-sheathing *on; and if the Ship be intended wholly to be Sheathed therewith, according to the first Invention, Mr.* Hale *undertakes all at* 14 d. *a foot; but if any* Wood-sheathing *be brought above, where the doing is not half the Trouble, Work and Waste as below, his standing Price is* 15 d. *a foot, as has been formerly publish'd.*

October, 1697.

☞ *This Paper, with some others, and the Book also about the* Mill'd Lead *for all purposes, may be had at Mr.* Nelme's, *a Bookseller over against the* Royal Exchange, *and at Mr.* Basset's *by* Temple-bar.

AN ADVERTISEMENT,

Shewing that all former *Objections*

AGAINST THE

MILLD-LEAD Sheathing

Have been Answered by the *NAVY-BOARD* themselves.

And what's lately Objected, is Answered herein, as follows.

ALthough the Objections against this Sheathing have been fully answered by the *Mill'd-Lead* Company's Reply, made to the late Navy-Boards Report (which was dated, *Octob.* 28. 1682.) to the then Lords of the Admiralty, printed in the Year 1691. and by the other Papers since published by Mr. *Hale*, the same might all have been well enough spared, that Board having indeed sufficiently answer'd themselves by their own Contract with the said Company, dated *March* 3. 1675. and their said Report it self, if nothing but what they say therein had been taken notice of: For,

In the Preamble of their said Contract (after five years Trial upon ten Ships within that time sheathed) they owned to have entred into the same upon sufficient Proof and Experience of the Goodness and Usefulness of the said Sheathing, having forborn to enter into a formal Contract till then, that they might make what Observations of any defects they could themselves, or what its watchful Adversaries should discover to them, a time long enough to have discerned its monstrous eating of the Rudder-Irons (so much complain'd of afterwards) if there had been any such thing.

By their said Report, in 1682. made after twelve years Experience upon twenty Ships that had been sheathed within that time (having nothing to object against its keeping on, duration, and certain security from the Worm, or any thing else) they complained only of this Sheathings extraordinary eating and corroding the *Bolts* and *Ruddar-Irons*, and that but of eight of those twenty, saying nothing of the rest; and, by their Complaints, those eight differed exceedingly amongst themselves; some lasting above twice as long as others, and some of the *Irons* of the same *Ruddar*, complain'd of, to be very much eaten, whilst others were said to remain good and serviceable; which different Effects not being possible, in the Nature of Things, to proceed from one and the same Cause, [*Lead-Sheathing*] they should have found out another, or have been willing to have hearkened to those that did, who charged this different duration upon the Smith's better or worse mixing, welding, and working his Iron with Fire and Hammer, and proved it by an ocular Evidence upon view of the *Henrietta*'s Iron-work, produced at their own Board, as in *Pag.* 14. of their said Reply, that alone, and only that, being able to answer the great variety of decay that now is, and ever was upon all Ships sheathed, or not sheathed, before *Lead-sheathing* was ever thought of; which could not be, but the decays must be always conformable to their Causes, if the sheathing either way, or not sheathing at all, were any wise concerned therein; And thus from their own Act, and the very Complaints annexed to the said Report, they may find all their Objections fully answered: So hard a thing it is for Men not to contradict themselves, when once they go about to contradict the Truth.

But since these Reasons (being now generally taken notice of) expose those Objections to Contempt, another is advanced, which at first, seeming somewhat plausible, ought to be answered as well as the rest; *viz.*

> *That there having been so many Persons (some of Wealth and good Quality) all along concerned in this Work, till now of late, it could not be, that this Sheathing should be so laid aside all this while, but that it must in sixteen or seventeen years time have been restored again to the Use of the Navy, if there had been any Truth in what* Hale *says, and so much real Worth and Excellency in the thing it self, as he pretends.*

This Insinuation being natural enough, and likely to prevail with some, not to trouble themselves to read, or mind what *Hale* has printed upon this occasion, he finds himself obliged to give some Answer to it, and hopes he may be excused, if in his own Defence he mentions some Persons and Circumstances, that did occurr in this Affair, which he hath hitherto omitted, that the World may judge who, and what sort of Men they are beholden to, for this delay, and depriving the Publick of the benefit of so useful an Invention all this while, or whether it be in truth owing to its own Deficiency, and want of Merit in it self; which he proceeds to do by these following steps; *viz.*

While the Complaints about the *Ruddar-Irons* lay before that Navy-Board, the Parties concerned attended them, and thought they had then given them ſufficient Reaſons from the different duration always obſerved in the Iron-work, that the *Lead-ſheathing* could be no wiſe concerned therein; or if they were not preſently ſatisfied, they believed at leaſt (the King having commanded them by the Admiralties Order of *Dec.* 20. 1673. printed in *Pag.* 6. of the ſaid Reply, poſitively to ſheath no otherwiſe than with *Mill'd-Lead*, without their Lordſhip's expreſs Order; and they having by ſeveral Orders in *April* and *May* 1678, as in *Pag.* 10. & 44. made for their better Enquiry into this Matter, and directed them to demand *Ruddar-Irons* from the *Mill'd-Lead* Company, for ſuch Ships they ſhould afterwards ſheath, upon their Propoſal to undertake the making of them) that they would not leave off this Sheathing totally without Order, tho' they had had no Demands from the Board for a long time, when they had heard ſeveral Ships had been ſheathed with Wood, for which, Age, Weakneſs, or ſome reaſon or other was pretended, but never that they had wholly laid it aſide: So that the Company remained in continual Expectation of Demands at one time or other, till they were ſurprized with the ſaid Report, by which means they were abuſed and deluded out of above four years of their time, all which is ſet forth in their Reply, *Pag.* 10. 24, 25.

The *Mill'd-Lead* Company having put in their Reply to the ſaid Report, and the Lords of the Admiralty having order'd the Commiſſioners of the Navy to attend, read the ſame to them, telling them, they muſt in ſome convenient time put in their Anſwer in Writing, to which they excuſing themſelves, ſaying, they had not leiſure nor skill to write ſuch fine Diſcourſes, but were well aſſured there was Cauſe enough for the Complaints they had exhibited. My Lord *Nottingham* told them, the thing importing ſuch great Pretenſions to His Majeſty's Service, it was too hot for their Fingers, they would lay it before the Council-Board, let them get what time they could, or do as they pleaſed there; which his Lordſhip, being one of the Members of that Board, as well as of the Admiralty, accordingly did; and the Council upon hearing both ſides, *Dec.* 22. 1682. (the Particulars being many) referred the ſame back again to the Admiralty to examine and report, as in *Pag.* 51. Whereupon the Company made their farther Addreſs to that Board, printed, *Pag.* 54. but were kept in hand by delays, and one pretence or other, not being able to obtain any Report according to the Reference, before their Commiſſion was determined, which was in *May* 1684. ſo that here there was above a year and an half's time more loſt.

Afterwards King *Charles* took the Office of Lord High Admiral into his own hands, managed by the Duke of *York*, and Mr. *Pepys* his Secretary, of which the *Mill'd-Lead* Company had great hopes to find the good effects, he having always approved their Sheathing, and himſelf having penned their Reply abovementioned, and Mr. *Hewer* his Chief Clerk being, as he knew, one of their Partners, recommended by King *Charles* under his Sign Manual, to avoid Envy, with particular Directions to take care that their Work ſhould be duly promoted in the Navy; but the ſame Navy-Board being continued in Commiſſion the remainder of King *Charles*'s and beginning of King *James*'s Reign, they pretended not to have Power enough, but doubted not in convenient time to ſee the *Lead-ſheathing* reſtored, which the Company might be ſure they would take all opportunity to promote, ſo that almoſt two years more was ſpent in theſe Expectations.

But now that the œconomy and method of the whole Affairs of the Navy, and even the Navy-Board it ſelf were new modelled and managed, according to Mr. *Pepys* his Propoſal to King *James*, upon a Commiſſion, dated *April* 17. 1686. (as appears by his Memoirs printed in the year 1690.) when himſelf was in effect Lord High Admiral, and Sir *Anthony Deane* a profeſſed Friend to the *Lead-ſheathing* from the beginning, and Mr. *Hewer*, and others, who Mr. *Pepys* approved, were made Commiſſioners of the Navy: Upon this Project of Reformation and good Husbandry to the Crown, one ſhould have thought that this *Lead-ſheathing* had not been far from its Reſtauration; but whatever occult or corroding Quality there may lye conceal'd in the *Mill'd-Lead* Sheathing, in reſpect of the *Ruddar-Irons*, there ſeems to be ſomething extraordinary in the very Eſſence and Conſtitution of a Commiſſioner or Officer of the Navy, in reſpect of that; for after this new Commiſſion, the Company thought themſelves ſure of a ſpeedy diſpatch, and therefore made little Application for ſome time, depending upon their Partner Mr. *Hewer* (and his known, and their ſeeming Friends, eſpecially it now becoming their Duty, as they knew it to be a great Service to the King) for encouragement to apply themſelves formally to their Board, but were kept in hand, by one pretence or other ſtill, for nine months more; when Mr. *Hewer*, being able to excuſe the delay no longer, adviſed his Partners to make a new Propoſal to their Board, to ſheath at a rate certain *per* yard ſquare, and to wave the old Contract, and all Diſcourſe about the Complaints, ſaying, he believed thoſe that had been concerned therein were now better ſatisfied they had been miſled, and would take it well to hear no more thereof; ſo the Company laid before them their Propoſal, dated *Dec.* 20. 1686. printed *Pag.* 60. But even after this they were (upon the like pretences of unſeaſonableneſs from preſſing Buſineſs, or want of compliance in ſome of their Members, which they hoped to ſatisfie, though there was but one of thoſe that had ſubſcribed the Report remaining at their Board) delayed about four months more: At length, finding Mr. *Hewer* did nothing, Dr. *Davenant*, one of the Partners, being related to my Lord *Falkland*, prevailed with his Lordſhip to move the Board, that their new Propoſal might be referred to ſome of their own Members, to conſider and Report their Opinions, which could not eaſily be deny'd; and ſo it was referred to Sir *Anthony Deane*, and Sir *Phineas Pett*, Commiſſioner at *Chatham*, Sir *Anthony* being there, when Mr. *Hale* writ to them from the Company, to put them in mind of making their Report before they parted, not doubting but it would be a fair one, Sir *Phineas* having alſo certified formerly in favour of the *Lead-ſheathing*, and refuſing to ſign the ſaid Report againſt it, with the reſt of that Board.

Hale waiting upon Sir *Anthony* at his Return, which was about a fortnight after, asked him if they had made their Report? *What Report*, says he, (seeming strange!) *Why, yours*, says *Hale, and Sir* Phineas Pett's, *upon the Boards Reference to you of our Proposal: That*, says he, *I have reported forty and forty times, That I am satisfied your Sheathings an excellent thing, and best for the King's Service, but you must speak to* Narbrough *and* Berry, *you know that I am always ready to promote it. They mind not* (says *Hale*) *what we say; you must satisfie them with the Reasons you are satisfied your selves, or the Board must proceed without them; but if you don't report your Opinions in Writing, how can the Board go on with their Reference to contract with us? Why*, says he, *you would not have us report it is cheaper? Yes*, says *Hale, but I would, if* 150 per Cent. *be cheaper; which you know Mr.* Pepys, *Mr.* Hewer, *and your Self found by Calculation, with respect to its duration, from the Navy-Books, I being present. Ay, duration*, says he, (sheering off) *you must speak to them, you may be sure I'll do what I can.* Thereupon *Hale* having writ to Sir *Phineas Pett*, received his Answer, That Sir *Anthony Deane* had the Papers from the Navy-Board in his keeping, saying, *You must get Mr.* Hewer *to speak to him to dispatch it; for my part, I am ready to sign a Report at any time.* Mr. *Hewer* was told this; and Sir *Anthony* said, he would acquaint the Board with what they had to say, as well as if 'twere in Writing, all pretending fairly, blaming others, but still with promising hopes, whilst those concerned began now to discern how they had been deluded for about two years more, which will appear farther confirmed in the next Paragraph. 5. Pag. 57.

The Company now thought it adviseable to apply themselves to some Person of Quality at Court for their assistance, in hopes of fairer Quarter, as they found at the beginning, while my Lord *Carlisle* was their Partner, which my Lord *Marlbrough* having accepted of, they mentioned it to his Lordship to present a Petition to the King, that whereas they had such a Proposal that had lain so long before the Navy-Board, His Majesty would be pleased to order them to admit thereof, or to give their Reasons in Writing why they did not; which his Lordship approved, and accordingly such a Petition was prepared, and by him put into the hands of Mr. *Pepys* to be delivered, not doubting Success if He should but appear sincere at last, who had taken such pains throughly to inform himself therein, and had so often declared his approbation thereof, upon full Conviction (to use his own Words) that it was a great Service to the King, and promised the Company at his first Return to his Office to promote the Use of it, whenever it came in his way to do't; and sure that could not be question'd now. 6.

But even he also appeared plainly to have another Interest now to preferr, pretending difficulty to restore, it having been so long laid aside, and the Commanders so much prejudiced against it, fearing the loss of their *Ruddars*, and consequently the King's Ships and Subjects. He proposed also a new Trial upon two Ships, tobe sheathed one with *Wood*, the other with *Lead*, and new *Ruddar-Irons* put on together, to see which proved best, which had been formerly mentioned. To all which he received Answers: To the first, That 'twas not their fault, but their loss, as well as the King's, that it had been discontinued so long, as he well knew. Secondly, That it was not likely a Captain would refuse his Commission, or be unwilling to go in a *Lead-sheathed* Ship (which he had shewn would sail better) if once that Sheathing had passed Approbation above. Thirdly, That it was not reasonable now after seventeen or eighteen years Trials already, to wait three or four years more for the Success of another; which, as he had formerly observed himself (the *Ruddar-Irons* being liable to so much Uncertainty) could not determine the truth of the thing with any certainty at last; though when it was first proposed, the Company was willing enough to make Trial thereof, the course of their Trade being not intended to stop till the Trial made: He replied that if those Fears prevailed with the Captains, 'twas no matter how self-convinced soever we were that there was no cause for't; but he would take some opportunity to present the Petition, for which he should have time enough, before there could be occasion for any sheathing, but never did, nor did they expect (with any advantage to them after these Evasions) he ever would: So that the other Parties concerned seeing their whole Interest, which they had so long depended on, and which was now in power, turned against them, they in some time afterwards parted with their Concerns to Mr. *Hale* (who had the greatest share therein, and having exhausted his Fortune by it, most of all depended thereon) upon Terms agreed between them. 7.

From thenceforwards *Hale* being only concerned, he applies himself to the World in Print, by Publications of the great Use, Excellency, and preference of the *Mill'd-Lead*, as well for covering of Houses, &c. as sheathing of Ships, the Plumbers and their Friends having also decried it, as the Shipwrights and theirs do. And, in the year 1691. in a small Book, amongst other things, he printed the said Reply to the Navy-Board's Report, and the Proceedings that had been thereon before the then Lords of the Admiralty and Council-Board, as the same were in Fact, for the satisfaction and encouragement of Merchants, and others, as they should judge thereof.

Amongst many that had read the Book, and approved of the *Lead-sheathing*, some eminent Merchants having within [illegible]se two years sheathed several Ships with it, and *Hale* hearing there were about half a score Ships ordered to be sheathed for last Summer's Service, addressed himself to the present Navy-Board, that they would be pleased to sheath one or two of these Ships (at least) with *Mill'd-Lead*, that they might within their own Time, and under their own Order and Observations, make some Trial thereof themselves, and encourage the farther use of it, as they found it deserved, and not to depend altogether upon the old Complaints and Objections, which some think have been fully enough answered. Their Answer was, that the thing had been long agoe contrasted at that Board by their Predecessors, who they believed, being Men of Judgment and Understanding in their Business, had fully examined and considered the Matter, and laid aside the use thereof, upon very good grounds, which they had reason to be satisfied in, and not to question their Proceedings.

By this time it may appear, who have been the Cauſe that the *Mill'd-Lead Sheathing* was thruſt out, and its Uſe been diſcontinued in the Navy all this while,, and what Hardſhip and evil Treatment this unfortunate Invention hath met with ever ſince it came into the World, not only by its Enemies, but its moſt intimate ſeeming Friends, for all the manifeſt Benefits and Advantages it brought, and propoſed to the Publick, by preſerving the Hulls of our Ships from their mortal Enemy the Worm, without hindrance to Sailing, at a Rate above *Cent. per Cent.* cheaper than the *Wood-ſheathing*, as has been proved, and that by imploying and exhauſting the Product and Manufacture of our own Country, inſtead of the foreign hitherto uſed therein: And it were harder yet, if theſe its paſt Sufferings ſhould by Inſinuation be charged upon it as a Crime, to condemn it to a perpetual Baniſhment hereafter, as this ill-natured Objection drives at.

The ſaid Book may be had at theſe Book-ſellers Shops; viz. *Mr.* Herſman's *in* Weſtminſter-Hall, *the* Harrow *and* Crown, *by St.* Dunſtans *Church in* Fleet-ſtreet, *the* Golden Harp *in St.* Paul's-Church-yard, *and at the* Leg *and* Star, *near the* Royal Exchange, Cornhill: *And the* Mill'd-Lead *it ſelf of any thickneſs, from one pound in a Foot ſquare to twenty or more, if required, of the uſual breadth of three Foot and an half, and above twice as long as any Plumber pretends to caſt, if deſired; for all Uſes of Churches, Houſes,* &c. *better, and at leaſt* 20 per Cent. *cheaper than* Caſt-Lead *can be, as well as for ſheathing Ships, above* Cent. *per* Cent. *and for all other purpoſes where* Sheet-Lead *may be uſed, and many that* Caſt-Lead *cannot be apply'd to, as is fully proved in the ſaid Book, and the ſaid printed Papers, which Papers, as well as this, may be had* gratis *at the Book-ſellers, aforeſaid: Or,*

At the Milld-Lead *Sign in* Aurange-ſtreet, *by* Red-Lyon-Square, *where Mr.* Charles Hale *lives, who undertakes the ſaid Sheathing, or any other Work about Churches, Houſes,* &c. *having able Plumbers, and ſufficient Workmen to perform the ſame; and ſells his Solder for* 6 d. *a-pound, which the Plumbers have by Combination hitherto kept up at* 9 d.

LONDON, Printed May, 1696.

19. The Milld Lead Sheathing vindicated

PROPOSITION

DEMONSTRATED.

103 816 m. 7 123

That* MILL'D-LEAD *is a better* Covering *for* Churches, Houſes, &c. *more durable, and above* 20 per Cent. *cheaper than* CAST-LEAD; *Supposing that* 16s. *and this but* 13s. 6d. *a Hundred.

TO prove this only two *Axioms*, or moral Truths (which will need no probation) are required to be granted, by which the Matters of Fact evident in the Caſe may be examined.

Axiom. 1. That the Heat of the *Sun* being allowed to be the common Cauſe of drawing, and conſequently of cockling and cracking a *Lead-Covering*, the Beams thereof, which fall with *equal* force upon an *unequal* Body (ſuch as a Sheet of *Caſt-Lead* is) muſt draw the *thinner* and weaker parts more than the *thicker* and ſtronger.

Axiom. 2. That if a *Plumber*, or at leaſt-wiſe two of the Chief *Maſter-Plumbers* in *London*, joining together, ſhall (upon a Wager, or Tryal of Skill, wherein their Intereſt is highly concerned) undertake to caſt *Sheets* of *Lead*, not *thinner* throughout the *whole Sheet*, than the Size required, and very little *thicker* in any place, they will caſt as well, and as near *equality*, and the Size given as they can; and that the *Sheets* caſt by them in ſuch a Tryal, or at leaſt in two ſuch Tryals, ought to be taken for the greateſt certainty, Standard, and *beſt Caſting* any *Plumber* can pretend to; or at leaſt-wiſe that ſuch Caſting is much better than what any Cuſtomer in the common courſe of their Trade can expect from them. This being granted.

From the Firſt *Axiome* it follows, That if the *Plumber* could caſt exactly equal to the *Thinner* parts of his *Sheet*, his *Caſt-Lead* would make a better *Covering* than to be thicker in one place than in another; for that the *thicker* and *ſtronger* parts reſiſting the *Sun-beams* more than the *thinner* and *weaker*, thoſe parts muſt ſtay behind whilſt the *weaker* move; which Motion by degrees cockles and cracks the *Sheet*; whereas if the *Sheet* were exactly equal as the *Mill'd-Lead* is, it would by the *equal force* falling thereon, move or ſtay *equally* as the *Mill'd-Lead* does, where no other Cauſe or Accident occurs: Here note alſo, that this exceſs of *thickneſs* in ſome places, is not only unneceſſarily paid for, but it helps forward the ruin of the reſt.

Mill'd-Lead *Better.*

Wherefore *Mill'd-Lead*, which is exactly *equal*, tho no *thicker* than the *thinner* parts of a *Caſt-Sheet*, muſt be allowed to be a *better*, and more durable *Covering* than *Caſt-Lead*.

Obſ. *The* Mill'd-Lead Company *having in the Year* 1678. *made a Propoſal to the then* Navy-Board, *to make their Scuppers of* Mill'd-Lead, *one Mr.* Parſons *a* Plumber *they had employ'd in that Work, oppoſed it; pretending, That altho their* Caſt-Lead *was not exactly* equal, *yet the* inequality *was ſo inconſiderable, that the* Mill'd-Lead *Scuppers being propoſed at* 4s. *a Hundred more than theirs, they would be much dearer to the King. The* Board *then asked him, What Allowance of* inequality *he required? he anſwer'd, Not above* half a Pound *in* ten: *Whereupon they ordered each to make* 36 *Scuppers of three ſeveral ſizes and* thickneſs, viz. *of* 8 *pound,* 10 *pound, and* 12 *pound to the foot ſquare; with caution to the* Plumber, *That his* Lead *ſhould not be* thinner *in the* thinneſt parts *than their Demand, as little* thicker *any where as he could: Which he undertook; and both ſides having ſent in their Scuppers, the* Mill'd-Lead, *which could eaſily be conformable to any* thickneſs *deſired, weighed but* 8 *hundred* 1 *quarter* 36 *pound; whereas the* Caſt-Lead *Scuppers weiged* 12 *hundred* 3 *quarters* 10 *pound, about* ⅓ *part inſtead of* ⅛ *more: This ſo much exceeding his Undertaking, and he pretending careleſſneſs of Servants, and other Excuſes, the Board ordered a ſecond Tryal upon (double the Number)* 72 Scuppers; *when he took to his aſſiſtance one Mr.* Whitehall, *another* Maſter-Plumber, *who made part thereof; and it cannot be imagined but theſe* Plumbers *now uſed all their Skill and Care; notwithſtanding which, the weight of their whole* 72 *was* 25 *hundred* 1 *quarter* 12 *pound; whereas the* 72 Mill'd Lead *Scuppers weighed but* 16 *hundred* 3 *quarters* 10 *pound; about the ſame proportion with the former; which at* 26 s. *per hundred (the* Caſt Lead *Scuppers being then* 22 s.) *was above* 27 per cent *cheaper to the King. This appears more at large in a* Memorial *preſented to the* Navy-Board *in* May 1690. *and* Printed page 115 *in a Book lately publiſhed of* 18 *d. price, treating (amongſt other new Inventions and Improvements) of the* Mill'd-Lead *for* ſheathing Ships, &c. *and its Excellency in preference to* Caſt-Lead *for all other purpoſes whatſoever, and the* Plumbers *Suggeſtions, decrying the ſame, therein proved, to be idle, ſcandalous and falſe.*

Divers other Tryals *of other kinds were alſo ſince made by direction of the preſent* Navy-Board, *with which they being further ſatisfied, contracted for the* Mill'd-Lead *in general, for all ſervices of Their Majeſties* Yards; *declaring in their Inſtructions to the Officers, That they had (amongſt other Faults) found upon ſeveral* Tryals *made, that the* Caſt-Lead *was ſo* unequal *and* uncertain, *they could not have what they demanded, nor depend thereupon for Their Majeſties Service, as they could do upon the* Mill'd-Lead; *and therefore ordered them to demand that only for the future, leaving their old* Plumbers *their* Lead *and* Solder *totally aſide.*

From the Second *Axiome*, and thoſe two *Tryals* above mentioned, it plainly appears that the *Plumbers* (let them, or their Friends pretend what they will) cannot caſt within ⅓ *equal* to the Size given th o the *whole Sheet*: Wherefore (it having been proved above, that *Mill'd-Lead* is for that Reaſon at leaſt ⅓ better, and will in uſe go ⅓ further) whatſoevet the Price of *Mill'd-Lead* be leſs than ⅓ more than *Caſt-Lead*, it muſt be granted that *Mill'd-Lead* is ſo much the *cheaper.*

Mill'd Lead *Cheaper.*

Now the Price of *Mill'd-Lead*, at the Rates above ſuppoſed, being but about ⅛ more, the ſame is above 20 *per cent cheaper*, as well as *better* than *Caſt-Lead*, which was to be demonſtrated.

Caſt-Lead 3 *hundred* at 13 s. 6 *d.* comes to 405 *s.* —— 405. 85 :: 100. 209.
Mill'd-Lead 2 *hundred* at 16 comes to —— 32 —— 32 . 85 :: 100. 265.
85

But if ſome are unwilling to grant that Mill'd-Lead *is better, and will go farther than* Caſt-Lead, *in ſo great a Degree as* ⅓, *here's Latitude enough, let them allow half as much, and take* ⅙ *or any Degree under* ⅓ (*the* Plumbers *preſent uſual Price, being* 14 s. *a* hundred;) *within which Limit, or Proportion of* Inequality, *ſure they will be ſatisfied that* Mill'd-Lead *is enough better and cheaper (beſides the benefit of a more beautiful and lighter Covering) to recommend it to their Uſe it being one conſiderable advantage alſo, that they are ſure they ſhall have the* Mill'd-Lead *ſmooth and ſound, and of what* thickneſs *they demand; whereas the* Plumber *can furniſh them but by gueſs, and that liable to concealed Blow-holes, and Sand-holes, as the* Plumbers *call them, which cannot be diſcovered, but where they happen, muſt alſo haſten the decay; and if they caſt it ſo, as to bring the Charge leſs, or equal to the Price of the* Mill'd-Lead, *the Cuſtomer (if he carefully examines it) will find it to be ſo much* thinner *than the* Mill'd-Lead *in ſome places, as well as* thicker *in others, as to render that Covering at leaſt* 20 per cent *worſe; as is above demonſtrated.*

As to the Plumbers *Pretence, That their Covering being heavier, it will yield more Money again when both come to be ſtript: It is not worth the anſwering, when it ſhall be conſidered, that Mr.* Hale *offers in his Advertiſement (Publiſhed by it ſelf, and Printed alſo in the Book above mentioned p.93.) to* Keep *any* Mill'd-Lead *Covering, of* 100 l. *value, that he lays but of* 7 *pound to the Foot in good repair, for* 41 *Years (to name a Term certain and ſufficient, tho it muſt probably laſt much longer) for* 5 s. *a Year: And that the different value of the Old* Lead, *after* 41 *Years, (if the* Caſt Lead *ſhould be ſuppoſed to lie ſo long) to be paid in ready Money is not worth ſpeaking of, if no regard were had to the dammage a Houſe may ſuſtain by the leaking of a* Caſt-Lead *Covering, and charge of patching it with* Solder *in the mean time.*

The *Book* above mentioned may be had at the *Bookſellers* following; *viz.* At Mr. *Henſmans* Shop in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, Mr. *Heyrick* at *Grays-Inn Gate*, Mr. *Collin's* Shop by the *Middle-Temple-Gate*, The *Harp* in St. *Paul's-Church Yard*, The *Legg* and *Star* overagainſt the *Royal Exchange*, And at Mr. *Mount's* Shop near the *Poſtern-Gate* on *Tower-Hill*, And the *Mill'd-Lead* it ſelf of any thickneſs, from a pound in a Foot, to 20 or more, for lyning of *Caſks* or *Boxes*, *Brewers Backs*, *Siſterns*, *Gutters*, *Pipes*, *Crowning* of *Vaults* to *prevent Leaking*, and for *Covering* of *Signs*, to paint on, as the Mill'd-Lead-Sign is, or any purpoſe whatſoever, where *Sheet-Lead* may be uſed as well as *Covering Houſes*, and many other things that *Caſt-Lead* cannot be applyed to. This *Lead* is of the uſual Breadth of 3½ Foot, and may be had above twice as long as any *Plumber* pretends to caſt, if need require, to ſave drips, and comply with the Length of Covering. The preſent Rates being for 6 *l. per* Foot, and all thicker at 16 *s.* a hundred, and for each pound in a Foot ſquare thinner 12 *d.* a hundred more, at the *Mill*, or *Water carriage* paid to any place upon the River about *London*, if the Quantity be conſiderable, but for ſmall quantities under a Tun the Cuſtomer pays, Boat Hire, or in lieu of Carriage 6 *d.* a hundred more at the *Shop*, and for odd Pounds under a quarter 2 *d.* and 2 *d. half-penny* the thinner ſort, and *Solder* alſo at 6 *d.* a pound, which the *Plumbers* by Combination have heitherto kept up at 9 *d.*

At the *Lead-Mill* at *Debtford*, or at the *Mill'd-Lead Sign* in *Aurange-ſtreet* by *Red-Lyon-Square*, where Mr. *Hale* now lives, who can furniſh the Cuſtomers with able *Plumbers* to work his *Lead* as there is occaſion.

This Printed Paper may be had there alſo, and his printed Advertiſement above mentioned, or at any of the *Bookſellers* Shops above named, gratis.

LONDON: *Printed* March 26*th.* 1694.

An Advertiſement,

Relating to Lead-Sheathing in General, and particularly

That upon the *Worceſter* bound for *Guinea*, a Ship newly Sheathed, and now lying in Mr. *Newman*'s Dock in *Lymehouſe-Hole*, but goes out in two or three days time, 20 of *November*. 1699.

THIS Ship is Sheathed with Lead from the Keel up as high as any Wood-ſheathing goes, where, upon a bare View, any one that is unprejudiced muſt be convinc'd of its Excellency and Goodneſs in Preferrence to that of Wood, without recourſe to Experience, which has abundantly juſtified it in every particular, *viz.* better Preſervation of the *Plank, Seams, Ironwork, and benefit of Sailing, as well as certain Security from the Worm, upon* [illegible] *Ships*, againſt all the falſe and ridiculous Stories its Enemies have formerly raiſed againſt it, as Mr. *Hale* has often Proved, Publiſhed, and Challenged any one fairly to Anſwer that can; but they wiſely decline that, knowing it will not bear a Publick Teſt, but ſtill go on with their poſitive Averments, and private Inſinuations with their Friends, to raiſe new Stories as the old ones are baffled, as they have lately done, That it did rot and decay the Okam in the Seams, which was never heard of before, for that in truth it preſerves it longer, as he has proved from Reaſon and Experience in the *Antilopes Evidence*, &c. which ſtory being new invented, to make it neceſſary (if Owners will Sheath with Lead) to ſtrip the Sheathing every Voyage, that the charge thereof may make them weary of it: Mr. *Hale* (to put an end to theſe Tricks) was adviſed to addreſs himſelf at a General Court to the *Engliſh Eaſt India Company*, as great Patrones of our Trade, and Improvements, which he did by a Propoſal of Lead-ſheathing, as an Invention of great Uſe and Benefit to the Publick, as well as thoſe that uſed it, deſiring they would be pleaſed to take the ſame into their Conſideration, and upon due Examination and Enquiry into the Merit and Goodneſs thereof, in preference to that of Wood hitherto uſed, and of the Truth and Validity of the Objections made againſt it) if they ſhould find the thing it ſelf deſerved it, that they would be pleaſed to give it their Countenance and Encouragement accordingly.

This Propoſal they referred to the Conſideration of their Court of Directors, 2 *Feb.* laſt, who having taken time enough fully to inform themſelves, and to conſider thereof (not thinking it reaſonable to impoſe the Lead-ſheathing upon any one) 21 *Sept.* laſt, were pleaſed to make an Order, That it be left indifferently to all Owners of Ships to be taken into their Service, to Sheath them with Lead or Board, as they think fit; but that it be recommended to them to prefer Lead Sheathing, and that the Companies Husband [having diſcovered great prejudice againſt it] be enjoyned to be indifferent in the Matter, and to ſhew their Satisfaction therein, and full Approbation thereof, for the encouragement of others, the 18 of *Octob.* laſt, They ordered the *May-Flower*, which they had newly bought (being the firſt Ship they had of their own, and which they deſigned to remain long a Coaſter in the Indies) to be Sheathed with Lead, and that the care be committed to Mr. *Hale* to have the Seams well Caulked; the Rudder Irons Sound and well Wrought, and all the Iron work parcelled himſelf, which their Husband was not a ware of: So that it is to be hoped its Enemies will now think themſelves obliged to acquieſs at laſt, after a determination of the Point by ſuch Judges, that muſt be ſatisfied upon a Full and Impartial enquiry into the Truth, and Merit of the Matter before them, and that the Shipwrights will undertake for the well Caulking of the Seames, and due parcelling of the Ironwork (that they ſhall at leaſt, laſt as long under a Lead, as under a Wood-ſheathing) for the future, that they may be truſted therewith as formerly, which otherwiſe they cannot be, if they ſhall have it in their Power to charge the ill effects of their own wilful or careleſs neglect of the well performing ſo neceſſary a Work for the Ships Health, upon the Leadſheathing as the cauſe thereof.

It is true indeed, that upon ſearching the *May-Flower*, to fit her out for their Service they found her Bottom eaten with the Worm, and ſo rotten that they were forced to lay her a ſide, and ordered their Husband to look out for another, who knowing ſhe was to be Sheathed with Lead, delayed the time, and at laſt pretending he could find none in the River that was ſo fit for their Service, as a new Ship already Sheathed with Wood upon the Stocks, and her Voyage requiring diſpatch, they bought this Ship. He propos'd one Wood Sheathed-Ship to them before, but it ſeems they did not like her, and he was reſolv'd they ſhould have no other, wherein their Husband has ſhewn his Cuning to ſerve his Friends, what cauſe ſoever his Maſters have to thank him for it.

Mr. *Hale* lives at the *Mill'd-Lead-ſign*, in *Orange-Street* by *Red-Lyon-Square*, who undertakes Covering of Churches, Houſes, and all Work wherein Sheet Lead is uſed, as well as Sheathing Ships, *&c.* having able Plumbers and Workmen, ſufficient to perform the ſame: And may be heard of alſo at *John's* in *Bow-Church-Yard*, or *Batſon's* Coffee-houſes.

An Advertisement,

Relating to Lead-Sheathing in General, and particularly

That upon the Traveller bound for Guinea, a Ship recently Sheathed, and now lying in Mr. Vetruvius's Dock in Limehouse Hole, but goes out in two or three days time, 20 of November, 1699.

THis Ship is Sheathed with Lead from the Keel up as high as any Wood does, being (as, upon a due View, any one that is impartial must be convinced of) as Excellency and Oeconomical Preference to that of Wood as can reasonably be expected in Experience, which has abundantly fulfilled it in every particular, and better Preservation of the Hull, Masts, and Boyts of Ships, as also ridiculous Stories its Enemies have formerly raised against it, as, That Rats would eat through it, and Shellmead say one Inch to Admiral Tr. But all to no purpose, as they have lately done, That it did rot and decay the Oakum in the Seams, which was never heard of before, for that in truth it preserves it longer, as the late proved from Experience in the Antelope Frigate, &c. which Story being now invented, to make it credited (If Owners will Sheath with Lead) to Strip the Sheathing every Year, that the chargeof play made them weary of it: Mr. Pett (to put an end to their Envies) was advised to address himself at a General Court to the Right Hon. George, as great Patrons of Trade, and Improvements, which he did by a Proposal of Lead Sheathing, as an on of great Use and Benefit to the Public, as well as those that used it, desiring they e pleased to take the same into their Consideration, and upon due Examination and y into the Merit and Goodness thereof, in preference to that of Wood hitherto used, the Truth and Validity of the Objections made against it) if they should find the felt deserved it, they would be pleased to give to their Constituance and Encouragement.

That they referred to the Consideration of their Court of Directors, a Body ing taken time enough truly to inform themselves, and to consider the great ations to improve the Lead-sheathing upon any one's Ships, but were pleased That it be left indifferently to all Owners of Ships to be at liberty to them with Lead or Board, as they think fit; but that the Companies Husband ter Lead sheathing, and that the Companies Husband [ought it] be enjoyned to be indifferent in the Matter, and full Approbation thereof, for the encouragement of the ordered the Keel-lines, which they had lately bought of their own, and which they designed to remain long a Custom Lead, and thereby were recommended to Mr. Pett to Ship already Sheathed with Voyage requiring dispatch, they bought this Ship. He proed-Ship to them before, but it seems they did not like her, and he have no other, wherein their Husband has shewn his Caring to for his Masters have to thank him for it.

Hale lives at the Half-Pint-Pot, in Orange-Street by Red-Lion odern Coverings of Chimnies, Houses, and all Work where ailed, as well as Sheathing Ships, &c. having able Plumbers fficient to perform the same: And may be heard of always at , or at Jonah's Coffee-house.

PROPOSITION

816. m. 7 / 125

DEMONSTRATED.

105

That MILL'D-LEAD *is a better* Covering *for* Churches, Houſes, &c. *more durable, and above* 20 per Cent. *cheaper than* CAST-LEAD; *Suppoſing that* 16 s. *and this but* 12 s. 6 d. *a Hundred.*

TWO prove this only two *Axioms*, or moral Truths (which will need no probation) are required to be granted, by which the Matters of Fact evident in the Caſe may be examined.

Axiom. 1. That the Heat of the *Sun* being allowed to be the common Cauſe of drawing, and conſequently of cockling and cracking a *Lead-Covering*, the Beams thereof, which fall with *equal* force upon an *unequal* Body (ſuch as a Sheet of *Caſt-Lead* is) muſt draw the *thinner* and weaker parts more than the *thicker* and ſtronger.

Axiom. 2. That if a *Plumber*, or at leaſt-wiſe two of the Chief *Maſter-Plumbers* in *London*, joining together, ſhall (upon a Wager, or Tryal of Skill, wherein their Intereſt is highly concerned) undertake to caſt *Sheets* of *Lead*, not *thinner* throughout the *whole Sheet*, than the Size required, and very little *thicker* in any place, they will caſt as well, and as near *equality*, and the Size given as they can; and that the *Sheets* caſt by them in ſuch a Tryal, or at leaſt in two ſuch Tryals, ought to be taken for the greateſt certainty, Standard, and *beſt Caſting* any *Plumber* can pretend to; or at leaſt-wiſe that ſuch Caſting is much better than what any Cuſtomer in the common courſe of their Trade can expect from them. This being granted.

From the Firſt *Axiome* it follows, That if the *Plumber* could caſt exactly equal to the *Thinner* parts of his *Sheet*, his *Caſt-Lead* would make a better *Covering* than to be thicker in one place than in another; for that the *thicker* and *ſtronger* parts reſiſting the *Sun-beams* more than the *thinner* and *weaker*, thoſe parts muſt ſtay behind whilſt the *weaker* move; which Motion by degrees cockles and cracks the *Sheet*; whereas if the *Sheet* were exactly equal as the *Mill'd-Lead* is, it would by the *equal force* falling thereon, move or ſtay *equally* as the *Mill'd-Lead* does, where no other Cauſe or Accident occurs: Here note alſo, that this exceſs of *thickneſs* in ſome places, is not only unneceſſarily paid for, but it helps forward the ruin of the reſt.

Mill'd-Lead *Better.*

Wherefore *Mill'd-Lead*, which is exactly *equal*, tho no *thicker* than the *thinner* parts of a *Caſt-Sheet*, muſt be allowed to be a *better*, and more durable *Covering* than *Caſt-Lead*.

Obſ. *The* Mill'd-Lead Company *having in the Year* 1678. *made a Propoſal to the then* Navy-Board, *to make their Scuppers of* Mill'd-Lead, *one Mr.* Parſons *a* Plumber *they had employ'd in that Work, oppoſed it; pretending, That altho their* Caſt-Lead *was not exactly* equal, *yet the* inequality *was ſo inconſiderable, that the* Mill'd-Lead *Scuppers being propoſed at* 4 s. *a Hundred more than theirs, they would be much dearer to the King. The* Board *then asked him, What Allowance of* inequality *he required? he anſwer'd, Not above* half a Pound *in* ten: *Whereupon they ordered each to make* 36 *Scuppers of three ſeveral ſizes and* thickneſs, viz. *of* 8 *pound,* 10 *pound, and* 12 *pound to the foot ſquare; with caution to the* Plumber, *That his* Lead *ſhould not be* thinner *in the* thinneſt parts *than their Demand, as little* thicker *any where as he could: Which he undertook; and both ſides having ſent in their Scuppers, the* Mill'd-Lead, *which could eaſily be conformable to any* thickneſs *deſired, weighed but* 8 *hundred* 1 *quarter* 36 *pound; whereas the* Caſt-Lead *Scuppers weiged* 12 *hundred* 3 *quarters* 10 *pound, about* $\frac{1}{3}$ *part inſtead of* $\frac{1}{28}$ *more: This ſo much exceeding his Undertaking, and he pretending careleſſneſs of Servants, and other Excuſes, the Board ordered a ſecond Tryal upon (double the Number)* 72 Scuppers; *when he took to his aſſiſtance one Mr.* Whitehall, *another* Maſter-Plumber, *who made part thereof; and it cannot be imagined but theſe* Plumbers *now uſed all their Skill and Care; notwithſtanding which, the weight of their whole* 72 *was* 25 *hundred* 1 *quarter* 12 *pound; whereas the* 72 Mill'd Lead *Scuppers weighed but* 16 *hundred* 3 *quarters* 10 *pound; about the ſame proportion with the former; which at* 26 s. *per hundred (the* Caſt Lead *Scuppers being then* 22 s.) *was above* 27 per cent *cheaper to the King. This appears more at large in a* Memorial *preſented to the* Navy-Board *in* May 1690. *and* Printed page 115 *in a Book lately publiſhed of* 18 *d. price, treating (amongſt other new Inventions and Improvements of the* Mill'd-Lead *for* ſheathing Ships, &c. *and its Excellency in preference to* Caſt-Lead *for all other purpoſes whatſoever, and the* Plumbers *Suggeſtions, decrying the ſame, therein proved, to be idle, ſcandalous and falſe.*

Divers other Tryals *of other kinds were alſo ſince made by direction of the preſent* Navy-Board, *with which they being further ſatisfied, contracted for the* Mill'd-Lead *in general, for all ſervices of Their Majeſties* Yards; *declaring in their Inſtructions to the Officers, That they had (amongſt other Faults) found upon ſeveral* Tryals *made, that the* Caſt-Lead *was ſo* unequal *and* uncertain, *they ould not have what they demanded, nor depend thereupon for Their Majeſties Service, as they could do upon the* Mill'd-Lead; *and therefore ordered them to demand that only for the future, leaving their old* Plumbers *their* Lead *and* Solder *totally aſide.*

From the Second *Axiome*, and thoſe two *Tryals* above mentioned, it plainly appears that the *Plumbers* (let them, or their Friends pretend what they will) cannot caſt within $\frac{1}{3}$ *equal* to the Size given th o the *whole Sheet*: Wherefore (it having been proved above, that *Mill'd-Lead* is for that Reaſon at leaſt $\frac{1}{3}$ better, and will in uſe go $\frac{1}{3}$ further) whatſoever the Price of *Mill'd-Lead* be leſs than $\frac{1}{3}$ more than *Caſt-Lead*, it muſt be granted that *Mill'd-Lead* is ſo much the *cheaper.*

Mill'd-Lead *Cheaper.*

Now the Price of *Mill'd-Lead*, at the Rates above ſuppoſed, being but about $\frac{1}{8}$ more, the ſame is above 20 *per cent cheaper*, as well as *better* than *Caſt-Lead*, which was to be demonſtrated.

Caſt-Lead 3 *hundred* at 13 *s.* 6 *d.* comes to 40$\frac{5}{20}$ *s.* —— 40 $\frac{5}{20}$. $\frac{8}{5}$ :: 100. 20$\frac{9}{20}$.
Mill'd-Lead 2 *hundred* at 16 comes to —— 32$\frac{85}{100}$ —— 32 . $\frac{8}{5}$ :: 100. 26$\frac{5}{20}$.

But if ſome are unwilling to grant that Mill'd-Lead *is better, and will go farther than* Caſt-Lead, *in ſo great a Degree as* $\frac{1}{3}$, *here's Latitude enough, let them allow half as much, and take* $\frac{1}{6}$ *or any Degree under* $\frac{1}{8}$ (*the* Plumbers *preſent uſual Price, being* 14 s. *a* hundred;) *within which Limit, or Proportion of* Inequality, *ſure they will be ſatisfied that* Mill'd-Lead *is enough better and cheaper (beſides the benefit of a more beautiful and lighter Covering) to recommend it to their Uſe. it being one conſiderable advantage alſo, that they are ſure they ſhall have the* Mill'd-Lead *ſmooth and ſound, and of what* thickneſs *they demand; whereas the* Plumber *can furniſh them but by gueſs, and that liable to concealed Blow-holes, and Sand-holes, as the* Plumbers *call them, which cannot be diſcovered, but where they happen, muſt alſo haſten the decay; and if they caſt it ſo, as to bring the Charge leſs, or equal to the Price of the* Mill'd-Lead, *the Cuſtomer (if he carefully examines it) will find it to be ſo much* thinner *than the* Mill'd-Lead *in ſome places, as well as* thicker *in others, as to render that Covering at leaſt* 20 per cent *worſe; as is above demonſtrated.*

As to the Plumbers *Pretence, That their Covering being heavier, it will yield more Money again when both come to be ſtript: It is not worth the anſwering, when it ſhall be conſidered, that Mr. Hale offers in his Advertiſement (Publiſhed by it ſelf, and Printed alſo in the Book above mentioned p.93.) to* Keep *any* Mill'd-Lead *Covering, of* 100 *l. value, that he lays but of* 7 *pound to the Foot in good repair, for* 41 *Years (to name a Term certain and ſufficient, tho it muſt probably laſt much longer) for* 5 s. *a Year: And that the different value of the Old* Lead, *after* 41 *Years, (if the* Caſt Lead *ſhould be ſuppoſed to lie ſo long) to be paid in ready Money is not worth ſpeaking of, if no regard were had to the dammage a Houſe may ſuſtain by the leaking of a* Caſt-Lead *Covering, and charge of patching it with* Solder *in the mean time.*

The *Book* above mentioned may be had at the *Bookſellers* following; *viz.* At Mr. *Henſmans* Shop in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, Mr. *Heyrick* at *Grays-Inn Gate*, Mr. *Collin's* Shop by the *Middle-Temple-Gate*, The *Harp* in St. *Paul's-Church Yard*, The *Legg* and *Star* overagainſt the *Royal Exchange*, And at Mr. *Mount's* Shop near the *Poſtern-Gate* on *Tower-Hill*, And the *Mill'd-Lead* it ſelf of any thickneſs, from a pound in a Foot, to 20 or more, for lyning of *Casks* or *Boxes*, *Brewers Backs*, *Siſterns*, *Gutters*, *Pipes*, *Crowning* of *Vaults* to *prevent Leaking*, and for *Covering* of *Signs*, to paint on, as the Mill'd-Lead-Sign is, or any purpoſe whatſoever, where *Sheet-Lead* may be uſed as well as *Covering Houſes*, and many other things that *Caſt-Lead* cannot be applyed to. This *Lead* is of the uſual Breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Foot, and may be had above twice as long as any *Plumber* pretends to caſt, if need require, to ſave drips, and comply with the Length of Covering. The preſent Rates being for 6 *l. per* Foot, and all thicker at 16 *s.* a hundred; and for each pound in a Foot ſquare thinner 12 *d.* a hundred more, at the *Mill*, or *Water carriage* paid to any place upon the River about *London*, if the Quantity be conſiderable but for ſmall quantities under a Tun the Cuſtomer pays, Boat Hire, or in lieu of Carriage 6 *d.* a hundred more at the *Shop*, and for odd Pounds under a quarter 2 *d.* and 2 *d. half-penny* the thinner ſort, and *Solder* alſo at 6 *d.* a pound, which the *Plumbers* by Combination have heitherto kept up at 9 *d.*

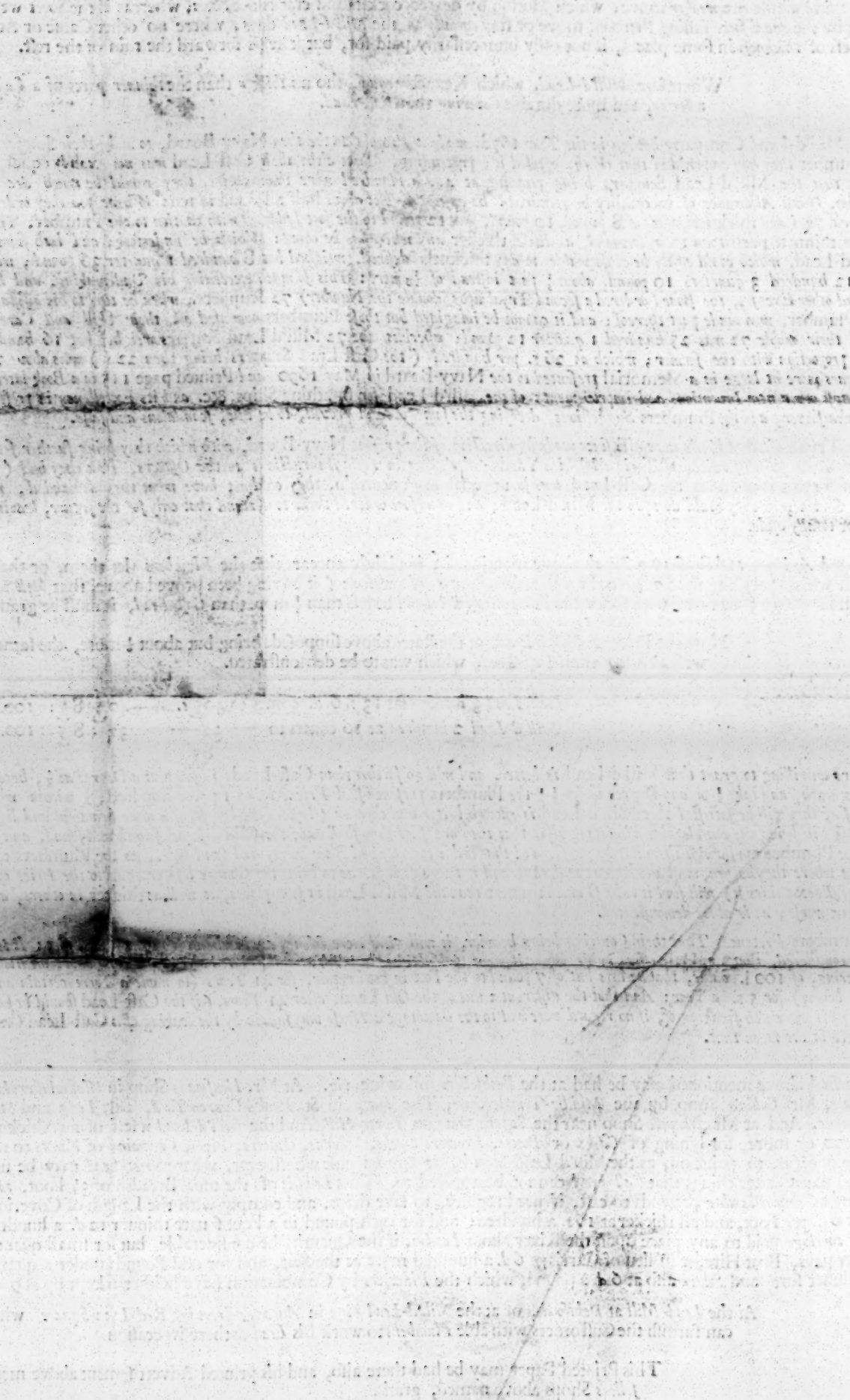
for Diſtillers & Fiſhmongers Veſſells & for Ciſterns

At the *Lead-Mill* at *Debtford*, or at the *Mill'd-Lead Sign* in *Aurange-ſtreet* by *Red Lyon-Square*, where Mr. *Hale* now lives, who can furniſh the Cuſtomers with able *Plumbers* to work his *Lead* as there is occaſion.

This Printed Paper may be had there alſo, and his printed Advertiſement above mentioned, or at any of the *Bookſellers* Shops above named, gratis.

LONDON: *Printed* March 26*th.* 1694.

Merchant that tranſport Sheet Lead abroad will doubtleſs find a better Market for this than the other, and if they ſhould ſtay for any quantity to ſend in Iggs or old Lead to the Mill, they may upon diſcourſe with Mr Hale ſave ſome Strings conſiderable to them alſo.



THE

Antelope's Evidence;

a third time published with additions.

OR,

An Experimental and Ocular Demonſtration

Of the Goodneſs and Excellency of

MILL'D-LEAD-SHEATHING,

Above that of WOOD.

Wherein is alſo prov'd, that

It is much Cheaper *at* 14 d. *a foot, the Rate publiſh'd,*

THAN

Wood-ſheathing, if it were reckon'd but at 7 *d.* a foot.

The Lead *being conſider'd only to laſt no longer than an Ordinary* Wood-ſheathing, *tho' 'tis evident it would Outlaſt many of the Beſt that were ever put on.*

THIS Ship was Sheath'd with Mill'd Lead in *March*, 169½; the firſt Summer ſhe was employ'd in the King's Service, and then upon her return ſent by her Owners a Voyage to the *East Indies*, from whence alſo being return'd, and put into Mr. *Snelgrove*'s Dock, in *March* 169⅞, where ſhe was view'd by the Navy-Board, 9th of *April*, and has been ſeen by many others before and ſince, and ſtill remaining there, and likely ſo to continue for ſome time yet, any body elſe that pleaſes may view the Succeſs of her Lead-ſheathing, which they will find (tho' ſhe had dangerouſly ſtrook on ground) to lye on all about her Bildge and Keel, and quite throughout, for any defect in the Sheathing it ſelf, as firm and well as at firſt doing, and the Ruddar-Irons under it being parcell'd, preſerv'd ſound and not ſo much as touch'd with Ruſt, but altogether as good as at firſt putting on above three years ago; as appear'd upon ſtripping the Lead off a Brace, and a Stirrup of the Sterne-poſt, by the Commiſſioners directions, which this innocent Sheathing has been ſo obſtinately charg'd by its Enemies to eat and corrode in ſo extraordinary a manner, and ſuch Concluſions drawn from thence, that it has ſuffer'd under the Tyranny of this falſe and groundleſs Suggeſtion (and this alone) to the great Loſs of the Public, and Injury of the Inventor, almoſt theſe Twenty Years, all other Objections, as rubbing off by Cables, Hawſers, Boats and Lyters, lying on ground, Shortneſs and Smallneſs of the Nails, and whatever its Enemies could invent, being remov'd long ago by ſufficient Proof and Five Years Experience upon Ten Ships ſheath'd in that time, to the former Navy-board's full ſatisfaction; as they declar'd in the

the Preamble of their Contract, tho the ſame Surmiſes have upon all occaſions been renew'd again, which, it is to be hoped, this preſent *Evidence* will ſilence for the future. They ſtripp'd ſome Boltheads alſo that were not parcell'd under the Lead, which were very ſound. As for the Pintels and Braces of the Ruddar that lay naked to the Water, they are, as uſual, ſomewhat eaten with Ruſt, but nothing extraordinary, and with only new nailing the Braces all may be made good again for further Service: and had theſe Braces, as well as thoſe on the Sterne-poſt, been parcell'd and cover'd with the Lead, doubtleſs they would have been preſerv'd ſound as thoſe others were. They will find ſome ſmall Cracks in the Sheathing, occaſion'd by the Ship's opening her Seams in working, which cloſing when ſhe comes to rights again, are little damage, no Worm having enter'd there; as appear'd upon the Commiſſioners ſearching and dubbing about ſeveral of them. There was one place off on her Larboard ſide (by ſome unknown Accident) about the bigneſs of a Crown-piece, where the Worm having eaten, the Commiſſioners cauſed the Plank to be dubbed, but it went ſo little a way in, and not further than the bare place, that the Worm-holes, which were but ſmall, were quickly dubbed out: and 'tis obſervable, whenever any Lead happens to be off, the Worm eats but little in, and never goes under the Sheathing beyond the naked place. There is alſo one place rubb'd off at the end of the Keel, where the Worm had eaten, which happen'd at her firſt going out of the Dock; and another about a hands breadth, on the Larboard ſide, at her return in, no Worm having touched there; and ſeveral ſmall places torn by the Anchor; all which (if not by Care prevented, where ſuch Accidents happen) would damage a Wood-ſheathing as bad, and probably much worſe, by rending and ſhattering the Boards. They will find ſeveral places indeed off above, where the Wood-ſheathing was nail'd over it, upon pretence to defend it from Boats and Lyters, which being much Worm-eaten, ſhatter'd, and torn off, ſome of the Lead-ſheathing that lay under it came off with it. Moreover, they will find this Lead-ſheathing fouls but very little; and when foul, eaſily clean'd; which with its ſmooth and thin lying on, muſt be an advantage to a Ship's ſailing.

As to the *Cheapneſs*; Suppoſe ſuch a Ship as the *Antelope* to meaſure 5400 foot, which at 14 *d.* a foot amounts to 315 *l.* of which, if a fourth part 78 *l.* 15 *s.* be allow'd for the Old Sheathing when ſtripp'd, the Charge of this Lead-ſheathing would be but 236 *l.* 5 *s.* Suppoſe alſo that this 5400 foot, to be ſheath'd with Wood, would coſt but 7 *d.* a foot, which amounts to 157 *l.* 10 *s.* and that this Sheathing be allow'd to laſt Two Voyages to the *Streights*, or elſewhere, (ſome laſt but One, and Two of thoſe Sheathings being of equal price to a Lead-ſheathing, certainly the Graving ſav'd in two Voyages, and the Value of the Old Lead, when ſtripp'd, will abundantly pay the Intereſt of 157 *l.* 10 *s.* the Price of the ſecond Sheathing, for a Year, or a little more, till it ſhall be call'd for;) and the Lead-ſheathing ſhould be alſo ſtripp'd at the ſame time, this would exceed the Wood-ſheathing but 78 *l.* 15 *s.* which Summ doubled, perhaps, would not defray the Charge of Graving for theſe two Voyages; ſo that the Lead-ſheathing muſt be conſiderably cheaper, with ſufficient allowance for the Intereſt of 78 *l.* 15 *s.* remainder of the exceſs

of

of the first Charge, after the 78 *l.* 15 *s.* be deducted for the Old Sheathing; and if Rebate be allow'd for that till stripping, it cannot come to so much as the Interest of the Mony disburs'd from time to time for the new nailing & Graving till both shall be stripp'd. But this Nicety of Computation seems very impertinent, where so many and so great Advantages may be charg'd to the Accompt of Lead-sheathing, from its long duration, no Trouble nor Charge in graving, its little fouling, and very little trouble or charge in cleaning, no damage to the Plank, as by the great Iron Nails of the other; but, in truth, preserving it better, more cool, smooth, and sound, and the Oakam longer in the Seams than a Wood-sheathing can, besides its certain Security against the Worm: All which, as well as the Particulars above-mention'd, is prov'd by full Certificates of the Commander and Officers of the *Antelope*, and such experienc'd *Masters* and *Commanders* of Ships as were present when the Commissioners view'd her Sheathing, and many others that have seen it since. This Nicety, I say, to prove its Cheapness, one would think, were needless; but that it hath so long labour'd under Prejudice, by the false Suggestions of its Adversaries, against which it could be reliev'd only by Patience to wait for new Tryals, and visible Demonstrations of its Goodness, from new Experiments to be made, the former being long since put out of the reach of Evidence, and its Enemies thereby encourag'd to raise Stories to fortifie their Clamour against it, till this Tryal upon the *Antelope*, which proves to the World the Excellency of this Sheathing, and clearly answers all Objections against its Goodness; its *Dearness* now, which was never thonght of before, is started to hinder its progress; tho' 'twould be very ridiculous for any one to pretend by any Invention to introduce a New Thing into use, and not to make it considerably *cheaper*, in one respect or other, as well as *better*, than that instead of which he proposes it to be us'd, for *dear* and *cheap* are relative Words, there being nothing *dear or cheap in it self*; and sure no-body expects a Plain to be cover'd with Lead as cheap as with Boards at the first penny: yet if he consults nothing of the Advantages above-mention'd, but its Duration only, he'll quickly find this Sheathing is Cheap enough, if he can be contented to have it for Nothing; for the Graving upon his Wood-sheathing being sav'd, in less than Seven Years time, will more than pay for the Lead-sheathing it self; and he may use it Seven Years more for Nothing, as it may prove, (this Lead preserving the Plank, Seams, and Iron-work better than the other, as above) besides the total loss of his 157 *l.* 10 *s.* which the Wood-sheathing cost him out of his Pocket at first.

As the Shipwrights and their Friends, by their Artifice, Interest, and False Suggestions (taking advantage of Differences that happen'd between the *Mill'd-Lead-Partners* themselves, neglecting due Care in their Common Concern) have been able to procure the discontinuance of the Lead-sheathing with *this Navy-board's Predecessors*, no Ship remaining Sheath'd for themselves to view, that they might judge of the Truth and Validity of the Objections rais'd against it, so it is not to be doubted, now that they have seen this Evidence upon the *Antelope's* Sheathing, and consider'd the great Benefit that may accrew to the King's Service, as well as to the Publick in general, but they will in due time restore the use thereof to the Navy.

The

The like also has been the Endeavour of the *Plumbers* and their Friends, to decry the Use of this *Mill'd Lead* for Buildings, and have in great measure obstructed it (where they have had an Interest, or been believ'd) with Private Persons, as well as in the King's and Publick Works, but could not prevail with the Impartial and Honourable Commissioners for *Greenwich Hospital*, when they plainly saw the Advantage that would accrew to the Charity they were entrusted with, by preferring the Use of this *Mill'd Lead* in their Works, tho' great Applications were made even by the Corporation of *Plumbers*, and the Best Friends they could make.

☞ *All such as have occasion for this* Mill'd-Lead-Sheathing, *which perhaps may be better done upon the Careen, with less Charge to the Owner than in a Dock; or for any Other Sort of* Mill'd Lead, *of any thickness, and the usual breadth of three foot and an half, twice as long as any* Plumber *pretends to cast, if need require, for covering Churches, Houses, and all Works wherein* Sheet-Lead *is us'd, and some that cast Lead is not capable of, Better, and above* 20 per Cent. *Cheaper, than* Cast-Lead *can be; as is prov'd in a small Book, wherein also is an Account of the former Proceedings about the* Mill'd-Lead-Sheathing *and other matters, to be had at the Booksellers following, viz. Mr.* Nelme's, *at the Leg and Star in* Cornhill; *Mr.* Simpson's, *at the Harp in St.* Paul's *Church-yard; Mr.* Basset's, *at* Temple-bar; *and Mr.* Henchman's, *in* Westminster-hall:

Mr. Hale, *at the* Mill'd-Lead *Sign in* Orange-street, *by* Red-Lyon-Square, *undertakes Any of the said Works, having able* Plumbers, *and Workmen sufficient to perform the same; and sells his Solder for* 6 d. *a pound, which the* Plumbers *by Combination sell for* 9 d.

London, Printed 16 *May*, 1698.

5th Sept. 98.

The Antilopi still lying in the Dock, and some of her Lead Sheathing being stript to search repaire and strengthin her for her new Indⁿ voyage, the soundnes or damage of the plank Iames & Ironwork (wth which her sides abound being driven wth Spikes instead of Trinails) may now more plainly appeari whereby the firmnes of the Sheathing lying on, will fully satisfy all inquisitive persons, and confirm the truth of the Certificates above mentioned.

The Sirmeon prize also is newly sheathed with this Lead in the K^s Yard at Deptford she goes out of the Dock thursday or fryday next) by which any one that unprejudiced may be convinced of its excellency and duration above any Wood sheathing, upon a bare view thereof at first doing, but at least consulting with this present experience upon the Antilopi, to say nothing of former, it must put an end to all disputes in this matter, if Common sense, Reason & Experience can do it.

H:115

A Second ADVERTISEMENT

Relating to the

MILL'D-LEAD-SHEATHING

UPON

816 m. 7
107
K

The Riſing Eagle.

THis Ship having lain in *Newman*'s Dock, in *Lymhouſe-Hole*, about a month, and her Lead-ſheathing much commended by all the unprejudic'd that have ſeen it; at which, its Enemies being as much offended, they have lately raiſed another new *Objection* againſt it, after all their old Stories of *rubbing off by Boats and Lyters, ranging of Cables, lying on Ground, eating of Ruddar-Irons*; and laſtly, *of rotting the Okam in the Seams*, have been fully proved from common Sence and Experience, upon 30 Ships, within theſe 30 years, to be falſe or frivolous, in many Papers, Printed and Publiſhed by Mr. *Hale*, from time to time, as they gave him occaſion, which they ought as publickly to have anſwer'd, if he had not fairly prov'd the ſame, and doubtleſs they had, if they could have ſaid any thing that would bear a publick Teſt: But they ſtill run on with new Stories, as falſe or frivolous as the old ones; not conſidering how ridiculous it is, after ſo much Time and Experience upon ſo many Ships, ſo diligently watched for faults by them, to pretend now to new diſcoveries of defects, never heard of before, as he has heard of late; they ſay, the Barnicles or Shells (as ſome there muſt be, tho' in no proportion for ſize or quantity, as upon a Wood-ſheathing) have eaten quite into the Lead, and cannot be got off, and that therefore this Sheathing won't do: But what ground for this report and concluſion, he cannot imagine; for if they had ſeen it before it was cleaned, as was intended, and thought the Shells never ſo hard to come off, they ſhould not have been ſo poſitive (that diſcovers too much ill will to it) that it could not be done, ſince Scrapers in a very little time, for 15 *s.* pay, have cleaned the whole Ship, to content as well as at firſt; which, if any pleaſe to view by *Tueſday* next (when ſhe goes out of the Dock) he doubts not but they will receive full ſatisfaction in this point, as in all others, of the excellency of this Lead-ſheathing, in preference to the beſt Wood-ſheathing hitherto uſed.

Mr. Hale, *the Undertaker for covering Churches, Houſes,* &c. *as well as Sheathing Ships, lives at the* Mill'd-Lead Sign *in* Orange-ſtreet, *by* Red-Lyon-Square; *and may be heard of at* John's *Coffee-houſe in* Burchen-lane: *or* Batſon's *over againſt the* Exchange; *where a Box of Patterns may be ſeen of the ſeveral ſizes, prices and uſes of Mill'd-Lead.*

LONDON, Printed *April* 5. 1700.

E 90

The new Invention

K 108

FOR THE

SHEATHING of SHIPS

816 m 7/128

WITH

Lead and Lacker,

Without the use of Pitch, Tar, Rozin, Brimstone, *or any other Graving*,

HAth been Experimented upon several of the King's *Ships*, with such Success and Approbation, that His Majesty, and the Lords of the Admiralty, have given express Order to the Commissioners and Principal Officers of the Navy, That all their Ships for the future shall be Sheathed no otherwise, but by the way of this *New Invention*. The *Phœnix* was the first, which was done *March* 10. 1670. and after several Voyages was lately ordered into the Dock at *Woolwich*, supposing her *Sheathing* might want some Repair, but upon view of the Master-Builder and others, it was found to be in as good condition as at first doing: Whereupon she was turned out of the Dock the next day; and the Captain, Master, and other Officers averred, she was so tight during the whole Time, that they were forced to heave in water to keep her sweet. The *Dreadnought*, done in *June*, 1671. the *Henrietta*, *Lion*, and *Mary*, done in *October*, 1671. which being lately laid on ground at *Sheerness* and *Portsmouth*, have all their *Sheathings* found to be in as good condition as at first, as the Master-Builder and Assistant at *Portsmouth*, *&c.* have certified. Others have been also done, no doubt, with as good success; but not being yet viewed, are not here mentioned.

The *Bread-Rooms* also of some of these, and many more of His Majesty's *Ships* have been lined within, almost in the same manner the *Sheathing* is without, which has proved of great preservation to the *Bread*, as several of the Pursers and Officers of the said Ships have certifi'd, and must needs, by reason of its duration, be much cheaper and better then *Tynn*, which is so liable to rust.

The *Lead* also is made so close pressed, smooth, and equal in all parts, and of what thickness or thinness desired, that great use may be made thereof, in many other things relating to *Shipping*, &c.

All Merchants and others, who desire to have their Ships *accommodated with this way of* Sheathing, *if they please to repair to the Persons employed by the Parties concerned in the management of this*, viz. *to Mr.* Thomas Rastel, *at the Ferkers Office in the Custome-house, or to the said Mr.* Rastel *or Mr.* Francis Dracot, *at Mr.* Garraway's *Coffee-house, every* Tuesday *and* Thursday, *from* ~~11 to~~ 12 *a clock, and afterwards in the* West-India *Walk upon the* Exchange; *they may receive satisfaction, that this way of* Sheathing *is as cheap as the other, much more durable, and in many respects more beneficial to the Owners, both in point of Charge, and advantage in Sailing.*

A Roof Sheathing
Strips with Lead.

Tack About:

Or,

A NEW MODEL OF A Marine Eſtabliſhment, FOR RAISING SEAMEN

For the Continual Service of Her *Majeſty's Fleet.*

BEING

A Plain, Eaſy, and Practicable Method *to* Raiſe Seamen *upon any Juncture Sufficient* Speedily *to* Man *a very Conſiderable* Fleet, *and Defend Our* Trade:

WITHOUT THE EXCESSIVE CHARGES OF

Impreſs-Money, Impreſs-Lieutenants, Patches, or Bounty-Money.

Moſt humbly Recommended to Her moſt Sacred *MAJESTY*, and the Preſent *Parliament* of *ENGLAND*.

To which is added upon the ſame Ground of ESTABLISHMENT,

A Probable Method to Supply continual *Convoys* To Support Our *New-Caſtle Trade*, without the *Charges* of *Wages* to maintain, or *Raiſe* ſuch *Convoy-Seamen* to the *Government*. And keep Coals at a Moderate Price.

LONDON,

Printed and Sold by *John Nutt*, near *Stationers-Hall*, 1703.

Cards About

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N

and

To HER Most SACRED MAJESTY

A N N,

By the Grace of *GOD* of *England, Scotland, France,* and *Ireland* Queen, *&c.*

May it pleaſe Your *MAJESTY,*

I *Moſt humbly beg Leave to offer this little* Treatiſe *at Your* Majeſty's *Feet; Little indeed in Bulk, but, like Cordial Spirits, Great and Powerful in Operation. A true and unblemiſh'd Loyalty has been the Conſtant Character of my Anceſtors, even to the Sacrificing of a no contemptible Eſtate for the Service of the* Crown; *and who acquieſced more in the diſcharge of a good Conſcience in expending moſt they had in ſo Juſt a Cauſe, as that of Your Royal* Grand-Father, *than the Hopes of being rewarded or recompenc'd for what was by the Laws of* GOD *and* Nature *their Duty to do, viz.* With their Lives and Fortunes to ſerve Their Lawful Prince, againſt the Turbulent Incendiaries of a Fanatick Rebellion, and a Proſperous Villany. *And as they always continued Loyal in Their Principles, both of Church and State, I ſhould think it indeed a very Baſe Degeneracy in Me, ſhould I deviate from thoſe Unerring Examples They left Me, and not, as much as in Me lyes, endeavour to ſerve Your* Preſent Majeſty, *a Glorious Deſcendant Branch from That* Royal Martyr, *with all the Powers and Faculties of my Mind, and Body. It is upon this account that I have, not with little Labour and Pains, contrived This* Model of a Marine Eſtabliſhment; *which I hope will be as Serviceable to Your* Majeſty, *and the whole Kingdom in time, as the beſt Fleet of Ships that was ever ſent to Sea by any* Engliſh Monarch *whatever. I am very ſenſible, as well as others, what great Difficulties this* Nation *has long lain under, and even now doth, for want of a true, and regular way* to Raiſe Seamen: *And notwithſtanding they are hedg'd and fenc'd in with Bryars and Thorns, the Severities of Laws, as well as allured by Your* Majeſty's *many Gracious Invitations and Promiſes of Rewards; yet they ſtill refuſe, or decline the Publick Service. Theſe are the Difficulties,* May it pleaſe Your Majeſty, *that I have endeavoured to Obviate and Remove, as far as I am able, by ſettling ſuch a* Method of Raiſing Seamen, *as may not only be ſerviceable to Your Preſent* Ma-

jeſty, *but be alſo a Conſtant and Perpetual Rule for the Nation in all future Generations: to make the* Engliſh Crown *be, what it ought to be, A* Terror *to* Tyrannick Oppreſſors, *and a ſure* Rock *of* Defenſe, *and* Safeguard *to the* Subjects *under it for ever. If this be a Rude and Unpoliſh'd Piece of Workmanſhip, yet* I *hope ſome Wiſer Heads of our preſent* Parliament *will add a* Shape *and* Beauty *to it. That if I am not ſo perfectly ſerviceable as I would be, to the Publick, yet I may ſuggeſt good* Hints *for others to* Build *thereupon a Strong and Laſting* Superſtructure, *to ſurviving Generations.*

I forbear here to make large Encomiums *upon Your* Majeſty's *Perſonal* Endowments; *the Wiſe* Conduct *and Prudent* Management *of the* Preſent Government, *under Your* Auſpicious Reign; *Your Steady and unſhaken* Integrity, *and* Zeal *for the* Welfare *of the* True Religion *as ſettled in the* Church of England *by Law; becauſe theſe are* Bleſſings *we ſo viſibly, and as it were by* Ocular *Demonſtration enjoy, that I may as well make a* Panegyrick *on the* Benefits *of the* Sunſhine, *and pretend I had diſcovered ſome New thing to the* World, *whenas it is ſo* Univerſal *a* Benefit *to all* Mankind, *that none from the* Higheſt *to the* Loweſt *can poſſibly be ignorant of it. All that I ſhall add more, is only moſt humbly to beg Your* Majeſty's *Gracious* Acceptance *of this my* Weak Endeavours, *and to pardon my* Zeal, *if I forfeit my* Diſcretion; *in attempting at ſo Great a Work of* Reformation in Marine Affairs, *to the Underſtanding of which a frequent* Converſation *only amongſt* Seamen, *and not* Education *has led me. Which, that it may be ſerviceable to the* Intereſt *of the Whole* Engliſh Nation, *and more eſpecially to* Her, Whoſe Heart is Entirely Such, *and Whoſe* Intereſt *is and always was interwoven with, and never ſeparated from that of the Publick, is the* Earneſt Deſire, *and* Hearty Prayers *of,*

Your *MAJESTY*'s moſt Dutiful,

And moſt Obedient, Loyal,

And Humble Servant and Subject

C. W.

A NEW MODEL OF A Marine Eſtabliſhment.

BEFORE I ſhall pretend to deliver any *Scheme*, or *Model* for Erecting any other Eſtabliſhment than what we at preſent make uſe of, for *Raiſing Seamen to Man our Fleet*, to ſupply our Cruizers, and Convoys, to defend our Trade, and annoy our Enemies upon all occaſions; I think it highly requiſite to Repreſent unto the World both the *Real*, and alſo *Pretended* Difficulties and Hardſhips we lye under, or at leaſt ſeem to lye under (as ſome are apt to ſuggeſt) by continuing our Old way in Raiſing *Seamen* for, and Maintaining them in, the *Sea-Service*. To which alſo I ſhall ſubjoyn the very Great and Numerous Advantages that accrue to the Nation in General, and to every Individual *Seaman* in Particular, by this *New Model of Eſtabliſhment*. As to the *Difficulties* or *Hardſhips* we at preſent lye under in Raiſing Seamen, it is evidently plain they are very Great, and almoſt inſuperable, as they reſpect,

1. The Publick Concern of the Nation; which for want of Good Laws ſuited to an *Engliſh Genius*, and a Free-Born-Subject, not a Slave of *France*; preſcribing thereby Proper Methods for Raiſing and Maintaining Seamen, create great Difficulties, and Hardſhips upon us to Raiſe them ſo ſoon, or in ſuch numbers, as Neceſſity requires.

2. The Private Concern of each Particular Seaman, which for want of being by proper Methods taken care of, and in ſuch a Manner, and to ſuch a Degree, as they ought to be, and paid without the leaſt trouble, charge or moleſtation for their Service, when over, as is poſſible to be done, with ſome other things requiſite to deter the Bad from doing ill, as well as reward the Good for doing well, much augment the Difficulties and Hardſhips aforeſaid.

As to the Publick, or General Concern of the Nation, that is uſually taken care of by Good and Wholeſom Laws made by our *Parliaments*, who are the Conſervators of our Liberties and Properties, entruſted with the Rights, and Eſtates of every Subject to charge them ſo for the Publick Good, as may beſt ſecure the Subject in the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of what he poſſeſſes. When ſuch Laws are ſilent, or defective, neceſſity of State then according to the Civil Law Maxim, *Salus Populi Suprema Lex*, makes Laws for our common Defence and Safeguard, and the King or Queen for the time being, by virtue of the Royal Prerogative can and doth iſſue out Proclamations, and Warrants are granted from the Lord High Admiral, to force Men by *Impreſſing* them into the *Sea Service*; or by promiſſing them *Bounty Money*, and other Rewards and Priviledges, to entice them *Voluntarily* to embrace the Service in ſome one of Her *Majeſty*'s Ships of War.

One of the Firſt Acts of *Parliament* relating to the *Raiſing Seamen*, I find to be made XVI°. *Car.* I. entituled an Act *for the raiſing Mariners and Sailors for the guarding the Seas, and his Majeſty's Dominions*; which appears to have been renew'd again

19° *Car.* I. But theſe Acts being only Temporary, expir'd the ſame Year they were made, and I do not find were ever renew'd *totidem verbis* in any ſucceeding Reign.

In the next place were certain Articles reduced into the Form of an Act of *Parliament*, relating to Seamen, made 13° *Car.* 2^di^, *cap.* 9. called, *Articles to be obſerved in the Publick Worſhip of* GOD, *puniſhing certain Offences, and for the better Regulating and Governing the King's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea*, &c. By the 17*th* Article of whichit is made *Death* for a Seaman to deſert the Service; and by it one was lately try'd by a Court-Marſhal on Board one of Her *Majeſty*'s Ships of War at *Portſmouth* for Deſerting, and condemn'd accordingly to die,but by the Interceſſion of his Royal Highneſs P. *George*, Her *Majeſty* was moſt graciouſly pleas'd to pardon his Offence. How far this Statute obliges by reaſon of the *Proviſo* thereunto ſubjoyned, I will not pretend to determine; only thus far it anſwers well to *Keep by Fear of Puniſhment* thoſe already in Actual Service, but availes nothing to *bring in* Seamen into Service; but perhaps may preſs hard upon the ſtubborn Temper of thoſe capricious Animals to make them either skulk and abſcond, or decline the Service, if they muſt be forced into it by *Impreſſing*, and alſo ſuffer Death for avoiding what they were compell'd *per* Neceſſity to embrace. However, when Seamen are in actual Service this is abſolutely neceſſary to be done, elſe they might all ſuddenly deſert, and the Nation and Navy be left as a Prey to any Invadour, if they cannot be kept under ſuch neceſſary and ſtrict Government, as our wiſe Lawgivers thought fit to Erect.

And Becauſe *Rewards*, as well as *Puniſhments*, have been always thought convenient to oblige Seamen with,to *Invite*, as well as *Compel* them into Service; therefore did the *Parliament* in the Laſt Reign make two Acts, more eſpecially *For the Increaſe, and Encouragement of Seamen*, *An. Gul. & Mar.* 7° & 8°, *cap.* 21°, of which the Principal *Heads* or *Abſtract*, are theſe.

'Whereas by an Act made the laſt Seſſions of *Parliament*, intituled *An Act for* 'the *Increaſe and Encouragement of Seamen*, it was amongſt other things enacted, 'That all and every Mariner, Seaman, Waterman, Fiſherman, Lighterman, Barge-'man, Keelman, or Sea-faring-man, being a Natural Born Subject of the Realm, or 'of any of his *Majeſty*'s Dominions, or being Naturalized or made a Denizon, and 'above the Age of Eighteen, and under the Age of Fifty years, and being capable 'of Sea-Service, who ſhould be willing to enter himſelf for the Service of His *Ma-'jeſty* and His Succeſſors in His or Their Fleet or Navy, ſhould by himſelf, or any 'Perſon by him thereunto in Writing Authoriz'd give in his Chriſtian-name,and Sir-'name, and proper addition, together with his Age and place of Abode, unto ſuch 'Officer at the *Navy-Office* in *London*, or *other place in ſuch manner as ſhould be ap-'pointed by His* Majeſty *and Succeſſours*; By which Regiſtring himſelf, ſuch Perſon 'will be intituled to ſeveral Great Priviledges and Advantages in the ſaid *Act* men-'tioned; the chief of theſe are as follows.

'1°. In every or any year, beginning from the firſt of *January*, during which the 'number of Seamen then alive ſhall not exceed Thirty Thouſand, every Regi-'ſtred Seaman ſhall be allowed from His *Majeſty*, whether he be in actual Ser-'vice or not, the ſum of Forty *Shillings*, over and above ſuch other Pay as he 'ſhall be intituled unto: And in every year during which the Regiſtred Seamen 'then alive ſhall exceed Thirty Thouſand, there ſhall in like manner be allow'd 'Forty *Shillings per An.* to the Thirty Thouſand firſt Regiſtred. And moreover, 'none but ſuch Regiſtred Perſons ſhall be preferr'd to any Commiſſion or War-'rant-Office in the Navy: And every ſuch Regiſtred Seaman being in His *Ma-'jeſty*'s Service upon a Foreign Voyage, may appoint to his Wife, or any other 'Perſon, any part, or part or proportion of the Pay due, or to be due to him for

'his

'his Service, not exceeding two Months Pay in every ſix Months, which ſhall 'be duly comply'd with upon proof of the ſix Months Service by return of 'Muſters, according to the Practice of the Navy. And on like Proof of ſuch 'Seamen's Death in the Service, the Wages remaining due to him ſhall be pay'd 'to his Executors, or Adminiſtrators, without tarrying for the Ship's return or her 'General Pay.

'2°. Every Seaman regiſtred, ſhall upon taking any Prize at Sea, wherein he ſhall 'be entitled to any ſhare, have a double part more than a Seaman of like Qua- 'lity in the Ship with himſelf, who ſhall not be regiſtred.

'3°. Upon producing of a Certificate of his being regiſtred, he ſhall from time to 'time be freed from ſerving upon any Juries, or Inqueſts, or in the Militia, or in, 'or about aſſeſſing or collecting of any Taxes, or in the Offices of Conſtables, 'Tything-men, Burſe-holders, Churchwardens, Overſeer, or Collector of the 'Poor, or any other Pariſh-Office whatſoever, except he ſhall declare himſelf will- 'ing to ſerve in the ſaid Offices; for which Certificate no Fee ſhall be demanded 'or required.

'4°. All Regiſtred Perſons by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents diſabled for farther 'Service at Sea, and not in a condition to maintain themſelves comfortably, ſhall 'upon Certificate thereof from the Capt. Maſter, Surgeon, *&c.* be admitted into '*Greenwich* Hoſpital during Life.

'5°. The Widows and Children likewiſe of ſuch deceas'd Regiſtred Seamen, ſhall be 'provided for at the Charges of the ſaid Hoſpital, till they are able to maintain 'Themſelves.

'6°. For the Suport of which Hoſpital, every Seaman ſhall pay 6 *d. per* Month 'out of his Wages, to be levy'd ſo as the Commiſſioners of the Navy ſhall think 'fit. Provided every ſuch Regiſtred Seaman, at the time of his being regiſtred 'bring a Certificate, or cauſe to be brought, under the Hands of two Juſtices of 'the Peace of the County where he liveth, and as oft as ſuch Regiſtred Seaman 'ſhall change his Habitation; upon default of which he ſhall forfeit the Benefit 'of his being Regiſtred.

'7°. Regiſtred Perſons preferred to Commiſſion, or Warrant Offices, not to be en- 'tituled to the 40 *s. per An.* or other Benefits of this *Act*, or ſubject to the Penal- 'ties or Diſabilities thereof, after ſuch Commiſſion or Warrant granted.

'8°. Commiſſioners of the *Admiralty* may diſcharge any Regiſtred Man, upon cauſe 'ſhewn, or expunge him, or diſmiſs him upon requeſt, or Fault, and ſo render him 'incapable of the Benefit of this *Act*.

Now one would think that an *Act of Parliament* with ſuch Encouragements and ſuch Advantages propounded, would prevail upon any Ingenuous Temper to embrace the Conditions in the ſame expreſs'd, yet by Experience we find that theſe Motions ſeldom work upon Seamen to make them readily come into the Service of the Fleet; which I take to be fruſtrated upon particular By-intereſts, and Advantages aim'd at, or in Proſpect from the Benefit they hope to gain in other Services; together with ſome Defects in the ſaid *Act*, which at preſent hinder the through Execution of the ſame, as I will ſpeak of by and by.

The next Publick way of endeavouring to bring in Seamen, and induce them to enter into the Publick Service, is by *Proclamations*, and ſome other Collateral *Acts of Parliament* in aſſuring them of Rewards immediately upon thir actual Entring into Service; or *Dividends*, or Shares allotted them *out of Prizes* taken from our Enemies; which notwithſtanding ſo many gracious promiſes of Signal Rewards has been as unſucceſsful as the former Methods; as the Judicious Mr. *Burchet*, preſent Secretary of the *Admiralty*, very well obſerves in his *Late Memoires of Tranſactions at* Sea. The Reward of *Bounty-money* is uſually two Months Pay and no more, ſays

ſays he (*vid.* the Preface) notwithſtanding which Invitation Seamen conceal themſelves, and lurk about in Inland Countries, until the Fleet is at Sea, and the prefix'd time of *Bounty-Money* paſt: Which he wiſhes would be taken care of by the *Admirals* of each County, or the Civil Magiſtrates, who might put a ſtop to it in time, and reduce ſuch Straglers into due Order, and compel them to ſerve. This alſo he hopes will be in ſome Meaſure redreſſed ſeeing now Seamen are made more eaſy in receiving their Pay.

I heartily wiſh with that Judicious Gentleman, That ſuch a Method upon the Old Foundation might be as effectual, as it is propos'd to be; but there ſeem to me ſo many Obſtacles by reaſon no *Act*, as I humbly conceive, has as yet come up to the true Method of *Raiſing and Paying of Seamen*, as might be wiſhed for and deſired, as will appear by thoſe Difficulties which obſtruct the expected *Succeſs*, as in the following Diſcourſe will be made appear.

The next thing that Worthy Gentleman referres to our Conſideration, is the Method our *Neighbouring Nations* uſe in raiſing Seamen, and more eſpecially the *French King*, who has three ways to encreaſe the number of Seamen, and ſupply them, when deficient, whereby we learn thoſe Advantages he by his Abſolute Power has above us in *Raiſing Seamen*, ſuitable to the Nature of thoſe Subjects, which are under his Government; in order to find out perhaps ſome proper Methods to Raiſe Seamen as ſoon, or ſooner if poſſible, without that Deſpotick Power he Rules by: Which if ever any Method ſo agreeable to our *Engliſh* Tempers, and ſo likely to be as effectual as his, is, with Mildneſs and Humanity can be devis'd, I think this I ſhall propoſe will be. The *French King*

1° Summons in all Seamen at a limited time to enter on Board his Ships of War, and upon Failure thereof, at a place prefix'd alſo, condemns them to Death, or the Gallys, or cauſes them to be Immured, if apprehended, by his ſole Unlimited Will and Authority.

2° He cauſes all *Privateers* to be his Nurſeries of Seamen, by taking on Board many Landmen; and when they hvae been ſometime in Service, He ſtrips them ſometime of their whole Complement at once, or at leaſt of ſo many as he wants, and obliges them to provide freſh Men, as they can get them.

3° He places ſometimes Souldiers in ſeveral Ships of War, above the uſual Complement thoſe Ships carry, who upon the death of Men in other Ships, or want of Men to ſupply New ones built, are taken out of thoſe Men of War, and imploy'd as his Officers ſhall direct.

4° There is another way not mentioned by that Judicious Author, and Practicable enough here; *viz.* By taking all *Spurious* Children, and Vagabonds, as they ſhall be found, and breeding them up in Hoſpitals, and as ſoon as fit, ſending them ſometimes to Sea, ſometimes into Land Army. Indeed there is ſcarce any Stone that he leaves unturn'd to make near Three parts in Four of his Subjects (if I may ſo call them) ſerviceable to one end or other. If ſuch an Hoſpital were erected here in every County, to receive all ſuch, I believe it would be very ſerviceable, and eaſe many Pariſh of their *Poor* and *Baſtards*. This I give you, as the Relation of a *Frenchman*.

Now altho' thoſe Methods are all too violent to be practic'd amongſt Us, yet I doubt not but that ſome Gentleman or other may from thoſe hints find out ſome more eaſy, and feiſable Terms to act by, in order to do our own *Engliſh* Nation a Service, as a Man may apply fire to good uſes, tho' others delight in it to the Deſtruction and Ruine of their Neighbours Habitations, and the burning of Towns is made their Paſtime.

And before I proceed any further, I humbly beg leave to offer my Reaſons, why I think That *Act of Parliament for regiſtring Seamen*, Deficient, at leaſt why ſo at preſent. For as to all other *Acts* that have been made before, and that which

puniſhes

puniſhes Seamen for Deſerting, I cannot adjudge to have any reference to the encouraging or promoting the *Raiſing of Seamen*, or *Supporting* them when rais'd. It is *Deficient* therefore

1° In not conſidering the Temper of a Common Seaman, who is apt upon every little matter to be diſobliged, eſpecially if there appear any Compariſon, or Competitorſhip upon the account of *Deſert*. To which is added, for whant an Ingenuous Education (upon which the Motives from *Rewards* promis'd uſually prevails only) very frequently a Natural Surlineſs, or Moroſeneſs of Temper, whereby the Fear of Puniſhment is or ought to be ſet before them as their *Principal*, tho' not *Their Whole*, Governour. Now this *Act of Parliament* limiting 40 *Shill. per An.* to Thirty Thouſand Men *only*, and to thoſe too *Firſt Regiſtred*, as they all think themſelves able equally to ſerve in the Fleet (and there may be Sixty Thouſand Men more in the Nation than what are Regiſtred) as Regiſtred Men are; conſequently this Opinion a Seaman has of his own Abilities, makes him uneaſy that the *Place is full*, as they call it, before perhaps he came to be capable of being Regiſtred. This makes them cry, *Regiſter One, Regiſter All; Pay One, Pay All*; for *we muſt all go into the Service, if preſſed:* never conſidering at the ſame time, that this *Reward* is propounded as an *Encouragement*, but they claim it as *Deſert*; and that not upon the account of Good Reaſon, but becauſe their Underſtanding in the Generality of them, is in their Tongue or Ears, nor in their Brains; and indeed, if poſſible, they will be humour'd in *Their own way*, or not at all.

2° The Preference of *Regiſtred Seamen* before others to *Commiſſions* and *Warrant-Offices*, breeds another Heart-burning amongſt thoſe who are not ſo *Regiſtred*, nay cannot perhaps be, if they would. How far notwithſtanding this part of the *Act* is comply'd with in the Execution of the ſame, I cannot determine, nor indeed did I hear ever much grumbling amongſt them about it, nor on the other ſide any one boaſt that he had the Preference to any Place, for being a *Regiſtred Man*; ſo that this I muſt paſs over in ſilence with this Remark only, That it *Thwarts their General Inclinations*, which is that all *Seamen* ſhould be *on the Level, in reſpect of being capable of Promotion*, if by their Valour they *deſerved* it. This likewiſe is againſt the Tenour of the Second Article here mention'd.

3° It requires Seamen to Regiſter themſelves *at the Navy-Office in London*, or *at ſome other Place*; which Place has never yet been aſſign'd: And they are alſo to be pay'd *according to the Practice of the Navy*, i. e. in *London*. Now this is extraordinarily advantagious to thoſe who live about or in *London*, but how ſhall that Seaman who lives in *Wales* perhaps, or at *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, come by this Pay, without great trouble and charges; nay perhaps waiting longer to receive it according to the neceſſity of the Affairs then tranſacting in the *Navy-Office*, which may cauſe a juſt Delay, than an whole Summer's Pay amounts to. This I take to be a great Defect, as I'll prove elſewhere more fully, in managing theſe *Marine Affairs*.

4° The ſame Trouble and Charge that lyes on a Seaman to get his Wages, if he ſurvives his Service, becomes much greater to a poor Widow and her Children, if he die or be killed at Sea; to take great Journeys to ſollicit at the *Navy-Board* for the ſame. Or if ſhe employ a Sollicitor, or make a Warrant of Attorney, ſhe will be jealous of being by ſuch Truſtees cheated, living at ſo great a Diſtance. Nay there ſeems a kind of Neceſſity for her to go to *London* by this *Act Perſonally*, to get her Certificate ſign'd by the *Commander*, *Purſer*, *Surgeon*, &c. So that altho' the Payment of the Wages to the Relick be well intended by this *Act*, yet the *Manner of Doing* it ſeems to infer a very great Difficulty, almoſt next to an Impoſſibility for a poor Widow 300 Miles diſtant to undertake, or accompliſh.

5° The being freed from Pariſh-Offices is indeed a Good Priviledge for to oblige them, if they would conſider it: But this Priviledge I find they ſeldom inſiſt on *Pro* or *Con*; nay in Country-Towns I very ſeldom ſee any Common Sailor offered

at, to be brought into Office by any of the Better Sort of the Pariſh, for Reaſons beſt known to themſelves.

6° As for the Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, it is a Noble and Uſeful Work; but as yet not come to ſuch Perfection, I fear, as to be capable of all maim'd Seamen and their Widows, and to ſupply them a Maintenance. If it be, I am glad of it, and wiſh there were Ten more ſuch in the Nation; for I am of the Opinion it is one of the moſt uſeful Charity in our Sea-faring Nation. As to the 6 *d. per* Month out of every Seaman's Pay, I preſume it is neither grumbled at or envied: But I humbly conceive ſome other *Annual Fund* may be found out, and appropriated to that uſe, to carry on that Deſign with more vigour, than at preſent it can be.

Theſe are the main Points which ſeem to argue ſome Defects in that Law, for altho' I have heard *Regiſtred Men* complain that they never had their 40 *Shill. per An.* yet I attribute not that to a *Defect in the Law*, but the *Manegement*, if their ſuſpicious Complaints happen to be true. However, if there can be a Method found out to obviate *even their unjuſt and falſe Clamours*, and convince them in *the Face of the World*, That they are in the Wrong, and their Calumnies have no Truth in them; I think ſuch a Method ought to be embraced before any other. This leads me to conſider in the next place the *Difficulties* that attend the preſent Ways of *Raiſing Seamen*, and the *Uſual Objections* (tho' I know ſome of them not ſuch, but bare Suggeſtions and meer Falſities ſometimes) which are brought by them, and others, againſt the common Method now practic'd. And theſe *Difficulties* are of two ſorts.

1° Such as Attend the Government in raiſing them by *Rewards*, or *Impreſſing*, &c.

2° Such as Attend the Seaman, or at leaſt ſuch as he *Thinks* mighty Grievances.

Thoſe *Difficulties* the Government lyes under, are *Principally* the Exceſſive Charges, which are the neceſſary Concomitant of the Old way of Proceeding to *Raiſe* (ſuppoſe *Forty Thouſand*) *Seamen*; for I muſt fix upon ſome determinate Number, to regulate any other By.

If but Twenty Thouſand of theſe Men come in, and Liſt and Regiſter themſelves by the times limited by the afore-ſaid *Act of Parliament*, and the Proclamation, the Charge of each Man in *Bounty-Money* and *Regiſter-Money*, is four Pounds.

Twenty Thouſand Raiſed Seamen, each Four Pounds, amounts to Eighty Thouſand Pounds for one Half——and 'tis well if it ſo ſucceed too———

Next to this *Difficulty* comes *Impreſſing*; by the Charge of *Lieutenants*, *Tatches*, and *Preſs Gangs*, together with the hire of the afore-ſaid *Tatches*: I have not as yet had the Opportunity to calculate exactly what theſe Charges amount to, but do make this Obſervation from the Judicious Mr. *Burchet*, *That they often prove of very chargeable and unſucceſsful.* And I have been told, that ſeldom leſs than 150, nay ſometimes 200 of them at a time have been hir'd and employ'd. And this I know by my own Knowledge, that a Preſs-Gang has lain ſometimes 9 or 10 days in a Town, about 12 or 14 in number, which muſt require great Charges; and after all have gone off with but two or three Men at moſt, and ſometimes but one.

Now I will not trouble my ſelf to ſearch the Office to be inform'd of every particular Charge for *Victualling*, for *Hiring* the ſaid *Tatches*, for the *Wages* and *Expences* of thoſe *Preſs-Lieutenants*, but I cannot judge it leſs than twice as much as the former, to get the laſt Twenty Thouſand Men.—— which amounts to One Hundred and Sixty Thouſands.——Beſides the Eighty Thouſand Pounds,—which makes in all Two Hundred and Forty Thouſand Pounds.

But here is yet a worſe Difficulty, which perplexes the Nation more, that is, Tho' you have ſpent all this Money, ſtill you cannot effect what you deſired, and the Fleet is *forced to go out Half-mann'd*; and if we ſave in our Pocket, we loſe in our Credit, and endanger our Fleet, and Ships of War.

Theſe

Theſe are the neceſſary Charges, and ill Conſequences that attend one part of the Old Way of Management, which is accompany'd with a great deal of Trouble, and Fatal Conſequences, as the

1° Loſs of Mens Lives frequently by Raiſing Men by *Impreſſing*. That many a Man has been kill'd or drown'd by attempting to preſs *Seamen* and *Bargemen* is evidently true, ſo as to need no confirmation of it by Examples.

2° *Impreſſing*, as it involves a great deal of Trouble, ſo if miſ-apply'd, (by Impreſſing *Old* Men and *Old Shop-keepers*, who have left off their Sea-faring Trades perhaps ſeveral Years, and taken up other Employs, and by Impreſſing *Boys*) makes the Country uneaſy, and they tend to the Alienation of Her *Majeſty*'s Good Subjects Love and Affection towards Her, when as She knows nothing of ſuch Abuſes. Indeed the Civil Magiſtrate may, and I believe doth, interpoſe to prevent all irregular Acting in this Matter, as far as he is able; and knowing withal, in all places, if it doth ſo happen. Note: I do not accuſe or deſign to reflect on any particular Man for ſuch Miſ-management, but ſtill I would have ſuch a Method for *Raiſing Seamen*, as ſhould put it out *of the Power of any* one, if poſſible, tho' evily-inclined to do it, whether he actually hath ever done it or no.

3° That ſome luſty Countrymen never at Sea in their Lives, and others, have been preſs'd, and for ſome time detain'd, but afterwards diſmiſs'd upon a good conſideration, is a ſuggeſtion has been offered to me, but I know nothing of this Nature upon my own Knowledge.

4° This way of *Impreſſing*, as it includes abundance of Trouble, ſo it doth alſo double, if not treble the Charges that any other Way will do, by detaining Men (as before hinted at) in ſeveral Ports perhaps 10 or 12 days together, to little or no purpoſe, *&c.*

5° This Way of *Impreſſing* is frequently *Ineffectual*; becauſe the *Preſs-Lieutenants* and their *Preſs-Gangs* are preſently diſcovered, as ſoon as they come on Shoar, which cauſes all Seamen immediately to be alarm'd, and flee into the Inland Counties, or ſecretly and privately to abſcond and conceal themſelves amongſt their Neighbours until the Preſs-Gangs are gone.

6° *Impreſſing*, tho' it *Raiſe Men*, yet it cannot *ſecure them* in your Service any longer than a good Opportunity ſerves to eſcape: As we uſually ſay, *An Engliſh Man will eaſily Lead, but is very difficultly Driven*; ſo that if any Method can be found out which will ſuperſede the *Neceſſity of Impreſſing*, I think it ought to be embraced. If not, let it be Back'd by an *Act of Parliament* to impower Such, as they think fit, to *Impreſs* in order to reduce the Stubborn, and Refractory, whom no other Obligations can.

Theſe *Difficulties* I have ſumm'd up, as being the moſt Material Relating to a *National Concern* in *Raiſing Seamen*; others there are no leſs Material in *Maintaining*, *Encouraging*, and *Supporting* thoſe Seamen you have Raiſed. Which the Judicious Mr. *Burchet* has publiſh'd to the World, as fit to be highly conſider'd.

1° That Seamen be look'd well after at Sea, in reſpect of their *State of Health: So uſeful a Race of Men to our Nation, being abſolutely neceſſary to be taken care of in a peculiar Manner.*

2° That Seamen be taken care of by *Good Phyſicians* on Board, and alſo, if ſet aſhoar Sick or Wounded, by able Surgeons, where Phyſicians cannot be had. That Nurſes and convient Lodgment be provided for them. All this is under the Particular care of the Commiſſioners of the Sick and Wounded.

3° That wholſom Medicines, and wholſom Diet be provided for them on Board. That they may have a ſupply of freſh Meats, as oft as could be to prevent the

Scurvy

at, to be brought into Office by any of the Better Sort of the Pariſh, for Reaſons beſt known to themſelves.

6° As for the Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, it is a Noble and Uſeful Work; but as yet not come to ſuch Perfection, I fear, as to be capable of all maim'd Seamen and their Widows, and to ſupply them a Maintenance. If it be, I am glad of it, and wiſh there were Ten more ſuch in the Nation; for I am of the Opinion it is one of the moſt uſeful Charity in our Sea-fearing Nation. As to the 6 *d. per* Month out of every Seaman's Pay, I preſume it is neither grumbled at or envied: But I humbly conceive ſome other *Annual Fund* may be found out, and appropriated to that uſe, to carry on that Deſign with more vigour, than at preſent it can be.

Theſe are the main Points which ſeem to argue ſome Defects in that Law, for altho' I have heard *Regiſtred Men* complain that they never had their 40 *Shill. per An.* yet I attribute not that to a *Defect in the Law*, but the *Manegement*, if their ſuſpicious Complaints happen to be true. However, if there can be a Method found out to obviate *even their unjuſt and falſe Clamours*, and convince them in *the Face of the World*, That they are in the Wrong, and their Calumnies have no Truth in them; I think ſuch a Method ought to be embraced before any other. This leads me to conſider in the next place the *Difficulties* that attend the preſent Ways of *Raiſing Seamen*, and the *Uſual Objections* (tho' I know ſome of them not ſuch, but bare Suggeſtions and meer Falſities ſometimes) which are brought by them, and others, againſt the common Method now practic'd. And theſe *Difficulties* are of two ſorts.

1° Such as Attend the Government in raiſing them by *Rewards*, or *Impreſſing*, &c.

2° Such as Attend the Seaman, or at leaſt ſuch as he *Thinks* mighty Grievances.

Thoſe *Difficulties* the Government lyes under, are *Principally* the Exceſſive Charges, which are the neceſſary Concomitant of the Old way of Proceeding to *Raiſe* (ſuppoſe *Forty Thouſand*) *Seamen*; for I muſt fix upon ſome determinate Number, to regulate any other By.

If but Twenty Thouſand of theſe Men come in, and Liſt and Regiſter themſelves by the times limited by the afore-ſaid *Act of Parliament*, and the Proclamation, the Charge of each Man in *Bounty-Money* and *Regiſter-Money*, is four Pounds.

Twenty Thouſand Raiſed Seamen, each Four Pounds, amounts to Eighty Thouſand Pounds for one Half——and 'tis well if it ſo ſucceed too———

Next to this *Difficulty* comes *Impreſſing*; by the Charge of *Lieutenants*, *Tatches*, and *Preſs Gangs*, together with the hire of the afore-ſaid *Tatches*: I have not as yet had the Opportunity to calculate exactly what theſe Charges amount to, but do make this Obſervation from the Judicious Mr. *Burchet*, *That they often prove of very chargeable and unſucceſsful*. And I have been told, that ſeldom leſs than 150, nay ſometimes 200 of them at a time have been hir'd and employ'd. And this I know by my own Knowledge, that a Preſs-Gang has lain ſometimes 9 or 10 days in a Town, about 12 or 14 in number, which muſt require great Charges; and after all have gone off with but two or three Men at moſt, and ſometimes but one.

Now I will not trouble my ſelf to ſearch the Office to be inform'd of every particular Charge for *Victualling*, for *Hiring* the ſaid *Tatches*, for the *Wages* and *Expences* of thoſe *Preſs-Lieutenants*, but I cannot judge it leſs than twice as much as the former, to get the laſt Twenty Thouſand Men.—— which amounts to One Hundred and Sixty Thouſands.——Beſides the Eighty Thouſand Pounds,—which makes in all Two Hundred and Forty Thouſand Pounds.

But here is yet a worſe Difficulty, which perplexes the Nation more, that is, Tho' you have ſpent all this Money, ſtill you cannot effect what you deſired, and the Fleet is *forced to go out Half-mann'd*; and if we ſave in our Pocket, we loſe in our Credit, and endanger our Fleet, and Ships of War.

Theſe

Theſe are the neceſſary Charges, and ill Conſequences that attend one part of the Old Way of Management, which is accompany'd with a great deal of Trouble, and Fatal Conſequences, as the

1° Loſs of Mens Lives frequently by Raiſing Men by *Impreſſing*. That many a Man has been kill'd or drown'd by attempting to preſs *Seamen* and *Bargemen* is evidently true, ſo as to need no confirmation of it by Examples.

2° *Impreſſing*, as it involves a great deal of Trouble, ſo if miſ-apply'd, (by Impreſſing *Old* Men and *Old Shop-keepers*, who have left off their Sea-faring Trades perhaps ſeveral Years, and taken up other Employs, and by Impreſſing *Boys*) makes the Country uneaſy, and they tend to the Alienation of Her *Majeſty*'s Good Subjects Love and Affection towards Her, when as She knows nothing of ſuch Abuſes. Indeed the Civil Magiſtrate may, and I believe doth, interpoſe to prevent all irregular Acting in this Matter, as far as he is able; and knowing withal, in all places, if it doth ſo happen. Note: I do not accuſe or deſign to reflect on any particular Man for ſuch Miſ-management, but ſtill I would have ſuch a Method for *Raiſing Seamen*, as ſhould put it out *of the Power of any* one, if poſſible, tho' evily-inclined to do it, whether he actually hath ever done it or no.

3° That ſome luſty Countrymen never at Sea in their Lives, and others, have been preſs'd, and for ſome time detain'd, but afterwards diſmiſs'd upon a good conſideration, is a ſuggeſtion has been offered to me, but I know nothing of this Nature upon my own Knowledge.

4° This way of *Impreſſing*, as it includes abundance of Trouble, ſo it doth alſo double, if not treble the Charges that any other Way will do, by detaining Men (as before hinted at) in ſeveral Ports perhaps 10 or 12 days together, to little or no purpoſe, *&c.*

5° This Way of *Impreſſing* is frequently *Ineffectual*; becauſe the *Preſs-Lieutenants* and their *Preſs-Gangs* are preſently diſcovered, as ſoon as they come on Shoar, which cauſes all Seamen immediately to be alarm'd, and flee into the Inland Counties, or ſecretly and privately to abſcond and conceal themſelves amongſt their Neighbours until the Preſs-Gangs are gone.

6° *Impreſſing*, tho' it *Raiſe Men*, yet it cannot *ſecure them* in your Service any longer than a good Opportunity ſerves to eſcape: As we uſually ſay, *An Engliſh Man will eaſily Lead, but is very difficultly Driven*; ſo that if any Method can be found out which will ſuperſede the *Neceſſity of Impreſſing*, I think it ought to be embraced. If not, let it be Back'd by an *Act of Parliament* to impower Such, as they think fit, to *Impreſs* in order to reduce the Stubborn, and Refractory, whom no other Obligations can.

Theſe *Difficulties* I have ſumm'd up, as being the moſt Material Relating to a *National Concern* in *Raiſing Seamen*; others there are no leſs Material in *Maintaining*, *Encouraging*, and *Supporting* thoſe Seamen you have Raiſed. Which the Judicious Mr. *Burchet* has publiſh'd to the World, as fit to be highly conſider'd.

1° That Seamen be look'd well after at Sea, in reſpect of their *State of Health: So uſeful a Race of Men to our Nation, being abſolutely neceſſary to be taken care of in a peculiar Manner.*

2° That Seamen be taken care of by *Good Phyſicians* on Board, and alſo, if ſet aſhoar Sick or Wounded, by able Surgeons, where Phyſicians cannot be had. That Nurſes and convient Lodgment be provided for them. All this is under the Particular care of the Commiſſioners of the Sick and Wounded.

3° That wholſom Medicines, and wholſom Diet be provided for them on Board. That they may have a ſupply of freſh Meats, as oft as could be to prevent the

Scurvy

Scurvy and Feavours, which generally attend thoſe Men from the continual Eating of Salt Meats.

4° That Officers diſcharge them from one Ship to another in caſe of Promotion or Preferment offered, and treat them *Humanely*, and ſuitable to their *Genius*, and by their good Examples encourage them in Noble Acts and Virtue.

Theſe are Extraordinary Good Rules to be obſerv'd: And to that end, I would have the Commander of every Ship of War to take with him by Direction of the *Phyſicians* of the Fleet, or ſome others, an Hogſhead of good Purging Diet-Drink, made with wholeſom Herbs, more or leſs, according to the Complement or number of Men each Ship carries; made ſo, as it may eaſily be, that a Pint will purge any Seaman or other, once in a Month perhaps, as much as may be requiſite to carry off the Scurvy Humours the frequent Eating of Salt Meats neceſſarily breeds. Ingredients ſufficient for 3 Months, or more if requiſite to make ſuch a Diet-Drink, may with great Eaſe, little Trouble and Charge be convy'd on Ship-board at firſt ſetting out of the Fleet, proportion'd to the number of Men every Ship carries.

In the next place, for Men of a Sanguine, Hot, and Cholerick Diſpoſition, a ſort of a Purging Water may be eaſily made by Art, to ſupply the other Diet-Drink, if thought requiſite: But I take the other moſt requiſite and neceſſary.

A third Univerſal Medicine fit in this caſe to be us'd very properly, may be the frequent uſe of *Sal Prunellæ*, with ſome proper Inſtructions from *Phyſicians* how to take it, which will abate Thirſt, and attemperate all Feavouriſh Heats, and ſometimes carry off a Feavour by Stool, or Urine of it ſelf alone. Now what it may do after the Body is firſt cleans'd by a Diet-Drink, a *Phyſician* may rationally gueſs.

Theſe Inſtructions for the ſake of the Publick good, I thought fit to ſuperadd, that it may be a Guide to thoſe who know little in *Phyſick*, tho' they may know ſomewhat in *Chirurgery*, yet muſt practiſe on the Bodies of thoſe poor Men, whom, perhaps thoſe General Medicines prudently obſerv'd and taken, may preſerve falling into ſuch Hands, as the neceſſity of a Sickneſs ſometimes *drives* them into.

Thoſe *Difficulties*, how far they may be amended by what I ſhall propoſe, I leave the Reader to judge hereafter: Thoſe Criminations and Suggeſtions here mentioned of *Miſuſing the Power of Impreſſing*, I deſire the *Guiltleſs* to deſpiſe; and the *Conſcious* to amend, leaſt an *Act of Parliament* force them to comply to be Honeſt in all points of Truſt, *even againſt their Wills*, and inflict a Puniſhment on them, as long deſerved, as they have eſcaped it.

The next Head of *Grievances*, *Real* or *Pretended*, are thoſe which in an immediate manner ſeem to affect the *Seaman*, at leaſt he *will* complain that they do ſo.

1° That their Commanders uſe them *hardly*, either by frequent Puniſhments, or hindring their Promotion or Advancement, or ſome way or other clog, ſtop, or defraud them of their Pay.

2° If they are pay'd: A poor Seaman muſt come to *London* perhaps from *Newcaſtle*, by a long and chargeable Journey, to receive about 10 *l.* for his Summer's Service, and be rob'd of it in his Return Home.

3° If they die, or be kill'd in the Service, their poor Widows and Children muſt do the ſame, and that is much worſe.

4° If they are ſure to be pay'd, it ſeldom happen but that they muſt wait ſome days at leaſt in *London* [A chargeable Place to live in, beſides the trouble and charges of a Journey] which is a *Great Deduction*, or *Abatement* out of *Small* Wages.

5° Sometimes, being ignorant of the Method of Payment from the *Navy-Office*, they are forced to employ a *Sollicitor* to get their Wages, or *ſell their Tickets*

to

to great loſs, rather than ſtay in *London* to their great Expence, or go to *London* to fetch their Pay, after they have leave to viſit their Family in the Countrey.

6° If they make an Aſſignment of their Tickets for others to receive their Debenturs, there is ſtill Charges to Sollicitors, Scriveners to make a Form of Aſſignment, and the Aſſignee reckons Charges and Deductions out of it for his Pains and Troubles: or if it be conſigned over for Debt, the Creditor looks on it as a Debt not to become at without Difficulty and Trouble, ſo will either ſell them Goods upon it at over-rates, or take it as a Credit on his own Terms.

7° Several Bred up *Shipwrights* and Carpenters are Impreſs'd for *Common Sailors* to their great Loſs and Detriment, who would otherwiſe very readily and willingly go, could they be liſted Carpenters, or Mates.

8° The Pay of the Government is ſo very ſmall, in reſpect of that of an *Eaſt-India* Merchant, or *Collier*, that a Man may earn as much or more in 2 Voyages to *Newcaſtle*, than he can on Board one of Her *Majeſty*'s Ships in an whole Summer.

This laſt is the moſt Weighty Objection of all, and as things are now managed upon the Old Bottom, is a Demonſtration too true to be deny'd: A *Collier* now giving 7 or 8 *l.* a Voyage to a Common Sailor, who ſerves but a Summer; and an *Eaſt-India* or *Weſt-India* Merchant 50 *s.* or 3 *l. per* Month the whole Year round. The other Objections alſo carry undeniable Evidence with them, and if a Man has Money due to him, and muſt ſpend one half for to get the other, beſide Loſs of Time, in which he might perhaps earn as much by other means, whilſt he was out of Service; he will rather quit his Pretenſions to the *Whole*, and decline the *Publick* Service with Murmuring and Diſcontent. Now by the Method I ſhall propoſe, I think I have *Wholly* in a manner taken away all theſe Objections, and left no room for them to be urged either upon the *Publick*, or the Seaman's own *Private Account*. At leaſt I have mitigated the laſt Grand Objection, as to put the Service of a Seaman in the Fleet in equal Balance with another, if not above it, as I will by and by make appear.

The Method I propoſe to Effect this by is as follows.

A METHOD to raiſe [40000] *Seamen ſufficient upon any Juncture ſpeedily to Man a very Conſiderable Fleet, and Defend our Trade. Without the Exceſſive Charges of* Bounty-money, Impreſs-money, Impreſs-Lieutenants, Yatches, *&c. to the Government.*

1°. IT is propoſed, That all Seamen, Shipwrights, Watermen, Keelmen, Lightermen, Fiſhermen, Bargemen, or Sea-faring Men, Her *Majeſty*'s Natural-born Subjects, (*viz.* the Act for Regiſtring Seamen,) be obliged by an *Act of Parliament* to Regiſter themſelves at ſome *Regiſtry Office*, or other, *Nominal* of, or belonging to the *Navy* of *England*.

2°. That every ſuch Regiſtred Man do receive at the time of his Entrance or Regiſtring, a *Cocket* or *Ticket*, in Manner or Form following, by which he ſhall be entituled to receive Wages, from the very day of his Entry, if after ſuch time he be received into Her *Majeſty*'s Service in the Fleet.

3°. That at one of the moſt Conſiderable Sea-Port Towns, or other Town, as ſhall be thought fit, in every Maritime County in *England* and *Wales*, be erected a *Deputy-Marine Pay* and *Regiſtry-Office*; *which Her* Majeſty *is impowred to do by the aforeſaid Act of* Parliament *for Regiſtring Seamen*; where Seamen

may Enter, and cauſe themſelves to be Regiſtred (if they never were before) after the Day of which ſhall be in the Year of And from the ſame place only be pay'd their Wages upon Return from Service, unleſs they ſignify by an *Endorſment* upon their *Ticket* their Choice to be pay'd at any other *Office*, atteſted as required.

4°. That every one Entring and Regiſtring himſelf, if he lives within the *Bills of Mortality* of *London*, be pay'd at the *Navy-Office* only as formerly.

5°. That a *Dead Regiſtry* be kept, as uſual, at the *Navy-Office*, Yearly *Alphabetically* made, and Returned by the *Clerk* of every Ship, with an Account where, and when the Perſon died, or was killed; to which the Widow may repair, and conſult in order to obtain her Husband's full Arrears for his time of Service.

Provided that if any Seaman, &c. of, or belonging to any of Her *Majeſty's* Ships of War, happen by Misfortune or otherwiſe, to be ſet on Shoar in any County in *England* or *Wales*, by the Order or Permiſſion of his Commander or *Superior* Officer, far diſtant from his own Native Habitation, or Place where he entered himſelf, and is to receive his Pay by Virtue of his *Cocket*; that then it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Seaman, &c. to demand by Virtue of the ſaid *Cocket* of any *Deputy-Marine Pay-Office*, in any County to whom he ſhall think fit firſt to apply himſelf, any ſum or ſums not exceeding *Shillings*, for *Conduct-Money*, if ſo much appear due to him upon his *Cocket*. Which ſaid *Conduct-Money* ſhall be pay'd forthwith, without Delay, Charge, or Reward whatever. And ſhall likewiſe be indors'd on the *Cocket*, as part, or the whole of his Wages, if it ſo appear, by the *Deputy-Marine-Regiſter*.

Theſe I think highly requiſite, becauſe many times Ships are diſabled in Fight, or by Storm, or Men ſet on Shoar ſick, without a Penny in their Pockets, (at other places than where the Commiſſioners of the Sick or Wounded have appointed care to be taken of them) who alſo are ſometimes left behind their Ship, in a caſe of Neceſſity, till recovered. Now by this means they may, as ſoon as they are able, go and get *Shillings* upon demand, with only a Note of the *Captain*, or Chief *Officer* of the Ship produced with their *Cocket*, and return to their Poſts again.

The Form of the *Cocket* ought to be after this Mannear.

Whereas A. B. *Mariner, or Shipwright, of the Pariſh of* C. *in the Town, City, or Borough of* D. *in the Country of* E. *Aged about Years, of a Stature, wearing his own Hair, or Periwig, Thin or Fat, or Pock-fretten, hath enter'd himſelf into Her* Majeſty's *Service, this preſent Day of and accordingly hath cauſed himſelf to be Regiſtred at the* Deputy-Marine Office *in the Town of in the County of in order to ſerve on Board Her* Majeſty's *Royal Navy, or any of Her Ships of War, when thereunto Summoned and Commanded: Theſe are to give Notice to every Perſon, or Perſons concerned in paying Seamen, and Shipwrights on Her* Majeſty's *Account, That it is Her* Majeſty's *Royal Will and Pleaſure, That the ſaid* A. B. *be by Virtue of this* Cocket *entituled to the ſum of* Shillings *for every* Calender Month, *ſo long as the ſaid* A. B. *ſhall without intermiſſion be detain'd and employ'd in Her* Majeſty's *Service. And it is furthermore Required and Commanded, That every Perſon, or Perſons Concern'd and Employ'd in Paying Seamen ad Shipwrights, as aforeſaid, do pay or cauſe to be pay'd without Deduction, Charges, Moleſtation or Delay, every ſuch Sum or Sums of Money as ſhall appear to be juſtly due to the ſaid* A. B. *hereupon, from the Time of his firſt Entrance into Her* Majeſty's *Service; or to his Lawful Aſſignes at ſuch Place or Office where the ſaid* A. B. *cauſed himſelf to be Entred and Regiſtred, unleſs it appear by a ſufficient Atteſtation and Endorſment, that the ſaid* A. B. *deſired to be paid at ſome other* Office, *or Place of* Regiſtry. *Furthermore, if it ſhall happen that the ſaid* A. B. *ſhall by any Miſ-*

fortune

fortune of the Ship or otherwiſe, be ſet on Shoar in any Country far diſtant from ſuch Place of his Entry, then ſhall you pay or cauſe be pay'd unto the ſaid A. B. *by Virtue of the ſaid* Cocket *to your Produced, and Warrantably Atteſted, any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding* Shillings, *if ſo much appear due to him thereupon for* Conduct-Money, *and endorſe the ſame, and all other Sums pay'd thereupon in Words at Length, and not in Figures.*

Signed,
L. M. *Deputy Marine-Regiſter.*

From the *Deputy Marine-Office* in the
Town of in the County
of The Day of

This Form ought to be printed with its neceſſary *Blanks*, and Atteſted in Manner and Form following, by ſome of the Principal Officers in every Ship, after their Diſmiſſion, or Return from Service.

THE Owner hereof A. B. *Mariner, ſerved in Her* Majeſty's *Ship the under our Command, without Intermiſſion, from the Day of to the preſent Day of at which time he was killed, or Diſmiſſed.*

Witneſs our Hands
G. R. *Capt.*
T. B. *Lieutenant, &c.*

Places Requiſite to ſettle ſuch Deputy Marine-Offices.

For	At
Middleſex, and all within the Bills of Mortality	*London.*
Northumberland	*Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne.*
Durham	*Durham.*
Torkſhire	*Hull.*
Lincolnſhire	*Boſton.*
Norfolk	*Tarmouth.*
Suffolk	*Ipſwich.*
Eſſex	*Colcheſter.*
Kent	*Rocheſter.*
Suſſex	*New Shoreham.*
Hampſhire	*Portſmouth.*
Dorſetſhire	*Dorcheſter.*
Somerſetſhire	*Briſtol.*
Glouceſterſhire	*Glouceſter.*
Devonſhire	*Exerter.*
Cornwall	*Plimmouth.*
South-Wales	*Caermarthen.*
North-Wales	*Caernarvan.*
Cheſhire	*Cheſter.*
Lancaſhire	*Lancaſter.*
Cumberland, *Weſtmorland*	*Carliſle.*
Jerſey, *Guernſey*	*Newport* in the Iſle of *Wight.*

Sum Tot. 22.

Theſe

Theſe Places are ſet down as convenient, but if any more convenient may be thought upon, ſome of theſe may be changed, and others inſerted in their room.

Ways and Means to make ſuch a Cocket *Good, and Effectual.*

1°. THE *Blank-Cockets* ſhall be ſent with the Seal of the *Navy-Office* to every *Deputy Marine-Regiſter*, who ſhall fill them up according as Seamen enter themſelves in ſuch Qualifications as they are, or ought to be Regiſtred, *viz.* Mariner, Maſter, Shipwright, *&c.* and atteſted under the Hands of every ſuch *Deputy* at his Delivering of the ſame.

2°. The Chief Officers or Commanders in every Ship, ſhall upon taking out their Commiſſion, upon Pain of Forfeiting the ſame, ſend their Names to every *Deputy Marine-Office*, in a Letter as they uſually write them, in order that every Officer, who ſhall be impowered to Pay off Seamen at their Return from Service, may compare Hands with that Signed at the Atteſtation of each Man's *Cocket*.

3°. Every Perſon employ'd in Paying Seamen, be he *Deputy* or not, ſhall ſend a Letter to every *Office* likewiſe, to compare Hands likewiſe, as before.

4°. Every Commander or Chief Officer ſigning more than one *Cocket* for one Man, in Manner and Form following as expreſs'd by, and in the Draught of the ſaid *Cocket*, ſhall not only forfeit his Commiſſion, but be fined——*&c.*

5°. Every Seaman, or other detected to have more than two *Cockets* in his own Name, and claiming Pay thereby, ſhall be puniſhed——by Impriſonment——or ſent to the *Weſt-Indies* for 3 years, without Salary or Wages, beſides forfeit what was really due upon any of them for his Actual Service.

6°. *Rewards* may be made by *Act of Parliament* to any Diſcoverer of any fraudulent Practices in this kind.

If after ſuch Precautions to prevent Counterfeits, (wherein a Publick Seal from the *Navy-Office* is concern'd, and ſo many ways of Diſcovery will be ſet on foot,) any one ſhould attempt it; I preſume it far more eaſy to do it now, where *One Office only* is concern'd, than if more were erected, if it were any ways thought feiſable, or practicable to endeavour to get Pay by *Forgery*, or *Counterfeit*. Beſides the Form of the *Cocket* including their Stature, Make, Habit, Complexion, Pariſh, *&c.* makes it next to an Impoſſibility to impoſe a *Counterfeit*; eſpecially to uſe it amongſt ſuch perhaps as know the Man, being pay'd off in the Town, or County at leaſt where he has liſted him ſelf. *&c.*

Ways and Methods to ſettle and Manage ſuch an Eſtabliſhment.

1°. AFter the Places prefix'd, there ought to be appointed one or more as *Controulers*, to adjuſt and ſtate the Accounts of every *Deputy Marine-Office*, during the War, once in a year at leaſt, with ſuch Salaries as Her *Majeſty* ſhall think fit, and make Report of the ſame to the *Treaſurer* of the *Navy*, or to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be conſtituted to that End and Purpoſe: Which ſaid *Controuler* or *Controulers* ſhall have power to appoint *Clarks*, or *Deputies* in the Country, with a convenient Salary, and other proper Perſons fit to be employ'd, under him as occaſion ſhall require, diſplace the Negligent and Careleſs, take Securities in Her *Majeſty*'s Name for the Faithful Service of every *Deputy*, inſpect their Actions in every point, *&c.* relating to the Good Management of the ſaid *Office*.

2°. All Letters to and from the ſaid *Offices* relating to the Buſineſs thereof, ought to be Frank.

3°.

3°. Every Perſon or Perſons Seafaring men, ſhall be obliged to take out a *Cocket* from ſome one *Office* or other, in order to ſerve on Board Her *Majeſty*'s Fleet when commanded, and ſhall appear at each reſpective *Office* at a day or time prefix'd by Her *Majeſty*'s Proclamation, after they are once Regiſtred; except ſuch whoſe Qualifications diſtinguiſh them, as *Maſters of Ships*, *of Hoys*, *Packet-Boats*, &c. and their *Mates* and *Carpenters* only: which *Cockets* to them ſhall be as a *Protection*; provided they bring their Certificate ſign'd by the Miniſter of their Pariſh, and ſome of the Principal Inhabitants thereof, that they are *Maſters* and *Mates* of ſuch reſpective Veſſels they pretend to belong to, which ſaid Certificate ſhall be filed in the *Office*.

4°. All *Cockets* granted to Seamen and others, Bound to the Weſt or Eaſt *Indies*, the *Levant*, or for any long Voyages, ſhall be granted from the *Navy-Office* only.

5°. Every Seaman's *Cocket* ſhall be renewed yearly, if ſo thought fit. And if any one be detected to have none, or one out of Date, upon his Refuſal at the Demand of the *Deputy* to take out one, he ſhall be incapacitated to ſerve on Board any *Merchant Ship*, or *Collier*, *Packet-Boat*, &c. And whatever Captain Maſter of any Ship, Veſſel, or Hoy, Barge, &c. doth employ any ſuch Man *Knowingly*, ſhall forfeit to the *Queen*, &c. And that ſhall be interpreted *Knowingly*, if the ſaid Captain, Maſter, &c. do not demand the ſaid Seaman to produce his *Cocket*, and it appears out of Date, or he refuſe to ſhew it upon Demand, yet nevertheleſs the ſaid Capt. Maſter, &c. do ſtill retain ſuch Offendor in his Service.

6°. No Maſter or Captain of Ship, &c. ſhall employ any Seaman whatever on Board his Ship, after Proclamation to ſummon them in, without a Special Licenſe or Protection from the *Almiralty* only, under the Penalty aforeſaid.

7°. Every Tranſer of one Seaman from one Ship to another ſhall be atteſted, as in the *Cocket*, by the Chief Officers of both Ships, as to the day and time of his being received on Board.

8°. Any Seaman advanced to an higher Poſt, ought to have his *Cocket* atteſted at the day of his Advancement, and receive a larger Pay than a Common Seaman; becauſe

9°. *Cockets* denoting a *Prefix'd Pay*, are made only for Common Seamen, the Wages of others are already ſtated.

10°. All the Seamen appearing at their reſpective Places upon Summons of the Proclamation, ſhall be delivered with their Names to any *Conduct-Lieutenant*, who ſhall give the *Deputy-Regiſter* a Receipt for ſo many Men, (and ſo many Boys,) as he receives.

11°. The Charges of Seamen Appearing punctually at the time of Summons, ought to be defray'd by the *Deputy-Regiſter*, and Charged to the Government at ſo much *per* Man, if a Conduct-Ship fail of being ready to receive them at the prefix'd time, ſo long as they ſhall wait to be ſhip'd off.

12°. All Concealers of Regiſtred Seamen ought to be narrowly inſpected into; and if any Seaman be ſo fool-hardy as not to come in at Summons, tho' they are utterly diſabled from ſerving any one elſe, there ought to be 6 or 8 good luſty Porters, ſuch as know their Haunts perhaps, and the Men abſconding, and how to be found out better than Strangers, impowered by Authority from the *Deputy Marine-Office*, to impreſs ſuch to ſerve on ſuch Conditions as the Government will after ſuch Obſtinacy, grant them. This I think will be but reaſonable then, if they deſpiſe ſuch gentle Ways as take off all the Objections they do, or can make againſt ſerving the Publick.

If any other Matter of Conſequence happen to be required, I think it ought to be left to the prudent Ordering and Management of a *Controuller*. And ſuch may be, becauſe all Inconveniences cannot be foreſeen at once, and by one Man.

Now I come to conſider the Advantages that accrue to the *Publick*, as well as to the *Private Intereſt* of every Seaman in Particular, conſequent to the Form of ſuch a *Cocket*, and ſuch Methods before propos'd, as they obviate all Objections Real, and Pretended.

Advantages in Relation to the Nation *in General, are theſe.*

1° THis not only puts the ſole Power of all Seamen *Primarily* into Her *Majeſty*'s Hands, but gives Her the Pre-option or Choice of them to ſerve the Fleet for the Publick Good.

2° This hinders or obſtructs not the Trade, any more than *Impreſſing* would do.

3° This prevents any Man's Deſerting; becauſe if he doth, no Perſon durſt harbour him, or employ him, until Her *Majeſty*'s Navy be ſufficiently firſt ſupply'd.

4° This will ſave the Government perhaps 400000 *l.* at the firſt Raiſing 40000 Men, and very conſiderable in yearly Recruits perhaps 200000 *l.* or more.

5° All Recruits may be made eaſy, and upon a very urgent Occaſion, what Men are of Neceſſity required, may be raiſed in a Month's time.

6° Every Seaman, by reaſon of his being near ſome *Regiſtry Office*, or other, will readily repair thither, and enter whilſt his Inclinations are ſtrongly bent to ſerve Her *Majeſty*, which often cools upon Delay, or the conſideration of a long Journey perhaps to *London*, early to enter themſelves.

7° It prevents all Seamen's Abſconding or Concealing themſelves to decline the Publick Service.

8° It makes the Nation as ready prepared as ſoon, or ſooner than any Potentate of *Europe* for the Sea.

9° It ſerves the Country more eſpecially by detaining the Money to be pay'd in each County, as it eaſily may from any Branch of the *Cuſtoms* or *Exciſe*, which otherwiſe muſt be returned to pay Taxes to *London*.

10° It ſuperſedes the Neceſſity of Impreſſing a Man, and all the Bad Conſequences that attend it. Becauſe they muſt *firſt* offer their Service to the Publick, or ſtarve.

11° It renders Seamen *more Common*, becauſe not able to skulk and abſcond, by which their Wages muſt of neceſſity be lower, in Merchant Ships; which Seamen demand now great Wages, becauſe they venture being preſſed, and therefore many times abſcond to get a Better Market, than the Publick Pay, at ſome charges of their own, and in contiual fear of being Impreſſed, which they run the Riſque of.

Theſe Advantages I preſume ſufficiently anſwer all thoſe *Difficulties* that have been made in Relation to the *National Concern* in Raiſing Seamen, and would do more ſufficiently, if each Man's Wages were raiſed to Thirty *Shillings per* Month, as they might very well be, if the Balance of *Bounty-Money*, *Impreſs-Money*, &c. can by this Method be ſaved, and the Nation gain by it alſo.

But beſides the Advantages in Raiſing Seamen, they gain by this Method of Eſtabliſhment, a better *Support* in their Ships on Board, than as yet I ever read or heard of in any Medicinal way practiz'd; which I much wonder no *Phyſician* yet tempted to regulate before.

One thing I ſhould have added to the better Execution, or Management of this *Eſtabliſhment*, *viz.* That all *Conſtables* of any Maritime or Inland Towns, have a Power to Search after, and Detect, and Bring to the *Deputy Marine-Office* any *Voluntary Abſconding Seaman*, with a Reward of aſcertain'd for his Service, to be pay'd by the *Deputy*, and deducted out of ſuch Seaman's Pay, for his Obſtinacy.

Now

Now as theſe Advantages (and I preſume Great Ones) attend the *Nation* in General, ſo thoſe that accrue to every *Seaman in Particular*, anſwer all his *Real* and *Pretended* Objections.

Advantages that Accrue *to each Particular* Seaman.

1°. HIS *Cocket* is as good to him as Ready Money in any County in *England*, for *Conduct-Money* to bring him Home.

2°. He may receive his Money *at Home*, amongſt his own Friends and Relations, if he pleaſes, without fear of being Rob'd of it, if he receive it in *London* upon his Return.

3°. He is not forced to take a *Chargeable* Journey to *London*, and at *more Charges* to ſollicite for his Pay.

4°. His *Cocket* may be accepted *at Home*, as good as Ready Money, and need not be ſold to loſs, as formerly practiz'd.

5°. He cannot be defrauded by any Officer whatever, becauſe by keeping his *Cocket*, he keeps his Money in his own Pocket, and receives it *at Home*.

6°. It gives him no trouble or charge of Aſſignment, but ſecures his Arrears *at Home* to his Aſſignees, Widow, or Children.

7°. It ſatisfies his Publick Complaint for want of due Pay, becauſe he is pay'd and diſcharg'd by the Delivery of his *Cocket*, in the Face of his own Neighbours. This altho' a common Complaint amongſt 'um, has, as I find, no manner of Grounds, eſpecially under this preſent Reign; but if it be obviated *openly* and *apparently to all the World* by this Settlement, as it will be, he muſt be horrid Impudent, and a Lyar alſo that ſhall upon that account pretend to complain, when as the Surrendry of his *Cocket* yearly demonſtrates a final Diſcarge.

8°. He is ſure to be in conſtant Pay near 9 Months at leaſt, and may do other Buſineſs in the *Interim*, to get a Livelyhood by.

9°. The ſooner he enters himſelf to ſerve on Board, the more Wages he will be entituled to receive at his Return from Service.

10°. Such a *Cocket* requires the Payment of no Seamen, or Shipwright any longer than they, or he, is in *Actual Service*, which muſt be atteſted by the Officers under whom they ſerve.

11°. He may ſometimes have Liberty perhaps to ſerve in the Fleet, under ſuch Captain as he likes beſt: It may be a Townſman, or a Captain belonging to his own County——

10°. According as he enters, he may obtain Liberty to go a Voyage or two to *Newcaſtle*, before the Fleet goes out to Sea; provided he give ſufficient Security to return to his Poſt by a day limited. Hereby he will enjoy the *Queen*'s Pay, and the Pay of a Maſter of a *Collier* together.

13°. If you readily come in one year, after Matters are ſo ſettled, that the Government can judge what number of Seamen can be ſpared out of the whole of the Nation, perhaps it may be brought to bear that one Third, nay one Half may be interchangeably employ'd in the Fleet, and thoſe who ſerved one Year, may be excuſed the next, if Neceſſity of State do not require their Service.

14°. He will be in a Station capable of being Advanced to one of the Higheſt Pitches of *Honour* in the Nation, as many have been from ſmall Beginnings, which cannot be in any other Ship whatever.

15°. He may be ſpeedily enriched by taking good Prizes, and following the Fate of War.

16°. If he die in the Service, his Widow and Children will not only be aſſured to have his Arrears pay'd at Home, if the *Cocket* of the Deceaſed be rightly atteſted, as it may be doue by his Comrade ſurviving, or ſome other of the Ship for the uſe of the Widow) but be provided for alſo in *Greenwich-Hoſpital.*

17°. He is not in equal Danger of *Feavours*, as thoſe who go in Merchant Ships to the Eaſt *Indies*, whilſt in the *Channel*; nor if he make long Voyages, can he in probability be reduced to *Short-allowance*, becauſe a Victualler always attends Her *Majeſty*'s Fleet: This *Short-allowance* has killed many a Seaman, or reduced them to a continued Ill ſtate of Health.——

18°. He will be taken care of, if ſet ſick on Shoar, at the Expence and Charge of the Government, and not his own. Which Care I could wiſh were lodg'd in the Hands of a *Phyſician*, at this Juncture on the Northern Coaſts. *For notwithſtanding the numerous Privateers and* Frenchmen *of War from* Dunkirk, Oſtend, *&c. which continually infeſt thoſe Coaſts in a peculiar manner, there is not one* Phyſician, *but only a* Surgeon *or two, appointed on the whole Northern Coaſts from* Newcaſtle *to* Deal *in* Kent, *to take care of the Sick and Wounded Seamen (that Uſeful Race of Mankind, ſo neceſſary to be preſerved,* as the Judicious Mr. *Burchet* obſerves) *when, and where-ever ſet on Shoar.*

19°. He lives without the conſtant Fear of Impreſſing, and is not to ſeek for a Maſter, as many that ſerve Merchants are, and ſpend a great deal before they get Employ; and if they do, it is oft ſuch as coſts them their Lives in far diſtant Countries, and then let their Widows get their Husbands Effects how they can.

Theſe Priviledges and Advantages to the Seaman in Particular, which accrue to him by this Method, and are conſequent to his *Cocket*, ought to be printed, I humbly conceive, with the *Cocket*, that every Seaman may read, if he can, and ſee thoſe Advantages that will out-balance the Wages even of a Merchantman, who would not give them that Wages they now do, if they were common and plenty, and eaſy to come at for Hire. This I take to be the greateſt Difficulty that attends the Nation in Raiſing Seamen, *viz. The out-balance of Wages given by Private Maſters, and Captains of Ships*, and the *Wages given by the Publick*, which by this *Eſtabliſhment* ſeems to be in ſome meaſure brought to a Par, eſpecially if 30 *Sh. per* Month be allowed them, as may eaſily be afforded, if the other Incidental Charges of Impreſſing, *&c.* are hereby ſuperſeded, as in my Opinion they ſeem totally to be.

Beſides theſe Priviledges and Advantages ariſing from this *Method of Eſtabliſhment*, they have alſo others already granted by the aforeſaid *Act of Parliament* for Regiſtring, which they ought not to be debarr'd of.

Amongſt the reſt, the Officers in every Ship ought to be oblig'd by a Penalty, or Loſs of Commiſſion, *&c.* to atteſt every Man's *Cocket*, if demanded, upon his Return from Service, or Transfer. When Proclamation is made to ſummon in all who have taken out *Cockets* from any *Regiſtry-Office*, it may be done with Exceptions to none elſe but Maſters and their Mates, which ſaves both Trouble and Charges for Protections: And in caſe of a Foreign Invaſion, ſuch Proclamation may be iſſued out without ſuch Limitations, as may include even Mates, and Carpenters alſo, like a *Marine Foſſe* for our Defence.

And becauſe Seamen are a ſort of People, as I before obſerv'd, who require to be *rather* fenced and *hedg'd* with Briars and Thorns to do their Duty, than oblig'd by *Promiſes*; I ſay *rather*, for ſome of them are of a Docile and Complyable Temper enough; therefore I humbly conceive it abſolutely neceſſary by ſome *Act of Parliament* to Back this Authority, ſet up by the *Queen*, as She may by the former *Act* of *Will. & Mar.* 7° & 8° *c.* 21°, do it (if She pleaſes) by ſuch Rules and Meaſures as may be thought moſt convenient, to make it a ſtanding Form at any

any time to Raiſe Seamen expeditiouſly to ſerve in the Fleet. We know what Advantages are got over an Enemy by being *early in the Field*, ſo that if we can move with diſpatch, I am ſure we can manage a War at any time with far leſs trouble and charge, and more ſafety too, than otherwiſe.

I will not preſume to Dictate a perfect Form of an *Act of Parliament* ſuitable to this purpoſe; but becauſe *This Model of Eſtabliſhment* is the Product of my own *Brain* only, collected from frequent Converſation amongſt Seamen, eſpecially Common Sailors, to learn Inſtructions from them, and build thereupon; I will preſume thus far, with Submiſſion to Better Judgments, and thoſe more skilful in drawing up *Acts of Parliament*, to draw up ſuch a Form as I conceive neceſſary in the caſe; not that it ſhould be therefore receiv'd by others, but becauſe I take it to be that way by which I can beſt expreſs what my *Intention*, *Meaning* and *Deſign* of ſuch an *Eſtabliſhment* tends unto, in order that Wiſer Heads may build thereupon. This Form therefore, or rather one ſuitable to this purppoſe, may by ſome Hands be drawn up into an *Act*, if ſo thought fit.

An Abſtract of an Act of Parliament, *for the Better, and more Effectual Raiſing Seamen for the Service of Her* Majeſty's *Ships of War.*

WHereas it is by Experience found, That the Safety of this Kingdom depends on and conſiſts principally in the Strength of Shipping; And that it has been the Conſtant and Peculiar Care of ſeveral Good Kings *and* Queens *of this Realm during a War to have a Navy of Ships well Man'd, and ſupply'd with able Seamen and others, whoſe Glorious Actions have not only been the* Security, *but alſo have very much redounded to the* Honour *of the* Engliſh *Nation: And whereas to the ſame Good End and Purpoſe Her Preſent* Majeſty *Our* Gracious QUEEN ANN *has been frequently pleas'd by divers Proclamations to offer ample Rewards, and great Encouragements to all ſuch Seamen, and Able-bodied Landmen, who ſhould enter and liſt themſelves to ſerve on Board ſome one of Her* Majeſty's *Ships of War, on, or before a certain limited time by the ſaid Proclamations: Notwithſtanding all which Gracious Invitations and Promiſes of Her* Moſt Sacred Majeſty, *ſeveral Seamen, Mariners and Watermen,* &c. *do to the Great Diſhonour of this Nation, and in Contempt of the Publick Weal, wilfully and voluntarily Refuſe, or decline to enter themſelves into Her* Majeſty's *Service, as aforeſaid, and wholly neglect to give their Joynt-aſſiſtance for the Security of the Publick Good, and in mutual Defence againſt our Common Enemies,*——

Be it therefore Enacted by the QUEEN's moſt Excellent Majeſty, *&c. That from and after the Day of in the Year of our Lord All, and Every Seaman, or Mariner, Shipwright uſing the Sea, Waterman, Fiſherman, Lighterman, Bargeman, Keelman, or any ohter Sea-faringman, Hoyman,* &c. *being of the Age of and upwards, and under the Age of being Her* Majeſty's *Natural Born Subjects, not, maimed do on, or before the Day of repair to the* Navy-Office, *or to ſome one* Deputy Marine-Office *in the Maritime Counties of* England *and* Wales, *for that end and purpoſe by Her* Majeſty's *ſpecial Care and Prudence, and for the Great Eaſe, Benefit and Advantage of all ſuch Her Loving Subjects Conſtituted and Erected, and there cauſe themſelves to be Entred and Regiſtred by their ſeveral Titles and Qualifications; who ſhall from the ſaid Offices, or one of them receive certain* Tickets, *or* Cockets, *with a Seal thereunto affixed, from and ſigned by the Hands of every Reſpective* Regiſter, *importing their Readineſs to ſerve on Board any of Her* Majeſty's *Ships*

of War, when thereunto required and commanded, with divers other Beneficial Limitations and Advantages, as by the Form of the ſaid Cocket *doth appear, under the penalty of for every Perſon ſo refuſing or neglecting to Enter himſelf as aforeſaid, beſides incurring the Puniſhments and Diſabilities in, and by this Act hereafter mentioned.*

Be it enacted likewiſe by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Seaman, Shipwright, or Mariner, &c. who have ſo Entred and cauſed themſelves to be Regiſtred, as aforeſaid, do upon the Publication of Her Majeſty's *moſt Gracious Proclamation, forthwith repair to each City, Town, Village, or Place where ſuch reſpective* Marine Offices *of* Regiſtry *are kept, and preſent themſelves before the* Regiſter *of the ſaid* Office, *and there remain till ſuch Conveniences may be had in order to convey them ſafe on Board ſome one of Her* Majeſty's *Ships of War: And in Default, Neglect or Refuſal ſo to do, and act as above directed; all, and every ſuch Seaman, &c. ſo Regiſtred offending ſhall not only forfeit his* Debentur *or Wages, which might become due to him from the firſt day of his Entry to the ſaid day of his Appearance, but be alſo rendred incapable of ſerving on Board any Merchant-Ship, Hoy, Barge, Collier, &c. notwithſtanding he hath a* Cocket *granted; neither ſhall he, after the Expiration of the Term of the ſaid* Cocket *have any New-one granted, till he hath made Satisfaction for his Default: Neither ſhall any Perſon or Perſons being Sea-faringmen, as aforeſaid, preſume to keep any Packet-Boat, or Boat on any Navigable River, Barge or Hoy, or be employ'd in any of Her* Majeſty's *Docks or Ship-yards, on any Veſſel now fitting or hereafter to be fitted out, not having a* Cocket, *as aforeſaid, under the Penalty of to be recover'd, &c.*

And to the End and Purpoſe that every ſuch Offender ſhall not be ſecretly entertain'd and employ'd, contrary to the Intent and Deſign of this Act; be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all and every Commander, Captain or Maſter of any Ship or Veſſel, Hoy, Barge, &c. and every Ship-Builder belonging to and employ'd in Her Majeſty's *Service, occupy'd in Building, Repairing and Re-fitting any of Her* Majeſty's *Ships of War, ſhall demand, and are heaeby impowred to View and Peruſe the* Cocket *of every Perſon or Perſons, offering his or their Service; And if it doth appear upon Examination that the ſaid Mariner, Shipwright, &c. hath no ſuch* Cocket, *or that it be out of Date, or if he hath a* Cocket *and no Licenſe or Ticket of Leave to be abſent from the Fleet, or Protection; then the ſaid Commander, Capt. or Maſter of any Ship, Veſſel or Hoy, or Ship-Builder to Her* Majeſty's *Yards or Docks, ſhall according to the beſt of his Power cauſe the ſaid Perſon to be ſeiz'd, and brought before ſome one of Her* Majeſty's *Juſtice of the Peace, and convey'd on Board ſome one of Her* Majeſty's *Ships of War, or cauſe him to be detain'd by the Conſtable, or ſome other Officer of the Place where he ſhall be apprehended, who are hereby impower'd to detain him, or them ſo taken, until he can with a proper* Cocket *be convey'd on Board as aforeſaid, giving Information thereof to the* Regiſter *of the next adjacent* Marine-Office, *in order to be puniſhed, as Her* Majeſty *ſhall think fit, if he refuſe to ſerve in the Fleet. And all Commanders, Capt. Maſters of Ships, &c. or Ship-Builders, as aforeſaid, who ſhall* Knowingly *entertain and employ ſuch an Offender, ſhall for every ſuch Default forfeit their Places or Commiſſions, if Commiſſioned, at Her* Majeſty's *Pleaſure to be reſtored, or not ever to be employ'd again in any Publick Service; and if not Commiſſioned, ſhall pay the Sum of to Her* Majeſty, *Her Heirs, and Succeſſors, and likewiſe forfeit his Ship, Veſſel, Barge, &c. to the uſe of Her* Majeſty.

And leaſt any other Perſons beſides thoſe abovemention'd ſhould after the Publication of Her Majeſty's *moſt Gracious* Proclamation, *to ſummon in Seamen, and Shipwrights, &c. to ſerve on Board Her* Majeſty's *Fleet, conceal, harbour, and privately keep any ſuch Seaman, Mariner, Waterman, &c. who ought by Virtue of the ſaid* Proclamation *to appear and ſurrender himſelf to every reſpective* Regiſter, *as aforeſaid; Be it moreover enacted, That whatever Perſon or Perſons, Houſekeepers or otherwiſe, ſhall harbour, conceal, protect, and ſecretly keep any ſuch Seaman, Mariner, Shipwright, or Waterman, not having a* Ticket of Leave for Abſence *from his Commander, or the*

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Deputy-Regiſter, *any longer than days after Her* Majeſty's Proclamation *for ſummoning them in to appear, as aforeſaid, unleſs apparent cauſe of Sickneſs be upon Oath before a Juſtice of the Peace notified, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo concealing them ſhall forfeit the ſumme of one moiety to the Informer, and the other to the uſe of* Greenwich-Hoſpital, *to be levy'd or recover'd: And that ſhall be deemed and accounted a Concealment, if the ſaid Abſconder doth not upon Demand produce his* Cocket, *together with his* Ticket of Leave for Abſence; *and yet nevertheleſs that Houſekeeper, or others do continue ſtill to detain privately, harbour and conceal the ſaid Offender, and not cauſe him by Information to be brought before ſome Magiſtrate in order to be convey'd on Board ſome one of Her* Majeſty's *Ships of War: And all Conſtables of any Inland County, or any other Civil Officers, ſhall diligently make ſearch in every Village, or Hamlet, &c. by a Warrant from the* Admiral *of each County, or ſome of one of Her* Majeſty's *Juſtice of the Peace, for Able-body'd Landmen, or Seamen, not having a* Cocket *and* Ticket of Leave for Abſence, *and cauſe them to be apprehended, and brought to ſome* Regiſtry-Office, *in order to be convey'd on Board, as aforeſaid, &c.*

And whereas many Captains, and Commanders of Ships of War, do act ſometimes towards Seamen and others under their reſpective Commands ſuch things as are not warrantable by the Laws of this Kingdom, and contrary to the Good and Gracious Intentions of Her moſt Sacred Majeſty; *Therefore for the Encouragement of all ſuch Seamen and Mariners, be it farther enacted, and declared, That as it is intended and hereby required, that every Seaman, Shipwright, and Mariner, &c. employ'd in Her* Majeſty's *Service under each their Commands aforeſaid, do quietly and peaceably keep and poſſeſs to themſelves their own* Cockets, *as being the only Security for receiving their Wages, when they become due; ſo ſhall every Commander, or Capt. of every Ship of War, with two, or more of the Principal Officers thereof ſign and atteſt the ſaid* Cocket *of every Seaman or Shipwright, as well at their being received on Ship board, as at their Diſmiſſion from preſent Service, ſpecifying the Day and Year under each their reſpective Handwriting. And if there be neceſſity of transferring ſome Seamen from one Ship to another, or if any Perſon Die, or be Killed, or Diſmiſſed the Service, Three of the Chief Officers at leaſt receiving ſuch a Seaman or Shipwright, ſhall atteſt his* Cocket *in manner as above-mentioned; or if any Seaman die on Board, or on Land, ſo he be in actual Service, or be killed, the ſurviving Comrade of ſuch deceas'd Mariner ſhall demand the ſaid* Cocket *to be atteſted as aforeſaid, and reſerve the ſame to be delivered to the Widow, or his Children, if ſuch, or next Heir or Aſſigne, if by Will deviſed, in order to receive the Arrears due thereupon, at the place where the ſaid Deceas'd caus'd himſelf to be Regiſtred and Entred into Her* Majeſty's *Service. And if any Officer or Commander, Capt. or other Principal Officers ſhall make default therein, he or they ſo offending, ſhall incur the Penalties above-mentioned by loſs of their Commiſſions, &c. upon Complaint and Proof made before of ſuch Default.*

And that the Widow, or Child or Children, if any ſuch, may be farther aſcertain'd of Arrears due unto Her or Them, in Right of her deceas'd Husband, There ſhall be kept at the Navy-Office a Dead-Regiſter, *to which ſhe may repair, &c. This is uſually done already——which Widow or Aſſigne, if ſhe or he can produce the* Cocket *ſo atteſted, ſhall have a Certificate granted from the Clark of the* Dead-Regiſtry, *by which, and her* Cocket, *He or They ſhall be impowered to receive their Arrears at that* Deputy Marine-Regiſtry, *where the Deceaſed entred himſelf.*

Furthermore they ſhall be entituled to all other Benefits and Advantages, except the Forty Shillings *per An. mentioned in the late Act of* Will. *and* Mar. *for Regiſtring Seamen, overplus of all Benefits and Advantages included in the Act.*

And for a farther Encouragement of all Seamen and Shipwrights, &c. who ſhall readily and voluntarily Enter and Regiſter themſelves, as aforeſaid, into Her Majeſty's *Service of the Fleet, Be it enacted, &c. That all and every Seaman, Shipwright, or Mariner, &c. who ſhall cauſe themſelves to be Entred or Regiſtred, in manner aforeſaid, after*

day

day of An. Dom. ſhall be entituled unto, by Virtue of his Cocket, *and be pay'd his Full Wages, according to the Tenour of the ſame from the very Day of his firſt Entry, as if in actual Service on Board one of Her* Majeſty's *Ships of War, and ſhall be likewiſe pay'd the ſame from the aforeſaid Day at his Return, or Diſmiſſion from Service, at the Place where he Entred himſelf.*

Now in order to prevent all Frauds and Abuſes that may happen by any Officer, Capt. or Commander whatever, by ſigning and atteſting more than one Cocket *for one Mariner, or by one Mariner's endeavouring to take out more than one* Cocket *from one Office only, &c. ſee the Ways and Ground-work for preventing Counterfeits mentioned pag.* 12. *Tho' it hardly ever can be ſuppoſed any Commander will be in Confederacy with a Seaman, to the hazard of his Commiſſion, and incur the Puniſhment or Fine propos'd for ſo doing, ſo as to connive to ſign two* Cockets *for one Man——Provided that every Capt. of any Merchant Ship, Maſters of any Collier, Hoy, Barge, &c. their Mates, and Carpenters do bring a Certificate from the Miniſter and Churchwardens of each their reſpective Pariſhes, of their uſual Places of Abode, Reſidence, or Habitation, or atteſted with the Miniſter's Hand, and ſome of the Principal Inhabitants thereof, &c.* Vid. *pag.* 13.

Laſtly, for the better Execution of this Act, All Mayors, Juſtices of the Peace, &c. ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting to the Officers of, or belonging to the Deputy Marine-Offices, *and to the Controuler, who is hereby conſtituted during the War, or Life, or Pleaſure——with thoſe Powers, and that Authority as mentioned requiſite, pag.* 12.

This *Abſtract of an Act of Parliament* I don't queſtion but will give full and ſufficient Light to draw up one more perfect by. The Charges and Expences of the Management of ſuch a Deputy *Marine-Regiſtry* cannot, as near as I have calculated, exceed 6000 *per An.* which I fear, is not the tenth, nay I wiſh I could ſay the twentieth part of what it now coſts the Government in Recruits, beſides the trouble, and uncertainty of Raiſing them.

A Probable Method *to ſupply continual Convoys to ſupport our* Newcaſtle *Trade, without the Charges of* Wages *to maintain, or Raiſe ſuch* Convoy-Seamen *to the* Government: *with ſome Remarks on the* French *King's Way of* Raiſing *and* Breeding *up* Seamen.

AS to his Firſt way of Summoning in Seamen by his *Abſolute Power*, and *Unlimited Will*, I cannot conceive it to be a Meaſure fit to be taken amongſt us, ſuitable to an *Engliſh* Temper. I know the Supreme Power in every Nation is always *Abſolute*, and muſt be ſo; but then this Power with us is interwoven, as it were, between the Three Eſtates, and not center'd in One Single Perſon, as the King of *France*'s is; ſo that without the Concurrence of the whole it cannot be done. But as to his Second way of Breeding Seamen, *By putting Landmen on Board of Privateers*, I preſume it may give us ſome hint how to Breed up Seamen amongſt us.

The greateſt, moſt certain and conſtant Trade is to *Newcaſtle*, whither are commonly reputed to Trade yearly 600 Ships, ſmall and great, at leaſt: Now if every one of theſe were obliged to take on Board a Landman, proportion'd to the Burden every Veſſel is of, *i. e.* One Man to every Hundred Tun of the Ship, what a Brave Nurſery ſhould we quickly have? Nay, I am apt to think that the Colliers themſelves would be thankful for them alſo, provided they had ſome Priviledges, as I preſume they ought to have, granted them for Breeding up ſuch Landmen for the Service of the Nation. As

I ſ, I preſume it but reaſonable, That where ſuch Men are, ſuch a Ship ſhould by them be *Protected in their whole Crew*, if all the Methods before propoſed ſhould fail, and the Government be neceſſitated to preſs ſome Refractory Refugees to make up their Complement for the Ships of War. Nay, altho' there ſeem apparently by the Method I have before propounded, never to be any Neceſſity to *Preſs* a Seaman again, becauſe he muſt ſerve or ſtarve; yet there will neceſſarily be required even a kind of a *Protection* to ſome Men notwithſtanding, tho' not from *Impreſſing*; as for Example, If it be a fair open Winter, and forward Spring, Colliers rig out their Ships for *Newcaſtle* as faſt as they can for an early Market, and as matters now ſtand, dare not adventure their haſtning out their Voyage ſo ſoon as they would, leaſt their Men be impreſſed. Now if we think fit to proceed by the Method I here deviſed, we know all Seamen after the Proclamation made, will be in the Power of tho *Queen*, firſt to fill up and man Her Fleet with; now if a Collier has Seamen *Retained* yearly to his Ship, as I may call it, that is, ſuch as go *Generally* with him every year to *Newcaſtle*, it will be neceſſary ſuch Seamen as he employs ſhould all have a *Licenſe of Abſence*, or *Ticket of Leave* from ſome one or other; and this I call a *Protection*, in conſideration of the two, perhaps three Landmen, he is to take on Board as ſoon as he ſets ſail for *Newcaſtle*. Now a Collier has generally from 12 to 18 Hands on Board, if ſhe carry fifteen ſcore Chauldron of Coals, or upwards; if ſhe carry under, then at 14 or 15 Hands at moſt, Men and Boys will ſuffice, upon which I'll make this Calculation following.

A Collier in Burden Three-hundred Tun.——

Three Landmen are certainly provided for without Wages from the Collier, but only their *Land-pay* from the *Queen* running on, and the Collier obliged to give them their Victuals and Drink for their Service.

This is an Advantage to Both; for the Landman gets his *Pay* clear, and the Collier has their Service without Wages, who cannot have Seamen ſo: Neither can he pretend their Service is not Valuable, becauſe they are ſuppoſed to have Strength to do as they are taught, and to hearken to the Commands of the Maſter of the Veſſel, who having with him one Mate, one Carpenter, beſides himſelf, underſtanding Sea Affairs, and to them may be added 3 more expert Seamen (ſo priviledged, as I before recited, calling it a *Protection*) or 4 if you pleaſe, and the reſt Boys, the Complement is quickly made up ready to ſail, if you pleaſe, by the tenth of *March*, for any Ship 300 Tun-burden trading to *Newcaſtle*.

Ship — — — — —	300 *Tun.*
Landmen — — — —	3
Seamen Expert — — —	4
Beſides Maſter, Carpenter, Mate	3
Luſty-Boys, and Leſſer — —	5
	15 *Hands.*

The ſame Proportion will hold for any Veſſel of more, or leſs Burden, without theleaſt Detriment, but rather great Advantage, and Security to the Collier *in Particular*, and to the *Nation in General*; becauſe theſe additional Landmen (as many I believe will readily embrace ſuch Conditions) ſupply the places of ſo many Seamen, which will of Courſe be turned over to the Service of the Fleet.

Another *Priviledge* may be granted them, *viz. To find Men to man out a Convoy conſtant, and appropriate to the Service only, and Safeguard to the* Newcaſtle *Fleet:* As thus,

If there be 600 Traders to *Newcaſtle*, each of theſe may ſpare a Man, or good Luſty Boy, to be transfer'd into one of Her *Majeſty*'s Ships, who ſhall be conſtant Convoys to the *Newcaſtle* Traders, be maintained in the Ships at the coſts of the *Queen*, but receive the Wages from the Collier, as if on Board him. Theſe 600 Men, with perhaps 20 more added from the State, will man very well 4 Frigats to attend the Traders to *Newcaſtle* only, two of which ſhall be conſtantly attending of that Fleet of Colliers as far as *Harwich* from *London*, and there be received by two more to conduct them to *Newcaſtle*, re-delivering thoſe Seamen received into Her *Majeſty*'s Ships to their own proper Maſters of Colliers at *Harwich*. As thus.

A. B. Two Frigats of 40 Guns, 150 Men each at *London*.
C. D. Two Frigats of 40 Guns, 150 Men each at *Newcaſtle*.
A. B. Mann'd with Seamen convoys all the Traders from *London* to *Newcaſtle* as far as *Harwich*, there lyes up with perhaps 20 or 30 more other Seamen on Board only, and delivers the 150 Men they received to go on their Voyage. There the Traders are received by two freſh Frigats of the like number of Seamen, and Guns, and ſo convey'd to *Newcaſtle* by their own Men.

This is eaſily done by Combination and Agreement between the Southern Traders, and the Northern Traders to *Newcaſtle*, if they pleaſe to ſet regular times of their Sailing ſafe, as they muſt do, if they will go and come with Convoys. All Traders from the North beyond *Harwich* to *London* may thus eaſily ſupply Convoys out of their own Men as far as *Harwich*, and all Traders to *Newcaſtle* may eaſily do the ſame from *London* to *Harwich* again.

But now, ſays the Collier, *Here we loſe the Service of a Man:*

Then ſay I, Take an Example from the Third way that *France* uſes to breed up Seamen, *viz. Take one more than your Complement, if you pleaſe, of Souldiers above-mentioned.* For the Advantages I propounded to them, will prompt almoſt any Souldier to a Summer's Voyage or two with all his Heart, either to be taught perhaps a little of *Navigation*, that he may get a Lively-hood in times of Peace, or to gain his Pay, and have Victuals for nothing. But ſuppoſe you do not take more Hands than your Complement requires, you will do then but as you do very frequently, *viz.* Truſt the Ship with fewer Hands than your firſt Complement, when you come within 14 or 15 Leagues of *London*, or *Newcaſtle*. Then you can ſpare 3 or 4 Seamen at once, and ſet them on Shoar in *Eſſex* or *Yorkſhire*, to avoid the Preſs. Now if you can truſt your Ship to the Conduct of a few Old Men, and Boys, perhaps 30, 40 or 50 Miles together (in which *Interim* as much Miſchief may happen out as in an whole Voyage) why can you not truſt your Ship to 13 Hands as well fourteen? ſeeing that other odd Man conſtantly will attend to do you Service out of one of Her *Majeſty*'s Ships upon any extraordinary Occaſion, and great Neceſſity.

It is an evident Truſt, that a *Newcaſtle-Trader* of any Burden cannot ſail ſafely under 12 or 14 Hands at leaſt, and they generally have ſo many in reſerve, notwithſtanding the Preſs. For the Seamen abſcond and conceal themſelves on purpoſe to ſerve the Collier, upon account of better Wages, which this *Method* will ſomewhat reduce their exorbitant Demand on Colliers, becauſe others will ſupply their Places, and conſequently make Seamen more common, and More numerous. This certainty of the Collier, being ſupplied when he pleaſes, ſhews he can make his Complement as ſoon as he pleaſes, which the Government cannot. Now therefore if he can do ſo, he may have his Convoys ready alſo, as ſoon as he pleaſes, and our Trade will be thereby (by reaſon of Diſpatch) infintely ſecured, as well as promoted.

Beſides, it is evident from the manner of Settlement, that the Collier will not *loſe* the Service of one Man above one half of the Voyage; which conſidering

now

now he frequently ſets his Men on Shoar, and truſts the Ship to the remainder oft, 40 Miles before he comes to *Newcaſtle*, and 40 Miles before the Mouth of the River, this brings it to near a *Par*, in reſpect of the *Want of a Man.*

As to the Fourth way of *Seizing Vagabonds*, and *Appropriating all Spurious Male Children to the Service of the Fleet*, we have not ſo many Hoſpitals in *England* as they have in *France*, to breed them up in, where almoſt every Religious Houſe is a kind of an Hoſpital. But beſides that, they have frequently other Hoſpitals for Spurious Children, and other Poor Children promiſcuouſly kept, like *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital in *London*, &c. which are made particular Nurſeries for War by Land or Sea: Nowuntil ſuch Hoſpitals are erected in *England*, ſufficient to maintain and keep *ſuch Children and Vagabonds* under ſecurity, in order to be diſpoſed of as the State thinks fit, we cannot make Advantage amongſt us of the like Nature.

There is but one Objection, that I know, but what is anſwered; that is, *How we ſhall provide for Ship-Carpenters in their proper ſtation?* To which I anſwer.

That by this *Eſtabliſhment*, Colliers may go early to Sea, if they pleaſe, upon the Terms of *Breeding Seamen* propoſed, and allow'd of by the Government; ſo that hereby all, if not moſt of the Ship-Carpenters, will, and may be employ'd, and protected too, in their proper Station. Thoſe who are intended to ſerve in Men of War, may undoubtedly upon their early Applications be entertained as Carpenters, or Carpenters-Mates, and thereby a great many will of neceſſity be employ'd in their own Stations likewiſe. But if ſome happen to remain un-employ'd, and are taken for *Common Sailors*, I think they ought to have ſome Mark of Diſtinction in the *Regiſter*, to be preferred in their own Station, upon the firſt Vacancies of any Carpenter or Mate, to any Man of War.

Thus I have laid down, I preſume, a plain and eaſy *Method*, 1° How to *Breed up a Continual Supply of Seamen.* 2° How to *Preſerve thoſe Seamen in Health*, by ſuch Methods of *Phyſick* never yet propos'd. 3° How to *Raiſe ſpeedily ſuch Men* for the Publick Good. 4° How to *Pay them off with all the Eaſe imaginable*, with vaſt Advantages to the Government in General, and the Seaman in Particular; and that with ſo very little *Annual Charge*, in reſpect of what it now coſts, that I preſume that very *One Argument* may in all Reaſon imaginable, take off any Objection whatever relating to the Trouble, or Conſequence of ſetting up ſuch an *Eſtabliſhment*,—— And this *Eſtabliſhment* may forthwith be ſet on foot, if Her *Majeſty* pleaſe, by Virtue of the aforeſaid Act of *Will & Mar.* 7° & 8vo, for *Regiſtring Seamen*, whereby Her *Majeſty* is impowred to erect *Places of Regiſtry* at the *Navy-Office*, or at *any other Place* She ſhall think fit. Which may be a very great Encouragement to all Seamen upon their Return out of Service, to find how careful and diligent Her *Majeſty* is upon all Occaſions to make their *Pay Eaſy and Sure*, and Receivable at their *Own Homes.* Only indeed for ſome other Parts hereunto belonging, as the *Prevention of their Abſconding*, &c. an *Act of Parliament* will in my Opinion be highly requiſite; the Manner and Form of which, I make no doubt, but the Wiſdom of this preſent *Parliament* will, in ready Complyance to the Publick Good, Compoſe and Enact, better than I am able to Deviſe.

FINIS.

K 6. P., and 6. D. 159

A PROPOSAL

Humbly offer'd to the Conſideration of the Commons of England *in Parliament aſſembled, for raiſing a farther Supply towards the Erecting and Maintenance of the intended College or Hoſpital at* Greenwich, *for Ancient and Maimed Mariners and Seamen; Or ſuch other Good and Publick Uſe, as the Honourable Houſe ſhall think fit.*

THAT whereas by the Conſtitution and Eſtabliſhment of, or ſome Grant to *Chriſt's Hoſpital* in *London*, the Governors thereof have Power to lett Leaſes, or diſpoſe of Carrooms, or Licenſes and Diſpenſations for keeping and working for Hire, Cars and Carts, *&c.* within the ſaid City and the Liberties thereof, as an Inheritance or Perpetuity belonging to the ſaid *Hoſpital*; and no Perſon, who is not ſo qualified, can keep, or work for hire, any Car or Cart within the ſaid City or Liberties: By virtue whereof, the Number of ſuch Cars and Carts was ſetled at about 430. which was found a ſufficient and convenient Number; Whereby many great Inconveniences are avoided: There being ſufficient for all neceſſary Occaſions, and yet not ſuch an exorbitant Number as to clog up the Streets, and obſtruct the Paſſages, or cauſe the Owners to depend upon a Livelihood thereby, to the Ruin of themſelves and Families for want of a full Imyloy: (as was the Caſe of many Hackney Coach-men, before their Number was limited by Act of Parliament:) But on the contrary, theſe Carrooms, tho they coſt the Owners near 100 *l.* a piece, upon taking the Leaſe, beſides Office-Fees, and ſome yearly Rent or Acknowledgment to the Hoſpital, yet are they eſteemed as valuable Chattels to be transferr'd, and as ready money if offer'd to ſale (according to ſuch Term and Intereſt as the Proprietor has therein) as any other Leaſes whatſoever; and many Hundreds of Families are well ſupported thereby: And the Carroom (which is a Badg of Braſs given by the Hoſpital, and born by the Car-man upon the String of his Car) denoting the Number of ſuch Car, *&c.* gives them ſuch a Reputation that they are readily intruſted with the Carriage of any Goods; there being a preſent Remedy againſt them in caſe of any Miſdemeanor in ſuch their Imployment.

AND the City of *Weſtminſter* and Liberties thereof, and Borough of *Southwark*, (without the Liberty of the City of *London*) and the ſeveral Out-Pariſhes in *Middleſex* and *Surry*, bordering upon the *Liberties* of the ſaid Cities, and lying within the Extent of *the weekly Bills of Mortality*, being of late become very Populous, and likely ſtill to Augment; And the greateſt part of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom living or reſiding therein (eſpecially during the Seſſions of Parliament;) whoſe Coaches are many times not only obſtructed, but even endamaged and broken, by over-numerous and diſorderly Carmen and Carters, with their Cars and Carts, and that without any means of Reparation or Satisfaction from them; and the rather for that ſuch Carmen and Carters as live *out of the liberty* of the ſaid City of *London*, carry *no Badg* to denote their Place of Abode, or where they may be found, and are without all Government and Reſtraint, as to their Number or otherwiſe; Whereby likewiſe Cheats and Frauds may the more eaſily be committed by them of the Goods with the Carriage whereof they are entruſted, *And eſpecially in the Caſe of Fires:* And the ill practice of ſome brings a Diſcredit to the reſt, to the great Hinderance of ſuch their Imployment and Livelihood.

AND therefore, for preventing the ſeveral Inconveniencies before-mentioned, and raiſing ſomewhat of a Supply for ſo excellent a Uſe as aforeſaid; It is humbly propoſed, That the Number of ſuch Cars and Carts to reſide and work for Hire, out of the liberty of the ſaid City of *London*, and within the Extent of the weekly Bills of Mortality, be reſtrained to 200 (or ſuch other Number as ſhall be thought requiſite) and Licenſes granted of them from time to time for 21 Years, each to pay a Fine of 50 *l.* upon taking their firſt Licenſe, and ſuch yearly Rent, during the Term, as ſhall be thought reaſonable; And after the Expiration of the Term, to pay ſuch farther Fine, upon taking any

any New Licenſe, as ſhall be agreed upon with the Commiſſioners or Truſtees to be appointed for the Management thereof, whithout any Abatement of the old Rent; And ſuch Commiſſioners or Truſtees to be impower'd by Act of Parliament to grant ſuch Licenſes, and make Orders for the well governing the Perſons ſo to be licenſed, and to cauſe the ſame to be obſerved.

AND foraſmuch as divers *Brewers*, *Inn-keepers*, *Woodmongers*, *Colemongers*, and *Maſters* and *Owners of Wharfs*, living within the ſaid City and Liberties of *Weſtminſter*, Borough of *Southwark*, and Out-Pariſhes aforeſaid, keep and daily uſe divers Drays, Carts and Carriages for carrying away their Dung, and for carrying out their Beer, Ale, Coles, Wood, Timber, Stones, Lime, and other their Goods and Merchandizes (according to their reſpective Trades and Imployments) by whom, or their Servants (for want of ſome *good Orders*, and *Rules of Direction concerning them*, and a ready way *to detect and puniſh the Offenders*) many *Abuſes* and *Diſorders* are frequently *done and committed* with ſuch their Drays, Carts and Carriages, in the Streets and Paſſages where they paſs, To the great *Annoyance of divers of the Peers of* England, and *Honourable Members of Parliament, when going upon the weighty Affairs of the Nation, And to the frequent Abuſe, and even hazard of the Lives of many other of his Majeſties good* Subjects, *in paſſing about their lawful Occaſions:* THAT therefore, *tho it may not ſeem reaſonable to lay any Mulct upon the perſons aforeſaid, for uſing ſuch their Drays,* &c. *about their own lawful Concerns and Imployments, Yet it may be requiſite (for preventing Diſorders and Abuſes) to ſubject them likewiſe to the Orders and Government of the ſaid Commiſſioners or Truſtees ſo to be Conſtituted or Appointed as aforeſaid; And to oblige the Owners or Occupiers of ſuch Drays, Carts and Carriages, to carry a Badg or Ticket upon ſome apparent place of every ſuch Dray, Cart or Carriage, expreſſing the Name and Place of Abode of the Owner or Occupier thereof; And to procure the ſame to be enter'd in the Office to be kept by the ſaid Commiſſioners or Truſtees, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, And to be renewed ſo often as ſuch Dray, Cart or Carriage, ſhall come to any New Owner or Occupier, or that ſuch Owner or Occupier ſhall have any New Habitation or place of Abode; They paying only a ſmall Fee for the ſame. And the Fines and Forfeitures ariſing by Offences and Miſdemeanors, will be an Augmentation of the propos'd Revenue, or help to defray the Neceſſary Charge of the Management thereof.*

By P. C. and D. G. D.

A
PROPOSAL
For Regulating
Cars and Carts, &c.

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By *P. C.* and *D. C.*

A PROPOSAL For Regulating Cars and Carts, &c.

K. Grant Brit. & I. Navy. 816. m. 7 132

The CASE of the Poor Sailors of the *Engliſh-Navy*, in Reſpect to their Hoſpital at *Greenwich*; humble Offered to the Conſideration of the Honourable *Houſe of Commons*.

112

NOtwithſtanding the Ample Proviſion allow'd the Sailors by their Country in Parliament, they are the only People in *England* that can call nothing their own; they are not their own Men, being liable to be confin'd in a Floating, Wooden Goal, and when they are there, their Allowance is ſharp'd from 'em, and undue Species given them in lieu of their Countries Allowance; without any legal Trial, as others of the Natives of this Kingdom have in Courts of Juſtice, they are Sentenced by a Diſcretionary Power, to the inhumane puniſhments of Whipping and Pickling *&c.* and after all their hardſhips at Sea, upon their Return to their Country, are many of 'em paid by the Navy Board with *Q*'s and *R*'s.

But to come home Wounded, and without Limbs, from the ſervice, into ſick Quarters, is a hardſhip born by none but the Sailors of *England*; In the beginning of the late War they much rejoic'd to hear that Mr. *Waſſe* the Surgeon, Superviſor of the Sick and Wounded Seamen, had ſo far prevail'd with Her Majeſty, that ſhe had given her Houſe at *Greenwich* for an Hoſpital for Sick and Wounded Seamen; But much more rejoiced were they when that Grant of Her Majeſties was eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, and care therein taken for the Building and Endowing the ſame, ſo that it became a National, as well as Royal Bounty.

Now the Caſe of the *Engliſh Sailors* being ſo hard at Sea, 'tis hoped our Repreſentatives will make their Caſe as eaſie as may be on Shoar, after they have been Ruined in the Service of their Country; and this Addreſs had never been made to theſe honourable Members, if the Sailors had not thought themſelves abuſed in their Charity.

One great Reaſon of their Suſpition in this point is, That after ten or twelve Years Eſtabliſhment of that Hoſpital, no Men are taken in, tho' there be Room and Proviſion enough for them.

And their future fears of their being well uſed there, when taken in, are very juſt, conſidering the Commiſſioners have already appointed Officers in that Hoſpitall that were never Employ'd in *Sea Service*, that have a natural Hatred to *Sailors*, and have no Right to ſuch a Charity.

'Tis hop'd the Sailors ready Entrance on Board the Fleet at this Juncture, notwithſtanding their former ill Uſage in Pay and Victuals, and not having yet received their Regiſter Money, will be an Argument to our Repreſentatives, to Inquire into, and Redreſs the Abuſe of *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

All which is humbly Submited &c.

THE CASE OF *Greenwich*-Hoſpital.

816.m.7
133.

A Propoſal for a Fund for *Greenwich-Hoſpital* and Regiſtered Seamen.

113

WHereas a great many Perſons, Inhabitants in and about the Citties of *London* & *Weſtminſter*, *Southwark* and parts adjacent, and in other Cities and Towns in *England*, make uſe of the Ground fronting their Houſes, and adjoyning thereunto, which they have no Right to, or Property in; and have made Vaults and Cellers under the Streets, Lanes, Yards, Paſſages, Alleys and Courts, which prove of great Uſe and Advantage to them, and dangerous to Carriages, Horſes and Men, by often falling in. Wherefore it is humbly Propoſed to the Wiſdom of the Honourable Houſe, that there be a Tax of *One Penny* for every Foot Square in the length and breadth yearly upon all Vaults and Cellars that are not directly under the Houſes, And that the Cheif Officers of ever Pariſh & Precinct do take an Account of all ſuch Vaults & Cellars aforeſaid, and cauſe the ſame to be truly meaſured, & to return a true Account of the ſame under their Hands with the Names of the Perſons that pretend to own them or uſe them, that there may be regular Books made for that purpoſe. And to ſave the Charges of Collecting the Money Ariſing from every Vault and Cellar. That all the Perſons be oblidged to bring their Money half yearly to ſuch Place or Places, and to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be appointed by *Act of Parliament*, under a penalty therein mentioned, to be Levyed by Diſtreſs or Attachment againſt the Perſon offending. And if any Perſon ſhall make any new Vaults or Cellars, that he ſhall give notice to the Receiver, that it may be meaſured and entred in the Book kept for that purpoſe aforeſaid on a penalty by the ſaid *Act*.

Propoſed by *Tho. Hoskins* Gent.

K

A Propoſal for Raiſing a Fund for *Greenwich-Hoſpital.*

REASONS

FOR

Removing the Magazine of Gunpowder at *Greenwich* to ſome more convenient Place, and further Diſtance from the ſaid Town, and the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

THE apparent Danger the ſaid Magazine is expoſed to, of being blown up by Treachery, Lightening, and other Accidents, ariſing from its preſent defenceleſs Situation and ruinous Condition, and the extenſive and ſcarce reparable Damage with which the Exploſion of perhaps 6 or 8,000 Barrels of Powder muſt be attended, cannot but cauſe terrible Apprehenſions to all who ſeriouſly conſider it:

Becauſe,

I. The Inhabitants of the Town of *Greenwich*, and the Places adjacent, muſt ſuffer inconceivably in their Lives and Properties, from the Deſtruction of the Houſes and Church there; and the Public by the Deſtruction of the Royal Palace, and that ſuperb Building the Royal Hoſpital for Seamen: The much to be dreaded Conſequence of ſuch an Exploſion! And who will pretend to ſay how much his Majeſty's Dock-yards and Store-houſes, both at *Deptford* and *Woolwich*, and even the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, may be affected by it?

II. The Banks of the River, not only on the *Kentiſh* Side, but alſo on the *Eſſex* Shore, would be ſo demoliſhed by the Shock, as greatly to obſtruct the Navigation of the River; and many Ships ſailing, or at Anchor, would in all Probability be deſtroyed.

In the Year 1718 Application was made to Parliament for the Removal of this Magazine; and his Majeſty, the late King, gave Orders to the Officers of Ordnance to remove the ſame: But, as it is apprehended, from the Want of ſufficient Power and Money to purchaſe Land, and to build a new one, nothing was done.

In the Year 1750 the Application to Parliament was renewed; when his Majeſty gave Orders for an Eſtimate of the Expence to be laid before the Houſe: And in the Year 1754 that Eſtimate (together with a Survey, recommending a proper Place), and alſo a Plan of the neceſſary Buildings, were laid before the Houſe; which Place is ſituate on a riſing Ground, at a proper Diſtance from any inhabited Place, and has a ſolid and dry Foundation; where, in caſe of an Accident, the Damage would not affect the Navigation of the River; and the ſaid Place is likewiſe free from any of the Objections made to that at *Greenwich*.

And, laſtly, the preſent very ruinous Condition of the ſaid Magazine, its Proximity to the Banks of the River, the Town of *Greenwich*, the Dock-yards, and the Capital, call for its ſpeedy Removal.

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MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

A Brief of two TREATISES *formerly Publish. concerning the making* Sea-water *Fresh, and of some Matters transacted since in relation to the same.*

THE first Book Printed by the Patentees, dedicated and presented to his Majesty, contains the Invention of a way to make Salt-Water Fresh, and asserts these Propositions.

1. That this Water can be made in sufficient quantities to serve the use of any Ship at Sea, *viz.* About ninety Gallons may be made in twenty four hours, by an Instrument of thirty three Inches Diameter.
2. That any ordinary Sea-man, or Ship-boy, may be directed in one hours time how to attend this Instrument.
3. That the Instrument is not at all subject to be out of order.
4. That it will Work in almost any Weather.
5. That it is secure from causing danger to the Ship by its Fire.
6. That the Instrument and Ingredients will be afforded at a reasonable Rate.
7. That the Charges of Fewel will be very small, and require little room in the Ship.
8. That the Ingredient is not bulky, since a Vessel less than a Barrel will contain enough to employ the Engine a whole East *India* Voyage, and as much as works off about ninety Gallons of Fresh Water will not cost above fourteen pence.
9. That it is very wholesom, proved by these Experiments.

1. That it is found lighter than most of the Waters about *London*.
2. That it is without Settlement, and very Transparent.
3. That it will Lather with Wash-Ball or Soap better than any other Water.
4. That Sugar dissolveth in it sooner than in most other Waters.
5. That it Evaporates sooner than other Water.
6. It do's not putrifie by long keeping as other Waters do.
7. It makes Gellies firm and good as any other Water.
8. It boils Pease tender, and all other Victuals very well.
9. It has no ill Taste, and boils in Milk without curdling.
10. Flowers, Plants, and Vegetables grow in it, as in other Waters.
11. Small Animals live and grow in it.

And lastly, The wholsomness has been experimented by several who have drank thereof very often; and is approved by the Colledge of Physicians of *London*, as appears by their Testimony, signed by the President, and several of the Society, whose Names ensue.

Dr. *Cox*, President,	Dr. *Thomas Allen*,	Dr. *Edmund King*,
Sir *C. Scarborough*, Knt.	Dr. *Edmund Dickingson*,	Dr. *Willoughby*,
Dr. *Daniel Whistler*,	Dr. *William Croone*,	Dr. *Tho. Sydenham*,
Dr. *Weatherly*.	Dr. *Richard Lower*,	Dr. *Edward Tyson*,
Dr. *Will. Denton*.	Dr. *John Windebank*,	Dr. *Nehemiah Grew*,
Sir *T. Millington*, Knt.	Dr. *Daniel Cox*,	Dr. *David Abercromby*,
Dr. *Walter Needham*,	Dr. *James Rufine*,	Dr. *Andrew Creagh*.
Dr. *Thomas Short*,	Dr. *Charles Conqueſt*,	

Then are contained in this Treatise the Heads of the Advantages which this Art will afford to Navigation, and also to the Inhabitants of Places to which Nature affords only Brackish Waters.

To this is added, First, A Letter written by the Eminent Mr. *Boyl*, by which he asserts the Sweetness and Wholsomness of this Water; and that it kept above four Months in his custody without stinking.

Secondly, The said Mr. *Boyl*'s Experiment made before the King, whereby he could discover in any Water if there was but one thousandth part of Salt in it, and yet in this Water could not find any.

Thirdly, A Letter of the Third of *November* 1683. from on Board the *Grey-hound* Friggot, near the Coast of *Spain*, wherein the Captain writes, that he kept of the Patentees Water, some that was given him, in his Ships Hold, from his leaving *England*, to the day before the Date, being four Months; and then, having several Officers on board him, gave them a taste of it, pretending it to be of the Spring near *Sally*, where he had watered, and they drank of it as such, till he discovered what it was, and then they approved of it to be as good Water as could be drank.

The

The ſecond Treatiſe, written by Doct. Nehemiah Grew, Dedicated to His Majeſty, demonſtrates three Propoſitions.

Firſt, That Sea-Water may eaſily, ſafely, commodiouſly, and in ſufficient Quantities, be made freſh for all common Uſes at Sea.

Secondly, The Water ſo made freſh, is as wholeſom to be drunk, and uſed about Diet, as any other Water now in Uſe at Sea.

To prove which, is ſhewed, that all the ſigns, which either Phyſicians or common Experience have given of the beſt Water, are found in this, *viz.* 1. Clearneſs. 2. Thinneſs. 3. Sweetneſs. 4. Softneſs to the Touch. 5. Lightneſs. 6. Durableneſs. 7. Purity and Simplicity.

In all which Qualities it equals, if not exceeds the beſt Waters about *London*, as was found by nice Tryals made thereof.

In the laſt place, beſides all theſe ſignes, the wholeſomneſs is proved from the Uſe of this Water which has been often drunk by Perſons of Quality and Judgment, with Approbation.

Thirdly, The third Propoſition ſhews the Advantages of making Sea-water freſh are great, both as to Profit and Health.

1. As to Profit, by ſaving of Stowage, which is very conſiderable in long Voyages. 2. By ſaving of Water-Casks. 3. By preventing Wear and Tear, and other Dammage of Veſſels and Boats in watering.

2. As to Health, moſt Water in long Voyages ſtinking, even Thames-Water, tho it recovers again; and being drank when it ſtinks, or is in its Fermentation, diſpoſes the Bodies of Men to Calentures, Fevers, Dropſies, and other Diſeaſes.

But this Water may alwayes be made freſh, or will alwayes keep ſo, and ſecures from ſcarcity, or want of freſh Water; the firſt of which is dangerous to Mens Health, the laſt mortal. This Water being to be made with eaſe and plenty, will ſerve to freſhen the ſalt Meats, by watering the Beef or Pork in it after ſoaking in Salt Water, as alſo will mend the Diet at Sea; for with freſh Water good Meat may be made with Bisket, Wheat, or Rice, and a little Sugar or Butter; which may prevent Scurvies, Dropſies, and diverſe other Diſeaſes, which a continual ſalt Diet cauſes.

Since the publiſhing the ſaid Treatiſes,

His Majeſty hearing that a rich *East-India* Ship called the Preſident, was loſt by the weakneſs of the Men for want of freſh Water; and that ſeveral other Ships of his Subjects had been in great diſtreſs upon the ſame account, was pleaſed to command the Patentees to make their Art publickly known. Since which time they have ſet up their Engines at their Office in *Lothbury*; where the Engines and Ingredients may be had at ſo eaſie rates that the Water will ſtand in about one farthing a Gallon.

The ſaid Inſtruments and Water have been ſeen and examined by moſt of the publick Miniſters of Forreign Princes reſiding in *London*, and by them recommended to their reſpective Princes and States.

By ſeveral Sea-Men, Owners of Ships, and Merchants who have bought of the Engines for Voyages to the *East Indies*, to the *West Indies*, to the *Streights*; and lying in the *Downs* ſeveral Weeks in very ſtormy Weather, made uſe of them, and found them effectual.

His Majeſty upon good Teſtimonies thereof, hath directed Proviſions to be made of the ſaid Engines and Ingredients for his Navy-Royal, and Forts near the Sea, wanting freſh Water. And has ordered the following Certificate to be publiſhed, to remove all Scruples concerning this Invention, *viz.*

We whoſe Names are underwritten, having viewed, and duely conſidered the Patentees Engine for making Salt Water freſh; are of Opinion, that the ſaid Engine may be commodiouſly placed on Ship-board, without Inconveniency or Danger of Fire.

Signed by *Sam. Chamblet*, Deputy-Maſter of *Trinity* Houſe. Sir *Richard Haddock*, Knt. Sir *John Narborough*, Knt. Sir *Math. Andrews*, Knt. Sir *John Godwin*, Knt. Sir *P. Colleton*, Knt. Sir *Benjamin Newland*, Knt. *Hen. Johnſon. Geo. Churchill. Tho. Pitts. Jeffery Nightingale. Will. Huſſey. Will. Talbot. John Gregory. D. Lloyd. Chr. Gunman. J. Veſprent. James Bunell. James Daniel. Will. Goodlad. Robert Caſtle. John Shiſh. Charles Price.*

Sir *Charles Scarborough*, *Dr. Sydenham*, *Dr. Lower*, *Dr. King*, and ſeveral other eminent Phyſicians have ſo well approved of this prepared Water; that they have directed the uſe thereof in Diet-drinks, Coffee, Chocolet and Tea, inſtead of Fountain-water.

FINIS.